A Legislative Snapshot



2004

STATE OF MONTANA LOCATION-BASED DATA FOR EACH OF THE 50 SENATE DISTRICTS



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In less than a second, you have hundreds, maybe even thousands, of Web sites that provide you with the information you need. But how do you discern what information is valuable, and even more importantly, what information is viable? What information will help you make the best decision for your constituents?

Where do you turn to sort out this vast information overload? The answer is simple. Put an expert to work for you by calling the Montana State Library and talking with one of our skilled information professionals at 444-3016. Good decisions depend on good information. We will help you find precisely what it is you need.

We wanted to let you know that we are here to help with any kind of question. But we also wanted to welcome you to the 2005 legislative session, and provide you with a "State of Your District" report, compiled by our staff. The information here comes from quality sources, and provides resources on some of the "hot button" issues of this session: water rights, land ownership, population growth, education, and much more. We hope you find it helpful, and if you need more assistance, please call us.

Before I close, I want to invite all of you to visit the Montana State Library in person so that you can see firsthand all that we offer you and every Montanan with our excellent and dedicated staff, our wide-ranging collection, and our statewide planning for libraries across Montana.

And remember, it's an information jungle out there. Let a librarian be your guide.

Sincerely,

Darlene Staffeldt

Montana State Librarian

Carlene Staffeldt

Senate District

1



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Aubyn Curtiss (R) PO BOX 216 Fortine, MT 59918-0216

House District 1
Representative Ralph Heinert (R)
PO Box 577
Libby, MT 59923-0577

House District 2
Representative Rick Maedje (R)
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THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
- 19.1% of children age 17 and under live in poverty (2002)
- 31.2% of female-headed families with children live in poverty (2002)
- 11,049 babies were born in 2002
- 32.8% of all births in 2001 were to unmarried women
- 15.65% of all births in 2001 were to women with fewer than 12 years of education
- \$35,754 was the estimated salary for public school teachers in 2003 (ranking 46th nationally)
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There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States

The motor fuel sales tax revenue of \$210 per capita ranks highest in the nation (2002)

There are 468 hospital beds per 100,000 population ranking 4th nationally (2002)

- 13 AIDS cases were reported in 2003 (200 total AIDS-related deaths through 2001)
- 21 animal rabies cases were reported in 2003
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More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

Montana ranks second nationally for military veterans as a percent of population (16.2% in 2000)

There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

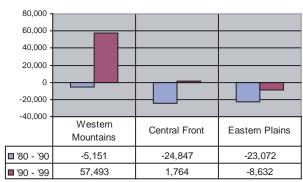
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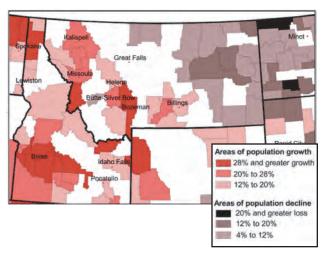
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
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Declining Sub-Sectors

#6 U.S. Military - \$14 mil. - 6%

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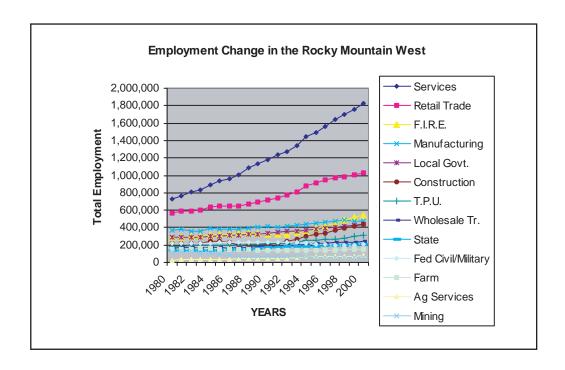
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#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

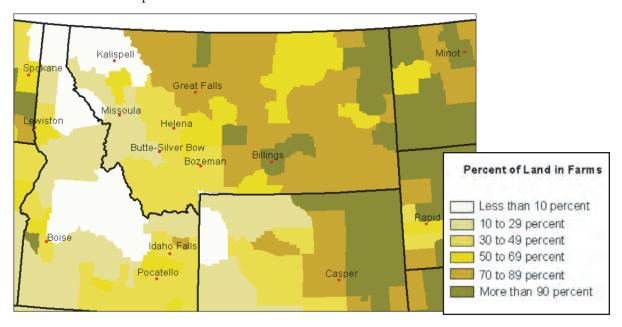


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.



"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Northwestern Montana supports the greatest concentration of Common Loon breeding sites in the western U.S. These elegant birds nest primarily in low-elevation glacial lakes, and migrate to the coast of Oregon or Washington in winter.

Prairie grassland on the rolling glacial landscape near Eureka.





The English sundew is carnivorous, catching insects on its sticky leaves to supplement the few nutrients it can draw from its habitat in high elevation wetlands. In Montana, this plant is limited to the northwestern counties.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 1

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 1 is 3,673.2 square miles in size, or about 2.5% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 1 ranks number 16 in size.

Land Ownership ²

STATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

WNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
U.S. Forest Service	2,700	73.47%
Plum Creek Timber lands	508	13.81%
Private	294	7.99%
State Trust Land	104	2.82%
Water	59	1.59%
Other State Land	8	0.21%
Other Federal	3	0.07%
Private Conservation	1	0.03%
TOTAL	3,675	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 1 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	46.8	89.83%
Montana Land Reliance	3.5	6.72%
US Dept of Agriculture	1.0	1.92%
The Nature Conservancy	0.8	1.54%
TOTAL	52.1	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 1 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
26,409	4,255	0	247	410,388	4,582	1,087
5.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.1%	91.8%	1.0%	0.2%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATIO	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE D	ISTRICT 1 POPU	ULATION:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	17716	17331	11	288	55	31
2000	19095	18332	21	226	61	455
Change	1379 (7.8%)	1001 (5.8%)	10 (90.9%)	-62 (-21.5%)	6 (10.9%)	424 (1367.7%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 1 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE	
PUBLIC	3	3	3	5	0	
PRIVATE	0	0	0	3	0	

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 1 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Lincoln	\$28,389	18,837	3,140	16.7%

Housing Units for Counties in this District $\,^7$

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 1 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Lincoln	9,326	9,350	0.3%	

WATER

Water Well Development 8

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 1 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	2,570	56.16%	110	
1990-1999	1,402	30.64%	155	
2000-2004	604	13.20%	189	
TOTAL	4,576			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 1 WATER RIGHTS:

TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	3,201	59.93%
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	1,715	32.11%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	267	5.00%
EXEMPT RIGHT	155	2.90%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	3	0.06%
TOTAL	5,341	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 1 DAN	STORAGE CAPACITY				
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Stock / Small Farm Pond	6	14.3	8.0	20.0	1,516
Other	5	46.6	8.0	135.0	2,904
Recreation	2	15.5	15.0	16.0	742
Irrigation	2	21.5	14.0	29.0	4,150
Hydroelectric	2	235.5	49.0	422.0	6,027,249
Water Supply	1	59.0	59.0	59.0	285
Unknown	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
TOTAL	19				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 1 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	80	3,603	7,026
Surface Water	1	4,750	2,375
Purchased	1	0	30
TOTAL	82		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 1 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	64	7	5	3,748	249	3,836
% SECTION	I 1.7%	0.2%	0.1%	97.7%	6.5%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 1 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS
Eureka	1989 - 1998	15
Fortine	1989 - 1995	3
Libby	1989 - 2001	100
Rural Location	1998 - 1998	1
Stryker	1997 - 1997	1
Trego	1989 - 1989	1
Troy	1988 - 1998	15

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

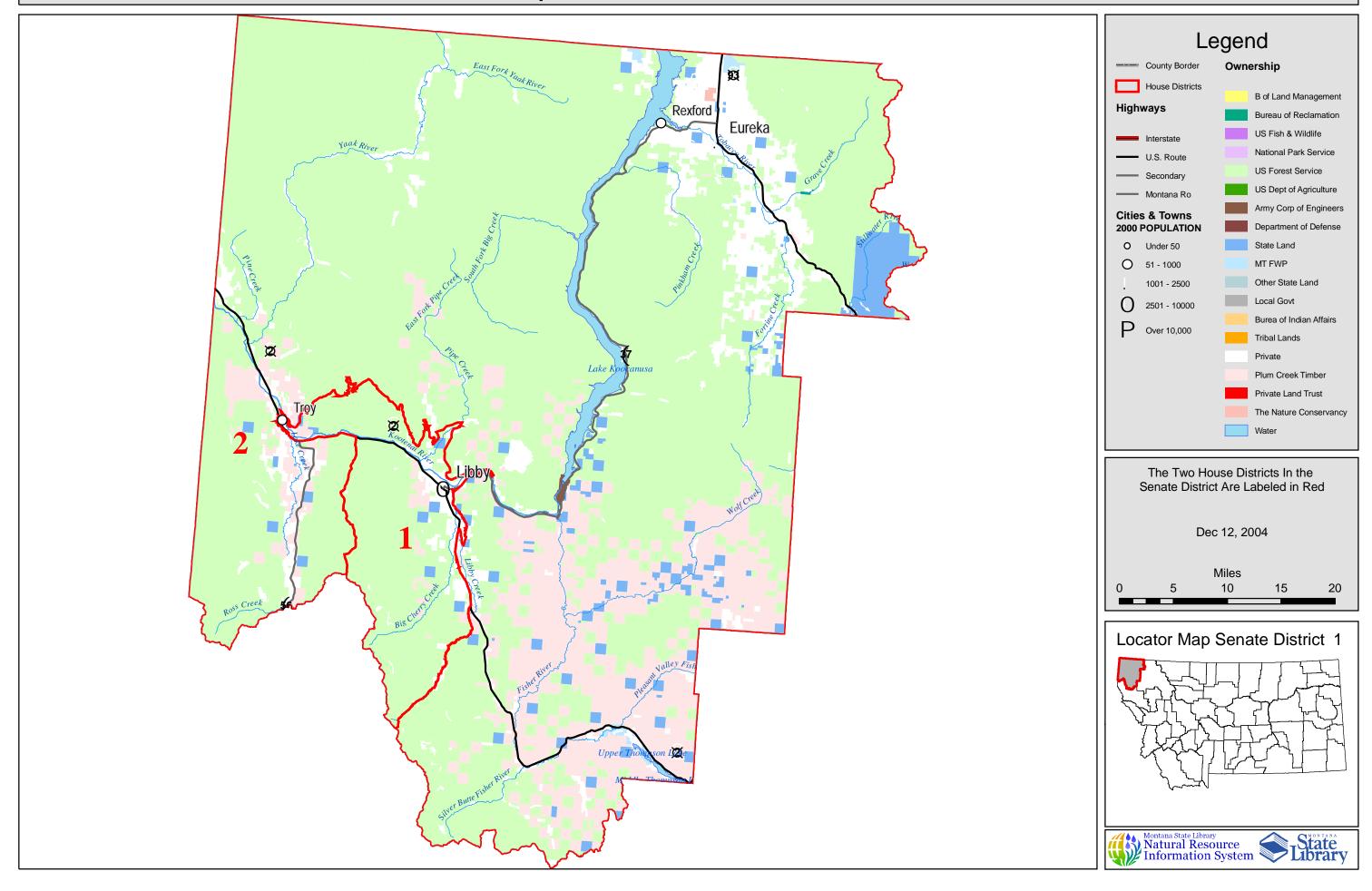
SENATE DISTRICT 1 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Abandoned Mines	110	
Remediation Response	12	

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
- 2) Land ownership information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Montana State Library's Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various government agencies. Much of the public land ownership information was originally digitized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from 1:100,000 scale BLM maps. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 3) Conservation easement information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various public agencies and various private land trusts. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 4) Private land agricultural use was derived using the state Cadastral (parcel) GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2003.
- 5) Population figures are based on the 2000 census data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Senate district population estimates include the total population of all census blocks the district touches, resulting, in some cases, in a slight over-estimate of the district's population.
- 6) School information is from a GIS layer created by the Department of Administration's GIS Bureau as part of a Homeland Security critical infrastructure project. This data was last updated in May of 2004.
- 7) Poverty and housing unit data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, based on the 2000 Census.
- 8) Groundwater well information is from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Groundwater Information Center (GWIC). This data was last updated in July of 2004.
- 9) Water rights information is from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 10) Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.
- 11) Public water supply data are from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This data was last updated in February of 2002.
- 12) Noxious weed distribution data is from the Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. This data was collected in 1998-1999.
- 13) Leaking underground storage tank data is from the DEQ's Petroleum Release Section, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 14) Abandoned mine data is from DEQ's Abandoned Mine Section, Remediation Division. Remediation response site data is from DEQ's Site Response and Federal Superfund Sections, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.

Senate District 1 Land Ownership



Senate District

2



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Dan Weinberg (D) 575 Del Rey Rd. Whitefish, MT 59937

House District 3
Representative Dee Brown (R)
PO Box 444
Hungry Horse, MT 59919-0444

House District 4
Representative Mike Jopek (D)
PO Box 4272
Whitefish, MT 59937-4272



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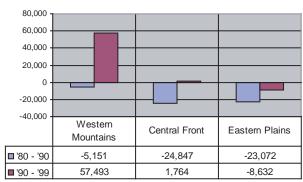
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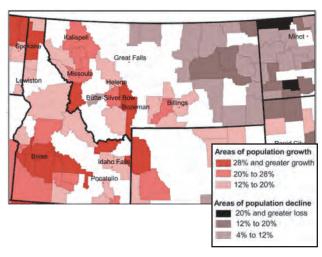
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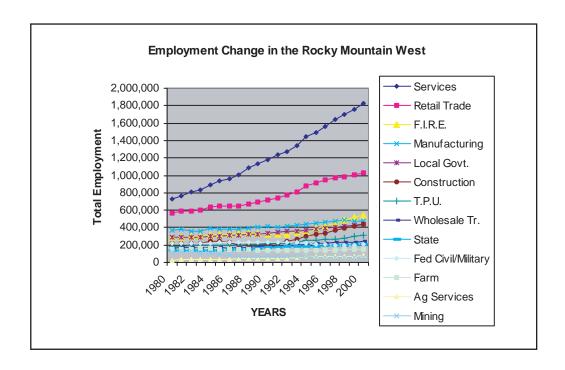
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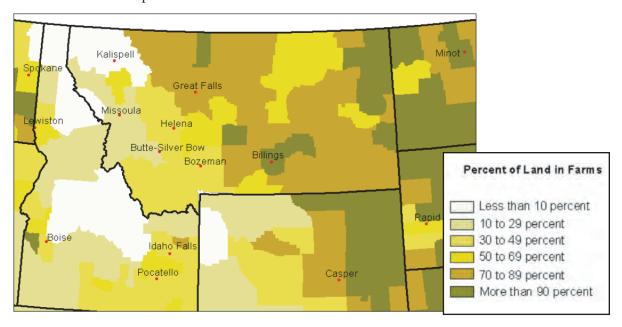


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Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.

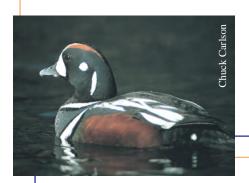


"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



The brightly colored Harlequin Duck breeds in the clear, fast-moving streams of the northern Rockies. This part of the state supports the highest concentration of breeding pairs in Montana.

The convergence of plains and mountains creates incredible habitat diversity along the margins of Montana's northern Rockies. Glaciers, spilling from the mountains, left many pothole wetlands like those on the Flatiron Ranch near Browning.





The Round-leaved Orchid is a rare find along seeps and streams of the Rocky Mountains in northcentral Montana.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 2

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 2 is 1,854.5 square miles in size, or about 1.26% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 2 ranks number 21 in size.

Land Ownership ²

CATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

NATE DISTRICT 2 OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
National Park Service	968	52.23%
U.S. Forest Service	689	37.19%
Private	117	6.32%
State Trust Land	51	2.74%
Water	28	1.52%
TOTAL	1,854	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 2 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
US Forest Service	4.0	48.78%
The Nature Conservancy	2.3	28.05%
Montana Land Reliance	1.6	19.51%
Flathead Land Trust	0.3	3.66%
TOTAL	8.2	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 2 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD	
15,130	7,255	6,098	0	95,914	1,288	946	
11.9%	5.7%	4.8%	0.0%	75.7%	1.0%	0.7%	

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATIO	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE D	DISTRICT 2 POP	ULATION:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	16451	16066	11	263	68	43
2000	21178	20297	23	292	116	450
Change	4727 (28.7%)	4231 (26.3%)	12 (109.1%)	29 (11.%)	48 (70.6%)	407 (946.5%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 2 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE	
PUBLIC	6	3	2	0	0	
PRIVATE	1	0	0	1	0	

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 2 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Flathead	\$36,327	74,471	8,745	11.7%

Housing Units for Counties in this District $\,^7$

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 2 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Flathead	34,830	35,682	2.4%	

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 2 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	1,524	57.77%	145	
1990-1999	789	29.91%	179	
2000-2004	325	12.32%	203	
TOTAL	2,638			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 2 WATER RIGHTS:

SENATE DISTRICT 2 WATER RIGHTS:		
TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	1,727	62.98%
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	664	24.22%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	241	8.79%
EXEMPT RIGHT	102	3.72%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	7	0.26%
RESERVED CLAIM	1	0.04%
TOTAL	2,742	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 2 I	DAMS:				STORAGE CAPACITY
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Water Supply	1	86.0	86.0	86.0	2,720
Unknown	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Recreation	1	23.0	23.0	23.0	1,621
Other	1	9.0	9.0	9.0	106
TOTAL	4				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 2 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	77	8,533	8,151
Surface Water	3	65	125
Purchased	3	141	2,190
TOTAL	83		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 2 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	23	17		253	12	2,068
% SECTION	N 1.1%	0.8%		12.2%	0.6%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 2 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Columbia Falls	1989 - 2004	18	
Coram	1995 - 1995	1	
Essex	1991 - 1991	1	
Hungry Horse	1990 - 1997	5	
Somers	1996 - 1996	1	
West Glacier	1990 - 1992	3	
Whitefish	1989 - 2003	29	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

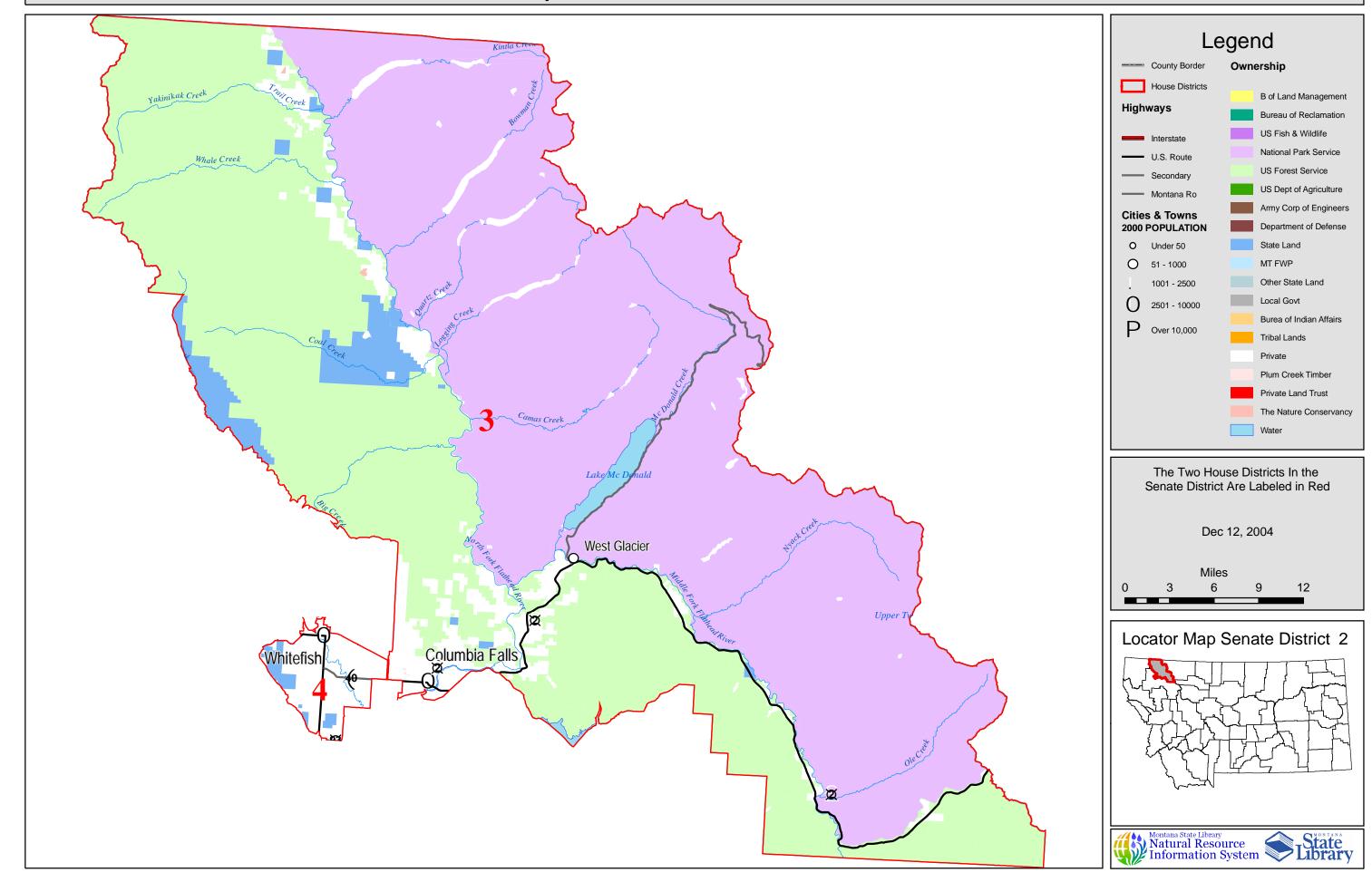
SENATE DISTRICT 2 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Abandoned Mines	11	
Remediation Response	7	

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
- 2) Land ownership information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Montana State Library's Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various government agencies. Much of the public land ownership information was originally digitized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from 1:100,000 scale BLM maps. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 3) Conservation easement information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various public agencies and various private land trusts. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 4) Private land agricultural use was derived using the state Cadastral (parcel) GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2003.
- 5) Population figures are based on the 2000 census data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Senate district population estimates include the total population of all census blocks the district touches, resulting, in some cases, in a slight over-estimate of the district's population.
- 6) School information is from a GIS layer created by the Department of Administration's GIS Bureau as part of a Homeland Security critical infrastructure project. This data was last updated in May of 2004.
- 7) Poverty and housing unit data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, based on the 2000 Census.
- 8) Groundwater well information is from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Groundwater Information Center (GWIC). This data was last updated in July of 2004.
- 9) Water rights information is from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 10) Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.
- 11) Public water supply data are from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This data was last updated in February of 2002.
- 12) Noxious weed distribution data is from the Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. This data was collected in 1998-1999.
- 13) Leaking underground storage tank data is from the DEQ's Petroleum Release Section, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 14) Abandoned mine data is from DEQ's Abandoned Mine Section, Remediation Division. Remediation response site data is from DEQ's Site Response and Federal Superfund Sections, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.

Senate District 2 Land Ownership



Senate District

3



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Jerry Oneil (R) 985 Walsh Rd. Columbia Falls, MT 59912

House District 5
Representative George Everett (R)
1344 Helena Flats Rd.
Kalispell, MT 59901-6548

House District 6
Representative Verdell Jackson (R)
555 Wagner Ln.
Kalispell, MT 59901-8079



Courtesy of

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1515 East 6th Avenue, Helena, MT 406-444-5374



THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
- 19.1% of children age 17 and under live in poverty (2002)
- 31.2% of female-headed families with children live in poverty (2002)
- 11,049 babies were born in 2002
- 32.8% of all births in 2001 were to unmarried women
- 15.65% of all births in 2001 were to women with fewer than 12 years of education
- \$35,754 was the estimated salary for public school teachers in 2003 (ranking 46th nationally)
- 19.3 deaths per 100,000 of the population were determined suicides in 2001 (ranking 2nd nationally)

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States

The motor fuel sales tax revenue of \$210 per capita ranks highest in the nation (2002)

There are 468 hospital beds per 100,000 population ranking 4th nationally (2002)

- 13 AIDS cases were reported in 2003 (200 total AIDS-related deaths through 2001)
- 21 animal rabies cases were reported in 2003
- 5,000 new cancer cases were reported in 2004
- 15.2% of all Montanans lacked health insurance in 2002

More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

Montana ranks second nationally for military veterans as a percent of population (16.2% in 2000)

There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

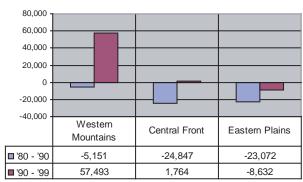
As of 11/06/04 eight soldiers from Montana have died and 59 were wounded in action in Afganistan and Iraq

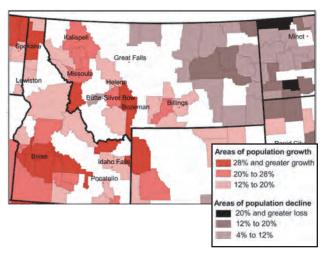
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
- #2 F.I.R.E., other than depos. + \$223 mil. + 96%
- #3 Special trade contractors + \$197 mil. + 67%
- #4 Business services + \$177 mil. + 85%
- #5 Engineering & mgmt services + \$127 mil. + 69%
- #6 Eating & drinking places + \$106 mil. + 41%
- #7 Auto dealers/service stations + \$91 mil. + 44%
- #8 Social services + \$90 mil. +117%
- #9 General building contractors + \$78 mil. + 54%

Declining Sub-Sectors

#6 U.S. Military - \$14 mil. - 6%

#5 Coal mining - \$18 mil. - 20%

#4 Trucking & warehousing - \$21 mil. - 7%

#3 Railroads - \$ 28 mil. - 13%

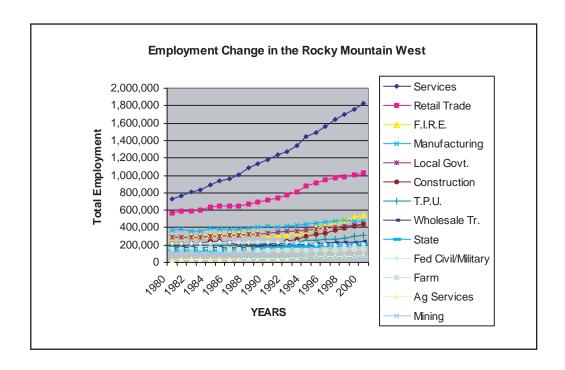
#2 Lumber & wood prod. - \$48 mil. - 15%

#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

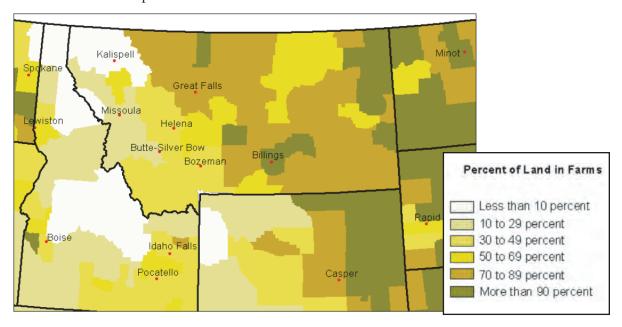


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Northwestern Montana supports the greatest concentration of Common Loon breeding sites in the western U.S. These elegant birds nest primarily in low-elevation glacial lakes, and migrate to the coast of Oregon or Washington in winter.

Low elevation grasslands and wetlands provide outstanding habitat diversity, as seen around Dahl Lake in Pleasant Valley.





The uncommon Pygmy Water Lily graces the quiet waters of lakes and slough in the upper Flathead valley

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 3

LAND INFORMATION

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Senate district 3 is 1,205.5 square miles in size, or about 0.82% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 3 ranks number 28 in size.

Land Ownership ²

STATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

ATE DISTRICT 3 OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
U.S. Forest Service	512	42.49%
Private	337	27.98%
Plum Creek Timber lands	199	16.46%
State Trust Land	121	10.07%
Water	21	1.74%
Fish and Wildlife Service	12	0.99%
Other State Land	3	0.28%
TOTAL	1,206	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 3 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
US Dept of Agriculture	8.5	75.22%
Montana Land Reliance	1.7	15.04%
Flathead Land Trust	0.8	7.08%
The Nature Conservancy	0.3	2.65%
TOTAL	11.3	

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There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 3 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
49,679	47,632	35,960	210	564,600	19,267	2,492
6.9%	6.6%	5.0%	0.0%	78.4%	2.7%	0.3%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWIDE POPULATION:						
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
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Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE DISTRICT 3 POPULATION:						
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	17735	17428	14	195	55	43
2000	25458	24633	32	229	87	477
Change	7723 (43.5%)	7205 (41.3%)	18 (128.6%)	34 (17.4%)	32 (58.2%)	434 (1009.3%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 3 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE	
PUBLIC	7	8	1	1	0	
PRIVATE	0	0	1	2	0	

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WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 3 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	3,083	54.98%	160	
1990-1999	1,644	29.32%	212	
2000-2004	881	15.71%	254	
TOTAL	5,608			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 3 WATER RIGHTS:

TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	3,774	62.42%
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	1,597	26.41%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	484	8.01%
EXEMPT RIGHT	177	2.93%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	12	0.20%
STOCKWATER PERMIT	2	0.03%
TOTAL	6,046	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 3 DAN	AS:				STORAGE CAPACITY
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Irrigation	4	143.8	-9.0	564.0	3,615,791
Unknown	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
TOTAL	5				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 3 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	70	15,930	6,081
Surface Water	2	5,878	30
TOTAL	72		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

12

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 3 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	7	25	1	414	5	1,388
% SECTION	N 0.5%	1.8%	0.1%	29.8%	0.4%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks 13

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 3 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Columbia Falls	1991 - 2003	3	
Kalispell	1985 - 1997	12	
Kila	1997 - 1997	1	
Marion	1999 - 1999	1	
Olney	1992 - 1998	3	
Whitefish	1990 - 1999	7	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

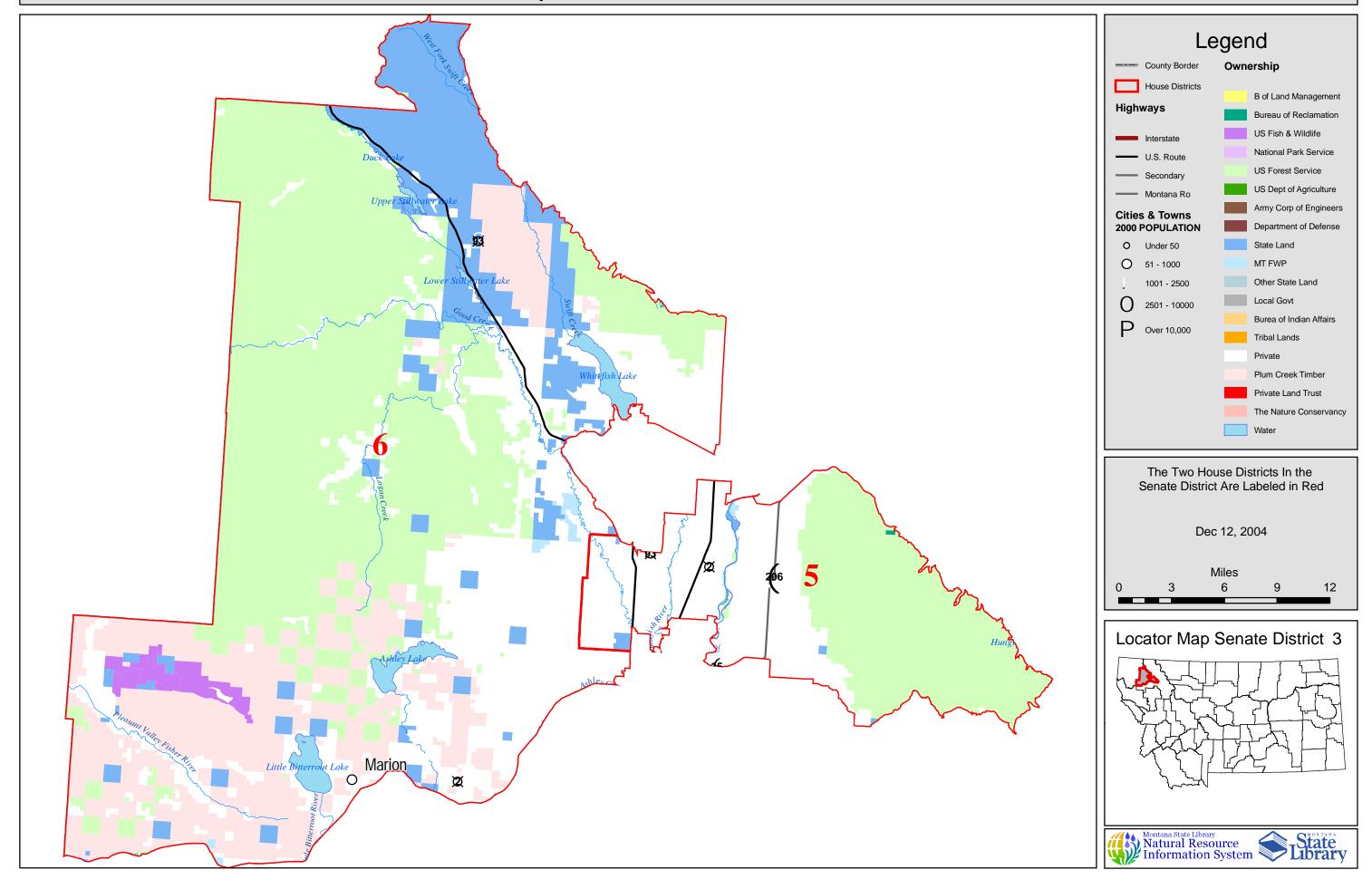
SENATE DISTRICT 3 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Abandoned Mines	9	
Remediation Response	6	

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Senate District 3 Land Ownership



Senate District

4



2004

PREPARED FOR:

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House District 7
Representative Jon Sonju (R)
PO Box 2954
Kalispell, MT 59901

House District 8
Representative Tim Dowell (D)
46 West View Dr.
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THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
- 19.1% of children age 17 and under live in poverty (2002)
- 31.2% of female-headed families with children live in poverty (2002)
- 11,049 babies were born in 2002
- 32.8% of all births in 2001 were to unmarried women
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- \$35,754 was the estimated salary for public school teachers in 2003 (ranking 46th nationally)
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There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States

The motor fuel sales tax revenue of \$210 per capita ranks highest in the nation (2002)

There are 468 hospital beds per 100,000 population ranking 4th nationally (2002)

- 13 AIDS cases were reported in 2003 (200 total AIDS-related deaths through 2001)
- 21 animal rabies cases were reported in 2003
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More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

Montana ranks second nationally for military veterans as a percent of population (16.2% in 2000)

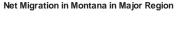
There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

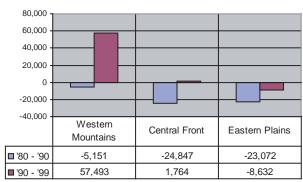
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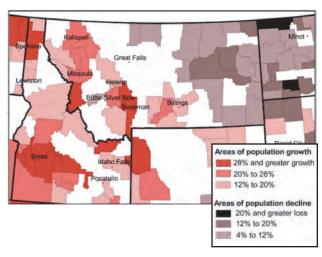
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
- #2 F.I.R.E., other than depos. + \$223 mil. + 96%
- #3 Special trade contractors + \$197 mil. + 67%
- #4 Business services + \$177 mil. + 85%
- #5 Engineering & mgmt services + \$127 mil. + 69%
- #6 Eating & drinking places + \$106 mil. + 41%
- #7 Auto dealers/service stations + \$91 mil. + 44%
- #8 Social services + \$90 mil. +117%
- #9 General building contractors + \$78 mil. + 54%

Declining Sub-Sectors

#6 U.S. Military - \$14 mil. - 6%

#5 Coal mining - \$18 mil. - 20%

#4 Trucking & warehousing - \$21 mil. - 7%

#3 Railroads - \$ 28 mil. - 13%

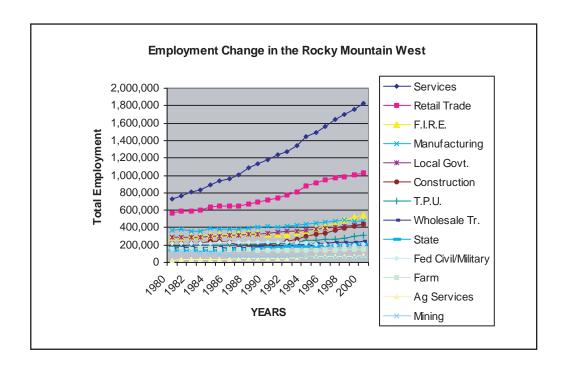
#2 Lumber & wood prod. - \$48 mil. - 15%

#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

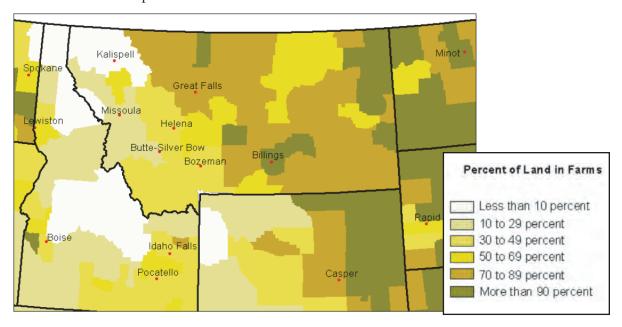


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.



"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Northwestern Montana supports the greatest concentration of Common Loon breeding sites in the western U.S. These elegant birds nest primarily in low-elevation glacial lakes, and migrate to the coast of Oregon or Washington in winter.

Low elevation grasslands and wetlands provide outstanding habitat diversity, as seen around Dahl Lake in Pleasant Valley.



The uncommon Pygmy Water Lily graces the quiet waters of lakes and slough in the upper Flathead valley

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 4

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 4 is 14.8 square miles in size, or about 0.01% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 4 ranks number 43 in size.

Land Ownership ²

STATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

SENATE DISTRICT 4 OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	14	100.00%
TOTAL	14	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 4 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Flathead Land Trust	0.0	#Num!
TOTAL	0.0	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 4 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
1,668	1,105	1,516	0	124	342	56
34.7%	23.0%	31.5%	0.0%	2.6%	7.1%	1.2%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWIDE POPULATION:						
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE DISTRICT 4 POPULATION:							
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER	
1990	19310	18768	19	382	94	47	
2000	21568	20620	52	309	101	486	
Change	2258 (11.7%)	1852 (9.9%)	33 (173.7%)	-73 (-19.1%)	7 (7.4%)	439 (934.%)	

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 4 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE	
PUBLIC	7	2	1	0	1	
PRIVATE	1	0	0	1	0	

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{\,7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 4 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Flathead	\$36,327	74,471	8,745	11.7%

Housing Units for Counties in this District ⁷

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 4 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Flathead	34,830	35,682	2.4%	

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 4 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	738	77.20%	51	
1990-1999	162	16.95%	80	
2000-2004	56	5.86%	85	
TOTAL	956			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 4 WATER RIGHTS:

TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL	
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	376	59.12%	
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	167	26.26%	
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EXEMPT RIGHT	40	6.29%	
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TOTAL	636		

Dams ¹⁰

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 4 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	18	17,584	690
Purchased	3	8	260
TOTAL	21		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 4 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

CINQUI	EFOIL LEAFY SPURG		N SPOTTE EED KNAPWE	_	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION		1	11		28
% SECTION		3.6%	39.3%		

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 4 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Billings	2001 - 2001	1	
Kalispell	1989 - 2003	77	
Yellowbay	1993 - 1993	1	

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There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

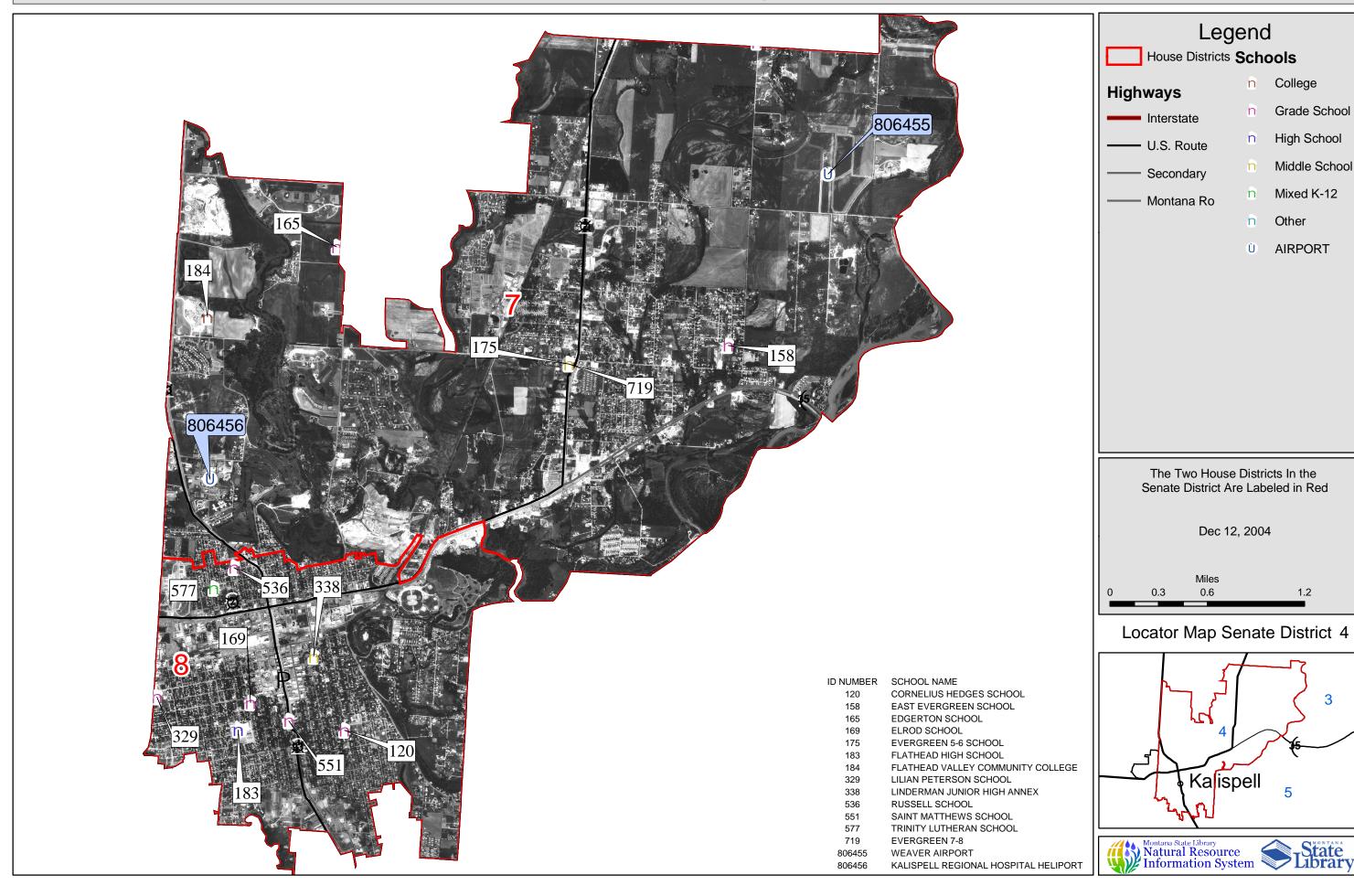
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SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Remediation Response	8	
Abandoned Mines	0	

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Senate District 4 Aerial Photos with Schools/Airports



Senate District

5



2004

PREPARED FOR:

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House District 9
Representative William Jones (R)
567 East Village Dr.
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House District 10
Representative Bernie Olson (R)
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Lakeside, MT 59922-9723



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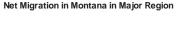
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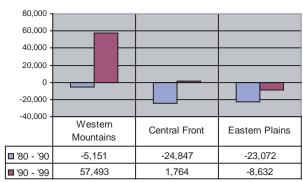
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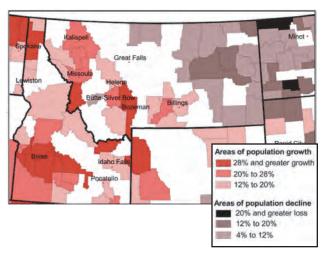
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There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
- #2 F.I.R.E., other than depos. + \$223 mil. + 96%
- #3 Special trade contractors + \$197 mil. + 67%
- #4 Business services + \$177 mil. + 85%
- #5 Engineering & mgmt services + \$127 mil. + 69%
- #6 Eating & drinking places + \$106 mil. + 41%
- #7 Auto dealers/service stations + \$91 mil. + 44%
- #8 Social services + \$90 mil. +117%
- #9 General building contractors + \$78 mil. + 54%

Declining Sub-Sectors

#6 U.S. Military - \$14 mil. - 6%

#5 Coal mining - \$18 mil. - 20%

#4 Trucking & warehousing - \$21 mil. - 7%

#3 Railroads - \$ 28 mil. - 13%

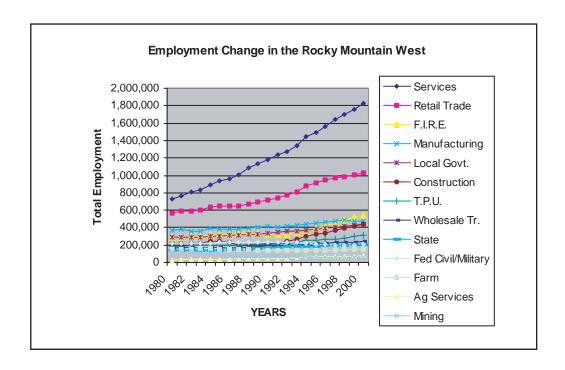
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#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

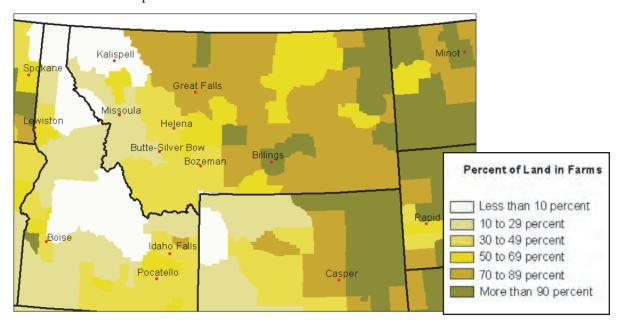


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.



"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

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Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



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The uncommon Pygmy Water Lily graces the quiet waters of lakes and slough in the upper Flathead valley

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2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 5

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 5 is 549.6 square miles in size, or about 0.37% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 5 ranks number 32 in size.

Land Ownership ²

TATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

SENATE DISTRICT 5 OWNERSHIP **OWNER** AREA (SQUARE MILES) **PERCENT** U.S. Forest Service 37.50% 206 Private 202 36.77% Water 62 11.39% Tribal Land 47 8.50% State Trust Land 2.94% 16 Plum Creek Timber lands 11 2.03% Fish and Wildlife Service 5 0.88% **TOTAL** 548

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 5 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Montana Land Reliance	5.0	64.10%
The Nature Conservancy	2.3	29.49%
Flathead Land Trust	0.4	5.13%
US Dept of Agriculture	0.1	1.28%
TOTAL	7.8	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 5 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
24,038	12,212	41,563	320	98,536	3,625	1,587
13.2%	6.7%	22.9%	0.2%	54.2%	2.0%	0.9%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATIO	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE DISTRICT 5 POPULATION:						
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	16724	16384	17	222	62	39
2000	23183	22236	27	320	105	495
Change	6459 (38.6%)	5852 (35.7%)	10 (58.8%)	98 (44.1%)	43 (69.4%)	456 (1169.2%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 5 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE	
PUBLIC	5	4	1	0	0	
PRIVATE	0	0	0	2	0	

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{\,7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 5 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Flathead	\$36,327	74,471	8,745	11.7%
Lake	\$29,527	26,507	4,825	18.2%

Housing Units for Counties in this District $\,^7$

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 5 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Flathead	34,830	35,682	2.4%	
Lake	13,617	13,755	1.0%	

WATER

Water Well Development 8

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 5 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	2,784	55.18%	172	
1990-1999	1,533	30.39%	216	
2000-2004	728	14.43%	250	
TOTAL	5,045			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 5 WATER RIGHTS:

TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	3,422	54.89%
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	2,054	32.95%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	567	9.10%
EXEMPT RIGHT	177	2.84%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	13	0.21%
TEMPORARY PROVISIONAL PERMIT	1	0.02%
TOTAL	6,234	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 5 DAN	1S :				STORAGE CAPACITY
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Unknown	1	28.0	28.0	28.0	358
Hydroelectric	1	12.0	12.0	12.0	109
TOTAL	2				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 5 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	73	6,794	5,627
Surface Water	2	125	0
Purchased	2	100	30
TOTAL	77		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 5 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	136	12	2	265	5	625
% SECTION	V 21.8%	1.9%	0.3%	42.4%	0.8%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 5 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS
Bigfork	1990 - 2000	12
Creston	1998 - 1998	1
Kalispell	1989 - 2001	18
Lakeside	1992 - 2000	6
Polson	1988 - 1991	2
Somers	1992 - 2002	2
Swan Lake	1992 - 2000	4

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

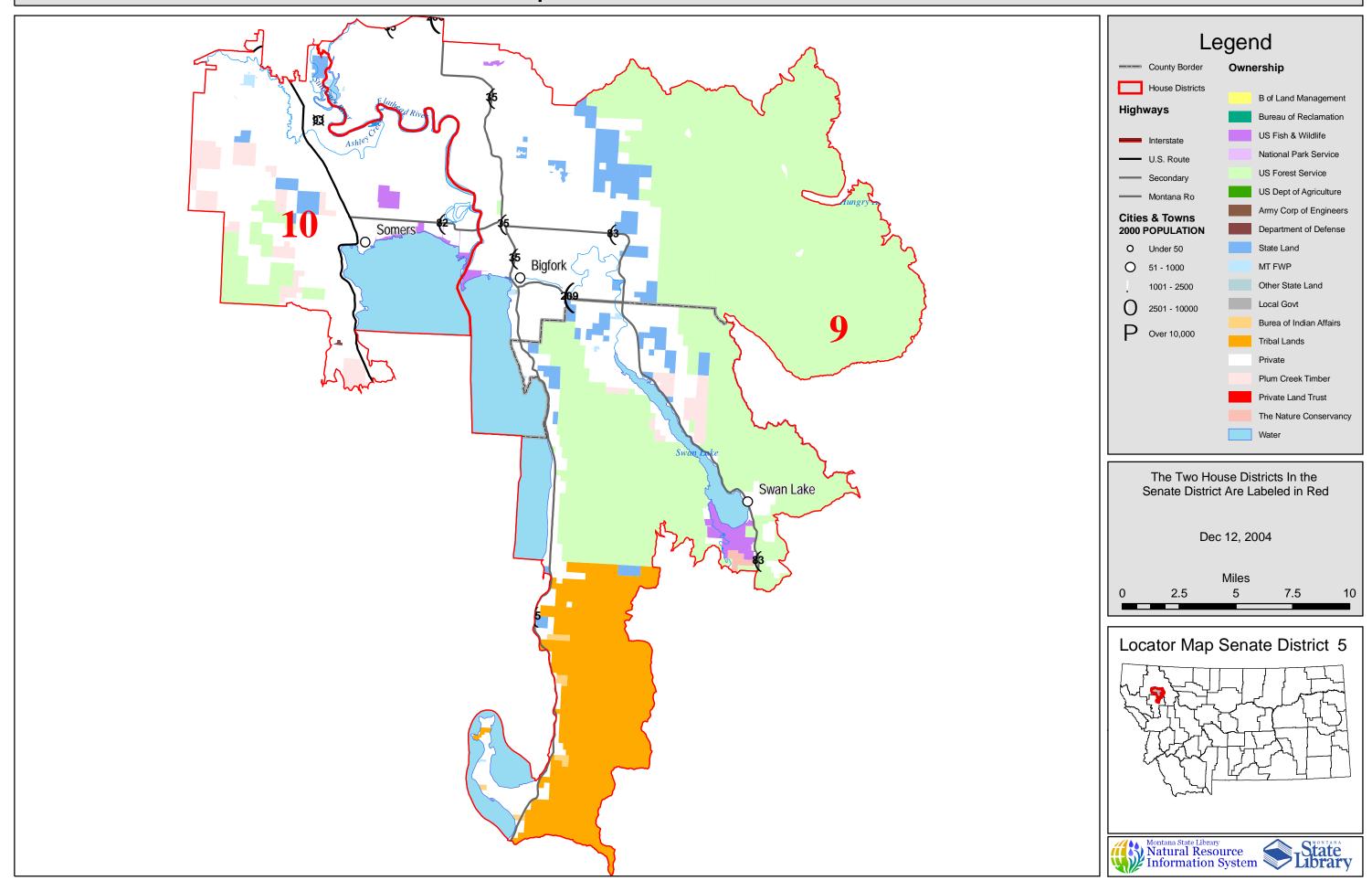
SENATE DISTRICT 5 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT
Remediation Response	10
Abandoned Mines	1

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
- 2) Land ownership information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Montana State Library's Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various government agencies. Much of the public land ownership information was originally digitized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from 1:100,000 scale BLM maps. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 3) Conservation easement information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various public agencies and various private land trusts. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 4) Private land agricultural use was derived using the state Cadastral (parcel) GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2003.
- 5) Population figures are based on the 2000 census data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Senate district population estimates include the total population of all census blocks the district touches, resulting, in some cases, in a slight over-estimate of the district's population.
- 6) School information is from a GIS layer created by the Department of Administration's GIS Bureau as part of a Homeland Security critical infrastructure project. This data was last updated in May of 2004.
- 7) Poverty and housing unit data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, based on the 2000 Census.
- 8) Groundwater well information is from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Groundwater Information Center (GWIC). This data was last updated in July of 2004.
- 9) Water rights information is from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 10) Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.
- 11) Public water supply data are from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This data was last updated in February of 2002.
- 12) Noxious weed distribution data is from the Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. This data was collected in 1998-1999.
- 13) Leaking underground storage tank data is from the DEQ's Petroleum Release Section, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 14) Abandoned mine data is from DEQ's Abandoned Mine Section, Remediation Division. Remediation response site data is from DEQ's Site Response and Federal Superfund Sections, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.

Senate District 5 Land Ownership



Senate District

6



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator John Brueggeman (R) 321 Lakeview Dr. Polson, MT 59860-9317

House District 11
Representative Janna Taylor (R)
PO Box 233
Dayton, MT 59914

House District 12
Representative Jeanne Windham (D)
894 Finley Point Rd.
Polson, MT 59860-9171



Courtesy of

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THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
- 19.1% of children age 17 and under live in poverty (2002)
- 31.2% of female-headed families with children live in poverty (2002)
- 11,049 babies were born in 2002
- 32.8% of all births in 2001 were to unmarried women
- 15.65% of all births in 2001 were to women with fewer than 12 years of education
- \$35,754 was the estimated salary for public school teachers in 2003 (ranking 46th nationally)
- 19.3 deaths per 100,000 of the population were determined suicides in 2001 (ranking 2nd nationally)

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States

The motor fuel sales tax revenue of \$210 per capita ranks highest in the nation (2002)

There are 468 hospital beds per 100,000 population ranking 4th nationally (2002)

- 13 AIDS cases were reported in 2003 (200 total AIDS-related deaths through 2001)
- 21 animal rabies cases were reported in 2003
- 5,000 new cancer cases were reported in 2004
- 15.2% of all Montanans lacked health insurance in 2002

More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

Montana ranks second nationally for military veterans as a percent of population (16.2% in 2000)

There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

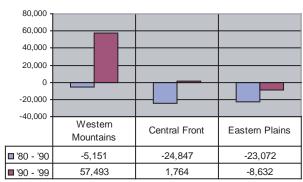
As of 11/06/04 eight soldiers from Montana have died and 59 were wounded in action in Afganistan and Iraq

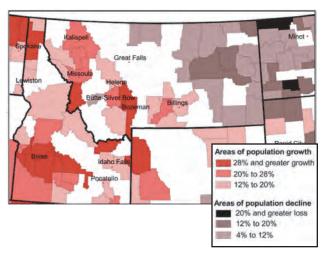
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

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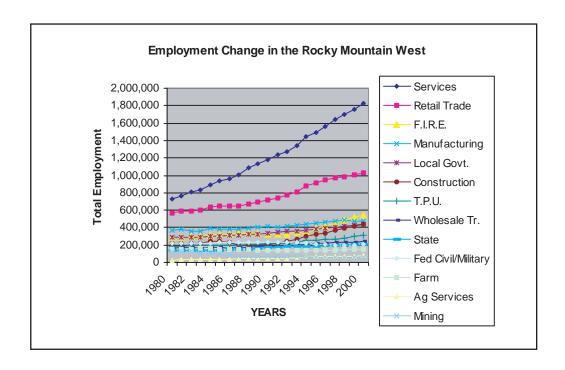
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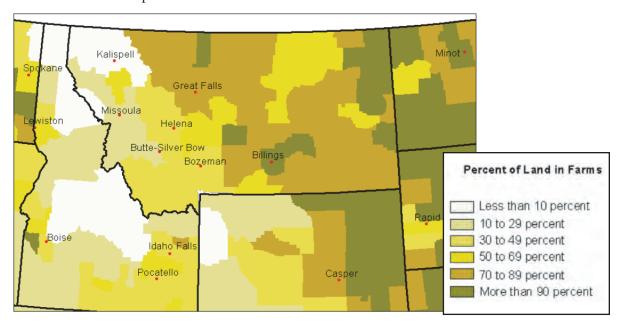


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2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 6

LAND INFORMATION

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State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

SENATE DISTRICT 6 OWNERSHIP AREA (SQUARE MILES) **OWNER PERCENT** 37.94% Private 484 Plum Creek Timber lands 239 18.74% Tribal Land 237 18.62% Water 155 12.18% 7.49% U.S. Forest Service 96 State Trust Land 32 2.50% Fish and Wildlife Service 22 1.73% Other State Land 10 0.80% **TOTAL** 1,275

Conservation Easements ³

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SENATE DISTRICT 6 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
US Fish and Wildlife Service	12.0	53.33%
Montana Land Reliance	9.0	40.00%
US Dept of Agriculture	1.3	5.78%
Flathead Land Trust	0.2	0.89%
TOTAL	22.5	

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SENATE DISTRICT 6 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
162,057	81,125	627	10,056	373,884	17,914	1,897
25.0%	12.5%	0.1%	1.6%	57.7%	2.8%	0.3%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

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Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE D	ISTRICT 6 POP	ULATION:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	17135	14163	12	2869	22	69
2000	23118	17725	29	4431	69	864
Change	5983 (34.9%)	3562 (25.2%)	17 (141.7%)	1562 (54.4%)	47 (213.6%)	795 (1152.2%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 6 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE	
PUBLIC	9	5	4	0	0	
PRIVATE	0	0	1	3	0	

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{\,7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 6 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Flathead	\$36,327	74,471	8,745	11.7%
Lake	\$29,527	26,507	4,825	18.2%

Housing Units for Counties in this District $\,^7$

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 6 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Flathead	34,830	35,682	2.4%	
Lake	13,617	13,755	1.0%	

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 6 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	2,302	59.56%	207	
1990-1999	1,062	27.48%	256	
2000-2004	501	12.96%	296	
TOTAL	3,865			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 6 WATER RIGHTS:

TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	2,736	49.98%
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	2,111	38.56%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	419	7.65%
EXEMPT RIGHT	188	3.43%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	16	0.29%
STOCKWATER PERMIT	3	0.05%
IRRIGATION DISTRICTS	1	0.02%
TOTAL	5,474	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 6 DAN	ENATE DISTRICT 6 DAMS:					
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	CAPACITY (ACRE/FEET)	
Irrigation	15	2.8	-9.0	35.0	595	
Unknown	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
Stock / Small Farm Pond	1	15.0	15.0	15.0	387	
Other	1	8.0	8.0	8.0	84	
Hydroelectric	1	194.0	194.0	194.0	1,791,000	
TOTAL	19					

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 6 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	56	9,861	11,942
Surface Water	4	0	615
Purchased	1	0	25
TOTAL	61		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 6 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	78	10		924	7	1,367
% SECTION	N 5.7%	0.7%		67.6%	0.5%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 6 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Big Arm	1992 - 1992	1	
Billings	2000 - 2000	1	
Charlo	1994 - 1994	2	
Elmo	1994 - 1997	2	
Lakeside	1991 - 1996	3	
Marion	1992 - 1992	1	
Moiese	1990 - 1990	1	
Pablo	1997 - 1997	1	
Polson	1987 - 2002	46	
Ravalli	1990 - 2002	5	
Ronan	1990 - 2004	21	
Saint Ignatius	1992 - 1998	6	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

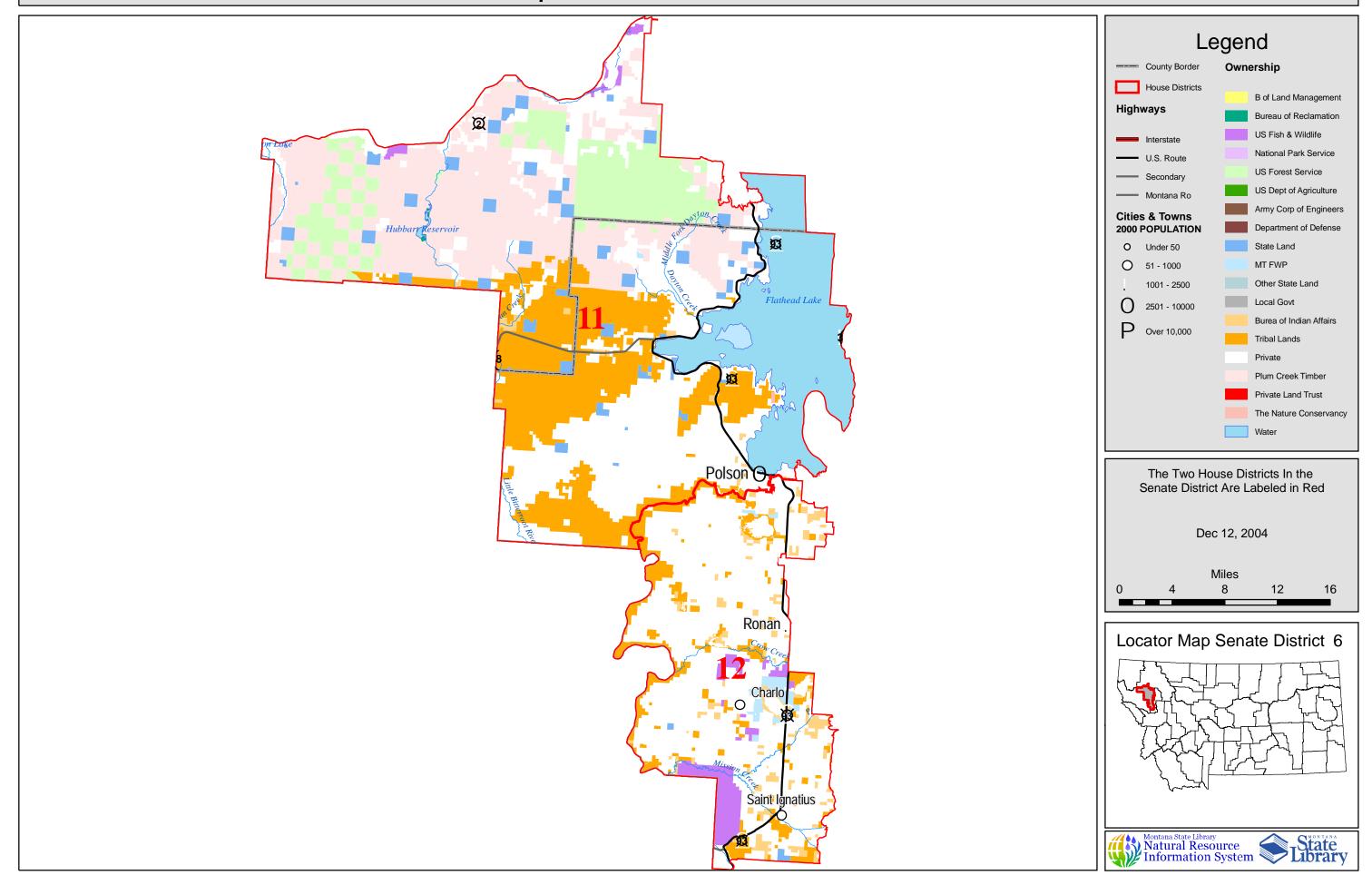
SENATE DISTRICT 6 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Remediation Response	10	
Abandoned Mines	8	

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
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- 7) Poverty and housing unit data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, based on the 2000 Census.
- 8) Groundwater well information is from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Groundwater Information Center (GWIC). This data was last updated in July of 2004.
- 9) Water rights information is from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 10) Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.
- 11) Public water supply data are from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This data was last updated in February of 2002.
- 12) Noxious weed distribution data is from the Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. This data was collected in 1998-1999.
- 13) Leaking underground storage tank data is from the DEQ's Petroleum Release Section, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 14) Abandoned mine data is from DEQ's Abandoned Mine Section, Remediation Division. Remediation response site data is from DEQ's Site Response and Federal Superfund Sections, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.

Senate District 6 Land Ownership



Senate District

7



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Jim Elliott (D) 100 Trout Creek Rd. Trout Creek, MT 59874-9609

House District 13
Representative Paul Clark (D)
20 Fox Ln.
Trout Creek, MT 59874-9510

House District 14
Representative Gordon Hendrick (R)
PO Box 262
Superior, MT 59872



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1515 East 6th Avenue, Helena, MT 406-444-5374



THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
- 19.1% of children age 17 and under live in poverty (2002)
- 31.2% of female-headed families with children live in poverty (2002)
- 11,049 babies were born in 2002
- 32.8% of all births in 2001 were to unmarried women
- 15.65% of all births in 2001 were to women with fewer than 12 years of education
- \$35,754 was the estimated salary for public school teachers in 2003 (ranking 46th nationally)
- 19.3 deaths per 100,000 of the population were determined suicides in 2001 (ranking 2nd nationally)

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States

The motor fuel sales tax revenue of \$210 per capita ranks highest in the nation (2002)

There are 468 hospital beds per 100,000 population ranking 4th nationally (2002)

- 13 AIDS cases were reported in 2003 (200 total AIDS-related deaths through 2001)
- 21 animal rabies cases were reported in 2003
- 5,000 new cancer cases were reported in 2004
- 15.2% of all Montanans lacked health insurance in 2002

More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

Montana ranks second nationally for military veterans as a percent of population (16.2% in 2000)

There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

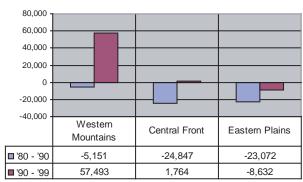
As of 11/06/04 eight soldiers from Montana have died and 59 were wounded in action in Afganistan and Iraq

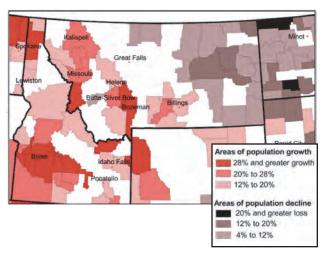
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
- #2 F.I.R.E., other than depos. + \$223 mil. + 96%
- #3 Special trade contractors + \$197 mil. + 67%
- #4 Business services + \$177 mil. + 85%
- #5 Engineering & mgmt services + \$127 mil. + 69%
- #6 Eating & drinking places + \$106 mil. + 41%
- #7 Auto dealers/service stations + \$91 mil. + 44%
- #8 Social services + \$90 mil. +117%
- #9 General building contractors + \$78 mil. + 54%

Declining Sub-Sectors

#6 U.S. Military - \$14 mil. - 6%

#5 Coal mining - \$18 mil. - 20%

#4 Trucking & warehousing - \$21 mil. - 7%

#3 Railroads - \$ 28 mil. - 13%

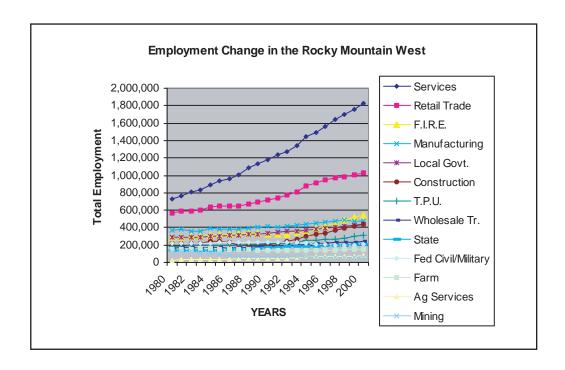
#2 Lumber & wood prod. - \$48 mil. - 15%

#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

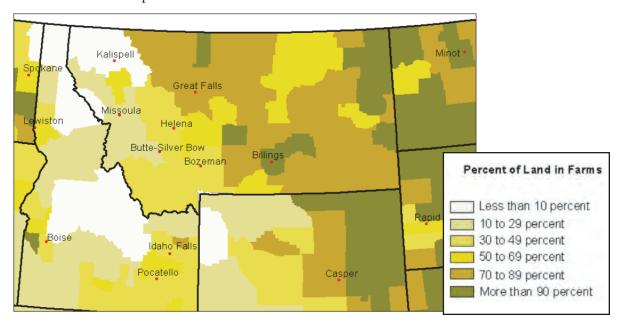


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.



"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

District Wildlife Highlights

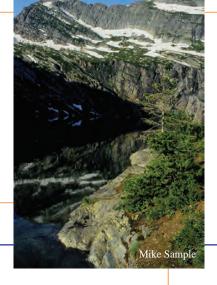
Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



The Coeur d'Alene Salamander reaches the edge of its range in northwestern Montana. It inhabits seeps, waterfalls, and stream banks, but because it is active mostly at night, it is rarely observed.

Alpine lakes and rocky peaks form a spectacular boundary between western Montana and Idaho.





Dry, open forest slopes near Plains provide habitat for the beautiful tapertip onion, which also reaches the edge of its range in western Montana.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 7

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 7 is 4,331.5 square miles in size, or about 2.95% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 7 ranks number 12 in size.

Land Ownership ²

TEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

SENATE DISTRICT 7 OWNERSHIP **OWNER** AREA (SQUARE MILES) **PERCENT** U.S. Forest Service 2,620 60.45% Private 697 16.08% Tribal Land 442 10.20% Plum Creek Timber lands 384 8.86% State Trust Land 141 3.24% Water 31 0.71% Fish and Wildlife Service 16 0.36% Other State Land 4 0.10% TOTAL 4,334

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 7 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	58.5	78.84%
Montana Land Reliance	12.9	17.39%
Five Valleys Land Trust	1.3	1.75%
US Dept of Agriculture	1.2	1.62%
The Nature Conservancy	0.3	0.40%
TOTAL	74.2	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 7 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
173,858	21,317	178	9,420	420,543	16,164	1,899
27.0%	3.3%	0.0%	1.5%	65.4%	2.5%	0.3%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATIO	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE D	ENATE DISTRICT 7 POPULATION:						
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER	
1990	16239	15219	19	914	66	21	
2000	20079	18374	24	1045	73	563	
Change	3840 (23.6%)	3155 (20.7%)	5 (26.3%)	131 (14.3%)	7 (10.6%)	542 (2581.%)	

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 7 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE
PUBLIC	12	10	8	1	0

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District 7

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 7 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Mineral	\$28,209	3,884	666	17.1%
Missoula	\$35,353	95,802	12,170	12.7%
Sanders	\$27,798	10,227	1,873	18.3%

Housing Units for Counties in this District $\,^7$

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 7 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Mineral	1,963	1,973	0.5%	
Missoula	41,457	43,515	5.0%	
Sanders	5,274	5,281	0.1%	

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 7 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	2,957	53.79%	133	
1990-1999	1,868	33.98%	182	
2000-2004	672	12.22%	211	
TOTAL	5,497			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.							
SENATE DISTRICT 7 WATER RIGHTS:							
TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL					
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	3,636	47.50%					
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	3,305	43.17%					
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	445	5.81%					
EXEMPT RIGHT	221	2.89%					
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	36	0.47%					
RESERVED CLAIM	7	0.09%					
STOCKWATER PERMIT	3	0.04%					
IRRIGATION DISTRICTS	2	0.03%					
TOTAL	7,655						

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 7 D	STORAGE CAPACITY				
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Irrigation	8	5.4	-9.0	32.0	380
Hydroelectric	5	86.8	38.0	179.0	497,800
Recreation	1	8.0	8.0	8.0	83
Other	1	95.0	95.0	95.0	2,445
Flood Control	1	10.0	10.0	10.0	77
TOTAL	16				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 7 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	89	6,354	12,552
Surface Water	3	2,629	50
TOTAL	92		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

12

SENATE DISTRICT 7 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	658	93		4,013	228	4,628
% SECTION	I 14.2%	2.0%		86.7%	4.9%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 7 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Alberton	1989 - 1998	6	
De Borgia	1990 - 2002	3	
Dixon	1994 - 1997	3	
Frenchtown	1992 - 2002	4	
Haugan	1997 - 1999	2	
Heron	1994 - 1994	1	
Hot Springs	1991 - 1997	14	
Huson	1991 - 1991	2	
Lonepine	1990 - 1990	1	
Noxon	1989 - 1999	6	
Paradise	1995 - 1995	1	
Perma	1991 - 1992	3	
Plains	1989 - 1998	14	
Saint Regis	1992 - 2004	6	
Saltese	1990 - 1997	7	
Superior	1989 - 2003	26	
Thompson Fall	1990 - 2000	18	
Trout Creek	1991 - 1999	5	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

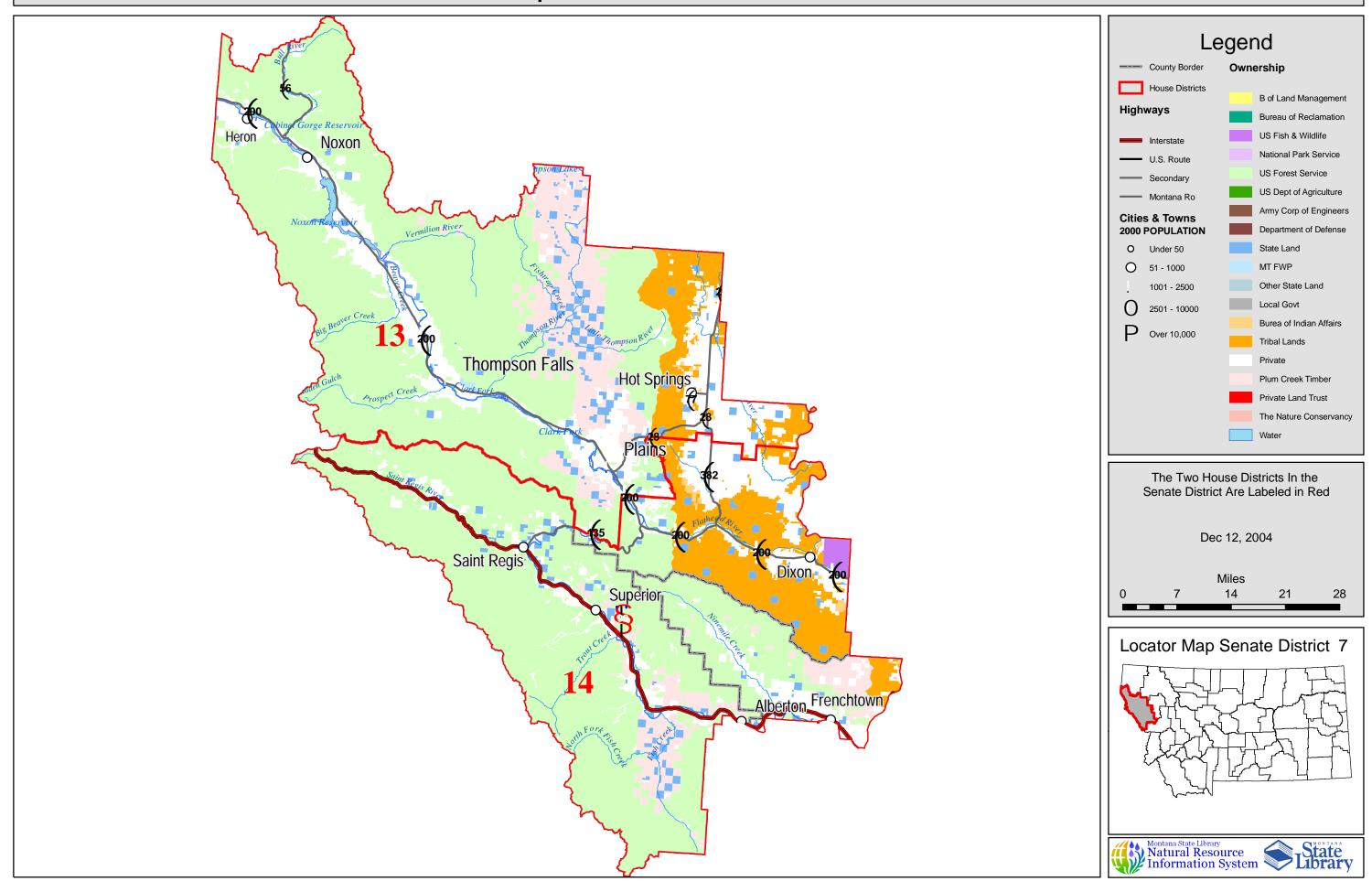
SENATE DISTRICT 7 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Abandoned Mines	198	
Remediation Response	34	

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Senate District 7 Land Ownership



Senate District

8



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Glenn Roush (D) PO Box 185 Cut Bank, MT 59427-0185

House District 15
Representative Joey Jayne (D)
299 Lumpry Rd.
Arlee, MT 59821-9747

House District 16
Representative Carol Juneau (D)
P.O. Box 55
Browning, MT 59417-0055



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THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
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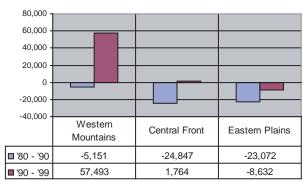
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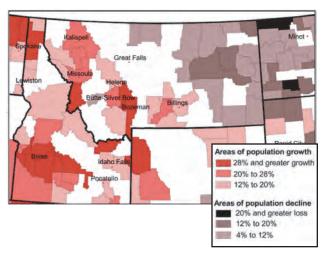
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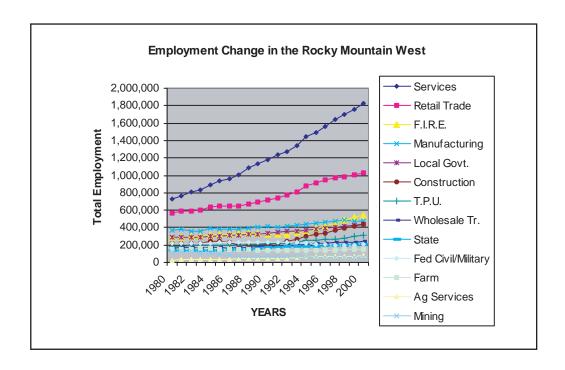
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Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

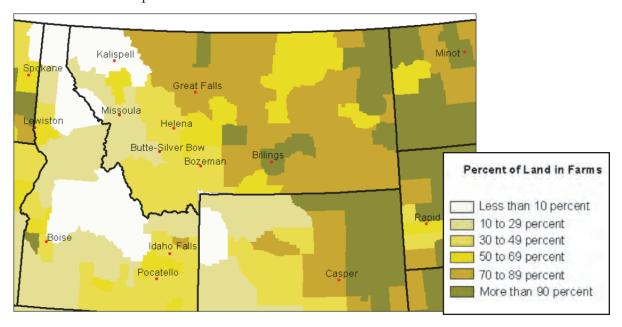


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.



"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



The brightly colored Harlequin Duck breeds in the clear, fast-moving streams of the northern Rockies. This part of the state supports the highest concentration of breeding pairs in Montana.

The convergence of plains and mountains creates incredible habitat diversity along the margins of Montana's northern Rockies. Glaciers, spilling from the mountains, left many pothole wetlands like those on the Flatiron Ranch near Browning.





The Round-leaved Orchid is a rare find along seeps and streams of the Rocky Mountains in northcentral Montana.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 8

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 8 is 5,946. square miles in size, or about 4.04% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 8 ranks number 10 in size.

Land Ownership ²

STATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

WNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
U.S. Forest Service	1,850	31.10%
Tribal Land	1,685	28.32%
Private	1,526	25.66%
National Park Service	568	9.55%
State Trust Land	123	2.07%
Plum Creek Timber lands	95	1.60%
Water	76	1.28%
Bureau of Land Management	23	0.38%
Private Conservation	2	0.03%
TOTAL	5,947	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 8 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
US Fish and Wildlife Service	5.2	59.09%
Montana Land Reliance	2.4	27.27%
US Forest Service	1.2	13.64%
TOTAL	8.8	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 8 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
574,960	16,983	138	424,265	85,481	14,128	956
51.5%	1.5%	0.0%	38.0%	7.7%	1.3%	0.1%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATIO	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE D	SENATE DISTRICT 8 POPULATION:							
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER		
1990	17918	8412	16	9427	25	38		
2000	21245	8444	14	12034	30	723		
Change	3327 (18.6%)	32 (.4%)	-2 (-12.5%)	2607 (27.7%)	5 (20.%)	685 (1802.6%)		

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 8 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE	
PUBLIC	8	4	4	9	2	
PRIVATE	0	1	1	1	0	

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District ⁷

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 8 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Flathead	\$36,327	74,471	8,745	11.7%
Glacier	\$27,049	13,247	3,486	26.3%
Lake	\$29,527	26,507	4,825	18.2%
Missoula	\$35,353	95,802	12,170	12.7%
Pondera	\$30,569	6,424	1,099	17.1%
Toole	\$30,785	5,267	734	13.9%

Housing Units for Counties in this District 7

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 8 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE
Flathead	34,830	35,682	2.4%
Glacier	5,242	5,219	-0.4%
Lake	13,617	13,755	1.0%
Missoula	41,457	43,515	5.0%
Pondera	2,833	2,814	-0.7%
Toole	2,299	2,287	-0.5%

WATER

Water Well Development 8

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 8 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	1,612	63.79%	135	
1990-1999	659	26.08%	107	
2000-2004	256	10.13%	111	
TOTAL	2,527			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 8 WATER RIGHTS:

ENATE DISTRICT 8 WATER RIGHTS:					
TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL			
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	3,281	73.01%			
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	955	21.25%			
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	158	3.52%			
EXEMPT RIGHT	54	1.20%			
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	21	0.47%			
RESERVED CLAIM	11	0.24%			
STOCKWATER PERMIT	9	0.20%			
IRRIGATION DISTRICTS	3	0.07%			
WATER RESERVATION WATER RIGHT	2	0.04%			
TOTAL	4,494				

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 8 DAN	MS:				STORAGE CAPACITY
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Irrigation	21	18.6	-9.0	205.0	180,996
Stock / Small Farm Pond	16	18.9	8.0	30.0	2,536
Unknown	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Recreation	2	-9.0	-9.0	-9.0	-18
Other	2	16.0	12.0	20.0	233
Hydroelectric	1	-9.0	-9.0	-9.0	-9
Flood Control	1	6.0	6.0	6.0	85
TOTAL	58				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 8 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	46	7,786	4,961
Surface Water	7	5,483	2,725
Purchased	3	578	25
TOTAL	56		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 8 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	435	241	15	2,133	11	6,339
% SECTION	N 6.9%	3.8%	0.2%	33.6%	0.2%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 8 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Babb	1990 - 1995	3	
Bigfork	1999 - 1999	1	
Browning	1990 - 2004	21	
Cut Bank	1990 - 2003	23	
East Glacier Pa	1996 - 2001	6	
Heart Butte	1997 - 1997	1	
Kevin	2001 - 2001	1	
Pablo	1990 - 1991	2	
Polson	1991 - 1991	1	
Ronan	1991 - 2000	6	
Saint Mary	1990 - 2000	7	
Sunburst	1992 - 1999	5	
Swan Lake	1995 - 1995	2	
Sweetgrass	1990 - 1994	2	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 8 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

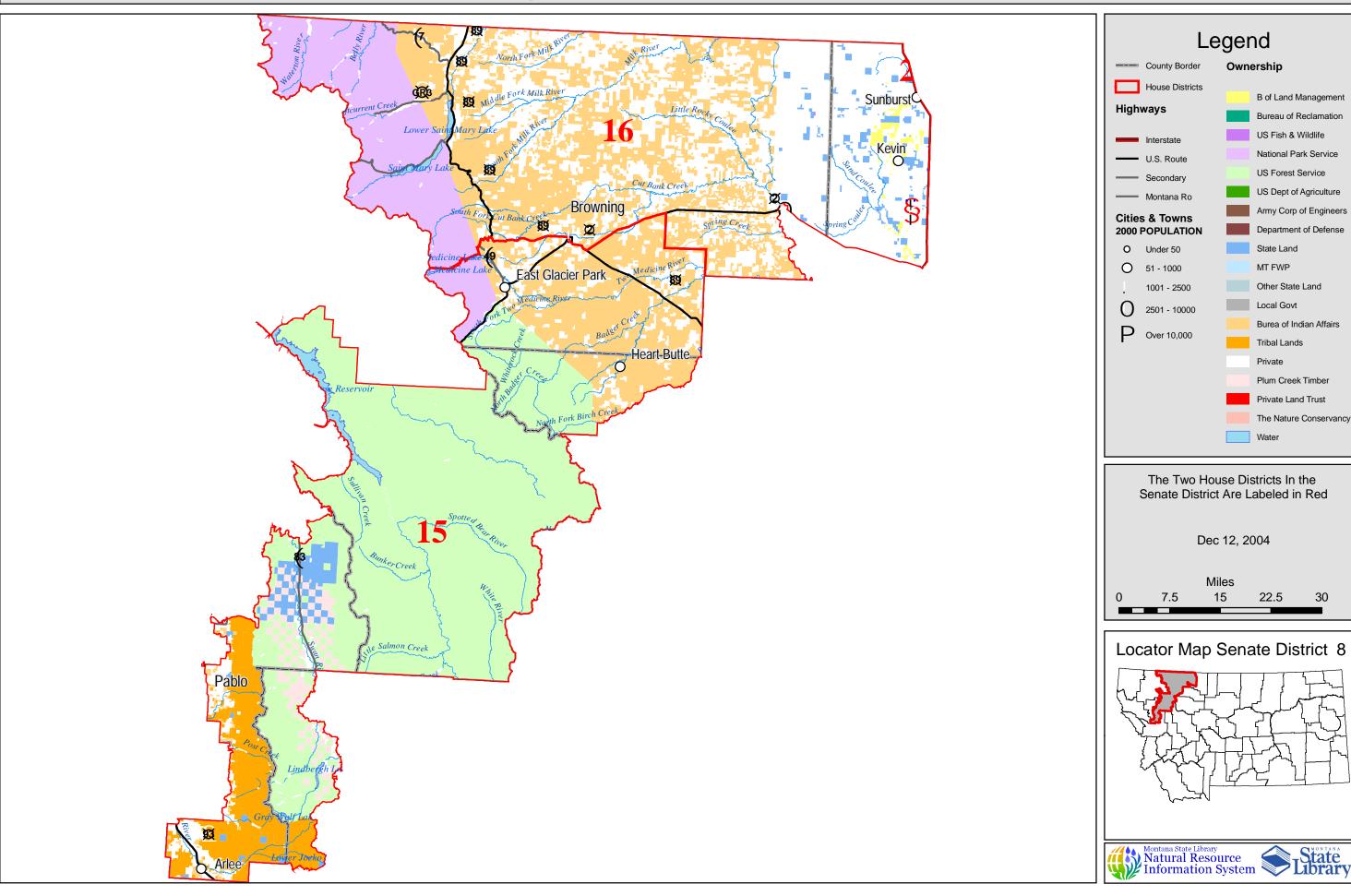
SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Remediation Respon	nse 26	
Abandoned Mines	14	

12

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
- 2) Land ownership information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Montana State Library's Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various government agencies. Much of the public land ownership information was originally digitized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from 1:100,000 scale BLM maps. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
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- 4) Private land agricultural use was derived using the state Cadastral (parcel) GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2003.
- 5) Population figures are based on the 2000 census data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Senate district population estimates include the total population of all census blocks the district touches, resulting, in some cases, in a slight over-estimate of the district's population.
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Senate District 8 Land Ownership



30

Senate District

9



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator John Cobb (R) PO Box 388 Augusta, MT 59410-0388

House District 17 **Representative Rick Ripley (R)** 8920 MT Highway 200 Wolf Creek, MT 59648-8639

House District 18
Representative Joe McKenney (R)
500 Deer Dr.
Great Falls, MT 59404-3829



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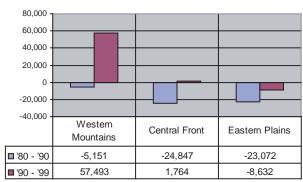
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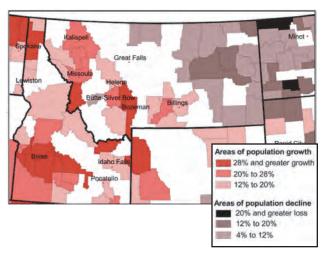
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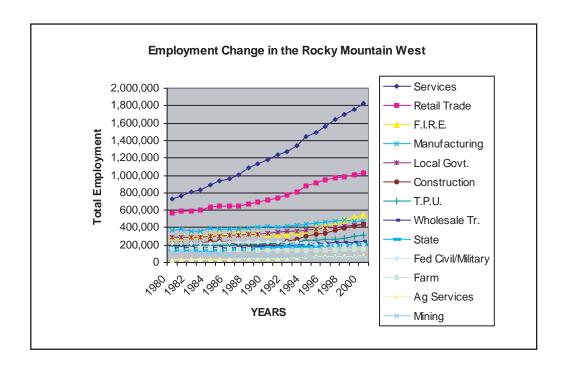
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In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

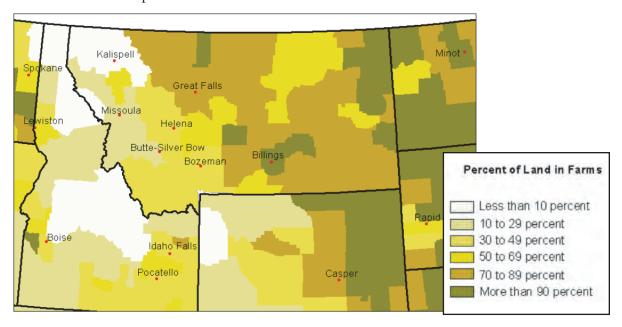


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.

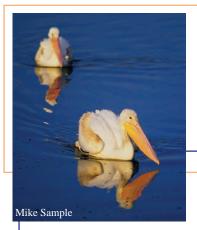


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All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



White Pelicans are a common sight along the Missouri River. Several prairie lakes in Montana support thriving colonies of these large birds, which nest in the northern Great Plains.

The middle section of Montana's Missouri River, between Loma and the Fort Peck Reservoir, provides valuable habitat for several distinctive big-river fish, including the Paddlefish, Pallid Sturgeon and Blue Sucker.





The forests of the Little Belt Mountains provide most of Montana's habitat for the Rattlesnake-plantain orchid (*Goodyera repens*), which grows on mossy, north-facing slopes.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 9

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 9 is 5,170.2 square miles in size, or about 3.52% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 9 ranks number 11 in size.

Land Ownership ²

STATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	2,489	48.12%
U.S. Forest Service	2,069	40.00%
State Trust Land	317	6.13%
Private Conservation	80	1.54%
Other State Land	62	1.20%
Other Federal	52	1.00%
Bureau of Land Management	51	0.98%
Water	27	0.51%
Plum Creek Timber lands	16	0.32%
Fish and Wildlife Service	10	0.20%
TOTAL	5,173	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 9 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
The Nature Conservancy	50.6	43.66%
Montana Land Reliance	30.4	26.23%
US Fish and Wildlife Service	28.3	24.42%
US Forest Service	4.6	3.97%
Five Valleys Land Trust	1.5	1.29%
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	0.5	0.43%
TOTAL	115.9	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 9 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
1,180,420	177,744	0	509,771	185,039	43,383	2,070
56.3%	8.5%	0.0%	24.3%	8.8%	2.1%	0.1%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATIO	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE D	ISTRICT 9 POPI	ULATION:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	18528	18067	37	298	95	31
2000	20115	19233	48	396	90	348
Change	1587 (8.6%)	1166 (6.5%)	11 (29.7%)	98 (32.9%)	-5 (-5.3%)	317 (1022.6%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 9 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE
PUBLIC	9	8	7	7	0
PRIVATE	0	0	1	0	0

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{\,7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 9 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Cascade	\$33,819	80,357	9,394	11.7%
Lewis and Clark	\$39,893	55,716	5,686	10.2%
Powell	\$31,530	7,180	882	12.3%
Teton	\$31,351	6,445	866	13.4%

Housing Units for Counties in this District $\,^7$

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 9 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Cascade	35,241	35,469	0.6%	
Lewis and Clark	25,692	25,842	0.6%	
Powell	2,929	2,908	-0.7%	
Teton	2,909	2,894	-0.5%	

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 9 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	3,186	68.44%	65	
1990-1999	1,037	22.28%	133	
2000-2004	432	9.28%	117	
TOTAL	4,655			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 9 WATER RIGHTS:	COLDIE	A/ OF TOTAL
TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	6,449	72.60%
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	1,996	22.47%
EXEMPT RIGHT	197	2.22%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	193	2.17%
STOCKWATER PERMIT	26	0.29%
IRRIGATION DISTRICTS	9	0.10%
WATER RESERVATION WATER RIGHT	5	0.06%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	4	0.05%
CONSERVATION DISTRICT WATER RT	3	0.03%
RESERVED CLAIM	1	0.01%
TOTAL	8,883	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 9 DAI	STORAGE CAPACITY				
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Irrigation	39	32.4	3.0	199.0	857,160
Stock / Small Farm Pond	35	15.7	7.0	30.0	3,604
Unknown	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Recreation	3	22.7	14.0	34.0	289
Other	1	8.0	8.0	8.0	63
TOTAL	82				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 9 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	56	4,878	3,393
Purchased	4	100	425
Surface Water	2	62,267	4,360
TOTAL	62		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 9 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	20	287	50	740	54	5,493
% SECTION	N 0.4%	5.2%	0.9%	13.5%	1.0%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 9 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Augusta	1989 - 1993	9	
Brady	1992 - 1992	1	
Choteau	1990 - 2001	8	
Dupuyer	1999 - 1999	1	
Dutton	1989 - 1999	11	
Fairfield	1991 - 1998	13	
Fort Shaw	1991 - 1995	4	
Great Falls	1989 - 2003	23	
Lincoln	1983 - 1999	18	
Ovando	1994 - 1996	4	
Pendroy	1997 - 1997	1	
Power	1992 - 2002	5	
Simms	1994 - 1996	3	
Sun River	1990 - 1993	3	
Vaughn	1990 - 1991	2	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

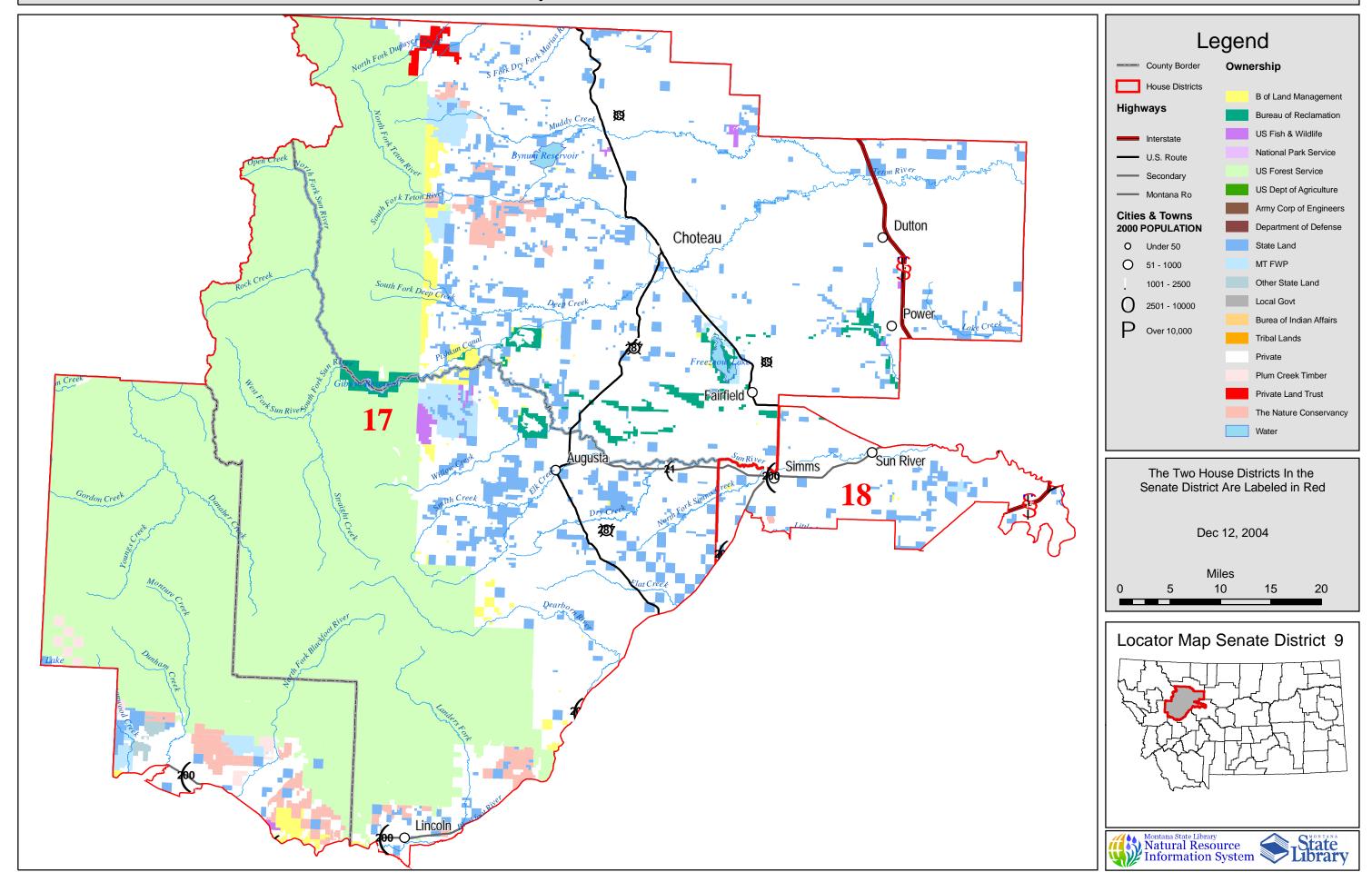
SENATE DISTRICT 9 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Abandoned Mines	18	
Remediation Response	11	

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
- 2) Land ownership information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Montana State Library's Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various government agencies. Much of the public land ownership information was originally digitized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from 1:100,000 scale BLM maps. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 3) Conservation easement information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various public agencies and various private land trusts. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 4) Private land agricultural use was derived using the state Cadastral (parcel) GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2003.
- 5) Population figures are based on the 2000 census data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Senate district population estimates include the total population of all census blocks the district touches, resulting, in some cases, in a slight over-estimate of the district's population.
- 6) School information is from a GIS layer created by the Department of Administration's GIS Bureau as part of a Homeland Security critical infrastructure project. This data was last updated in May of 2004.
- 7) Poverty and housing unit data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, based on the 2000 Census.
- 8) Groundwater well information is from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Groundwater Information Center (GWIC). This data was last updated in July of 2004.
- 9) Water rights information is from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 10) Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.
- 11) Public water supply data are from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This data was last updated in February of 2002.
- 12) Noxious weed distribution data is from the Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. This data was collected in 1998-1999.
- 13) Leaking underground storage tank data is from the DEQ's Petroleum Release Section, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 14) Abandoned mine data is from DEQ's Abandoned Mine Section, Remediation Division. Remediation response site data is from DEQ's Site Response and Federal Superfund Sections, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.

Senate District 9 Land Ownership



Senate District 16



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Frank Smith (D) PO Box 729 Poplar, MT 59255-0729

House District 31
Representative Margarett Campbell (D)
PO Box 228
Poplar, MT 59255-0228

House District 32
Representative Jonathan Windy Boy (D)
PO Box 269
Box Elder, MT 59512-0269



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THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
- 19.1% of children age 17 and under live in poverty (2002)
- 31.2% of female-headed families with children live in poverty (2002)
- 11,049 babies were born in 2002
- 32.8% of all births in 2001 were to unmarried women
- 15.65% of all births in 2001 were to women with fewer than 12 years of education
- \$35,754 was the estimated salary for public school teachers in 2003 (ranking 46th nationally)
- 19.3 deaths per 100,000 of the population were determined suicides in 2001 (ranking 2nd nationally)

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States

The motor fuel sales tax revenue of \$210 per capita ranks highest in the nation (2002)

There are 468 hospital beds per 100,000 population ranking 4th nationally (2002)

- 13 AIDS cases were reported in 2003 (200 total AIDS-related deaths through 2001)
- 21 animal rabies cases were reported in 2003
- 5,000 new cancer cases were reported in 2004
- 15.2% of all Montanans lacked health insurance in 2002

More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

Montana ranks second nationally for military veterans as a percent of population (16.2% in 2000)

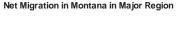
There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

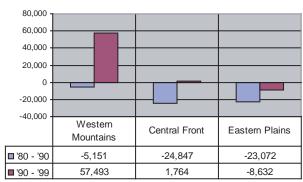
As of 11/06/04 eight soldiers from Montana have died and 59 were wounded in action in Afganistan and Iraq

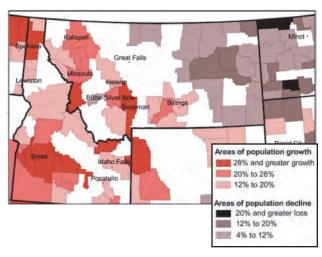
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
- #2 F.I.R.E., other than depos. + \$223 mil. + 96%
- #3 Special trade contractors + \$197 mil. + 67%
- #4 Business services + \$177 mil. + 85%
- #5 Engineering & mgmt services + \$127 mil. + 69%
- #6 Eating & drinking places + \$106 mil. + 41%
- #7 Auto dealers/service stations + \$91 mil. + 44%
- #8 Social services + \$90 mil. +117%
- #9 General building contractors + \$78 mil. + 54%

Declining Sub-Sectors

#6 U.S. Military - \$14 mil. - 6%

#5 Coal mining - \$18 mil. - 20%

#4 Trucking & warehousing - \$21 mil. - 7%

#3 Railroads - \$ 28 mil. - 13%

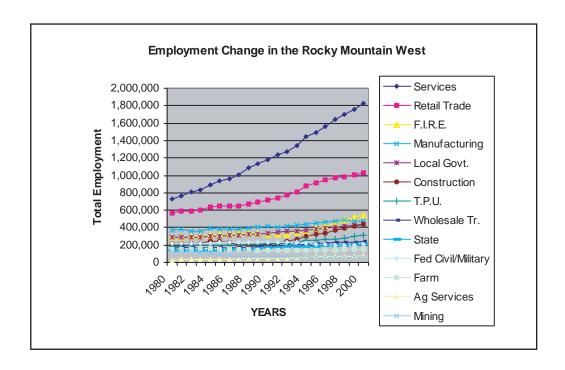
#2 Lumber & wood prod. - \$48 mil. - 15%

#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

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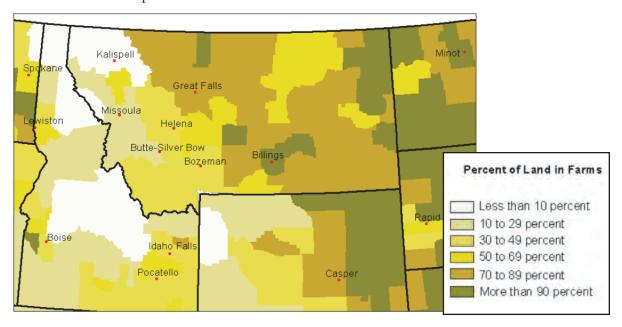


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Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow, which nests in the dense reeds and grasses around wetlands. This bird inhabits only the northeast corner of Montana.

Prairie potholes provide essential habitat for a diversity of wildlife and plant species in northeastern Montana.





Northern Leopard Frogs have declined dramatically in western part of the state, but this amphibian is still a frequent inhabitant of eastern Montana's prairie potholes.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 16

LAND INFORMATION

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Land Ownership ²

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All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

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Private	3,464	41.17%
Bureau of Land Management	2,276	27.05%
Tribal Land	1,326	15.75%
Fish and Wildlife Service	590	7.01%
State Trust Land	455	5.40%
Water	205	2.43%
Private Conservation	49	0.58%
Other Federal	35	0.41%
Local Government	16	0.19%
TOTAL	8,414	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 16 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	41.6	49.94%
The Nature Conservancy	26.7	32.05%
US Fish and Wildlife Service	15.0	18.01%
TOTAL	83.3	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 16 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZIN	NG IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
1,660,32	92,082	0	476,143	13,457	44,412	1,217
72.6%	4.0%	0.0%	20.8%	0.6%	1.9%	0.1%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

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2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE DISTRICT 16 POPULATION:							
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER	
1990	21496	11025	22	10337	70	42	
2000	21198	8663	16	12049	58	412	
Change	-298 (-1.4%)	-2362 (-21.4%)	-6 (-27.3%)	1712 (16.6%)	-12 (-17.1%)	370 (881.%)	

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 16 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE
PUBLIC	11	8	7	6	3
PRIVATE	0	0	0	1	0

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District ⁷

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 16 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Blaine	\$26,157	7,009	1,537	21.9%
Chouteau	\$30,054	5,970	791	13.2%
Hill	\$32,043	16,673	2,728	16.4%
Phillips	\$29,414	4,601	729	15.8%
Roosevelt	\$25,474	10,620	2,741	25.8%
Valley	\$32,194	7,675	1,132	14.7%

Housing Units for Counties in this District 7

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 16 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Blaine	2,946	2,936	-0.3%	
Chouteau	2,775	2,752	-0.8%	
Hill	7,453	7,438	-0.2%	
Phillips	2,500	2,474	-1.0%	
Roosevelt	4,043	4,022	-0.5%	
Valley	4,844	4,804	-0.8%	

WATER

Water Well Development 8

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 16 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)
Pre-1990	3,483	77.21%	137
1990-1999	653	14.48%	132
2000-2004	375	8.31%	150
TOTAL	4,511		

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 16 WATER RIGHTS:

TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	12,183	81.35%
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	1,068	7.13%
STOCKWATER PERMIT	752	5.02%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	665	4.44%
EXEMPT RIGHT	162	1.08%
RESERVED CLAIM	127	0.85%
CONSERVATION DISTRICT WATER RT	11	0.07%
WATER RESERVATION WATER RIGHT	3	0.02%
IRRIGATION DISTRICTS	3	0.02%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	2	0.01%
TOTAL	14,976	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 16 DAMS:					STORAGE CAPACITY	
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)	
Unknown	203	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
Stock / Small Farm Pond	128	17.3	8.0	45.0	18,360	
Irrigation	63	20.2	-9.0	108.0	38,398	
Flood Control	12	24.1	-9.0	58.0	14,122	
Other	4	17.0	8.0	30.0	599	
Water Supply	3	24.0	8.0	36.0	1,108	
Recreation	3	35.3	15.0	64.0	1,239	
TOTAL	416					

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 16 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	18	6,632	3,085
Surface Water	5	3,697	95
Purchased	4	100	110
TOTAL	27		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 16 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	5	227	165	176	15	8,921
% SECTION	0.1%	2.5%	1.8%	2.0%	0.2%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks ¹³

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 16 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Box Elder	1990 - 2001	6	
Brockton	1993 - 2003	4	
Chinook	1992 - 1997	3	
Dodson	1999 - 1999	1	
Fort Peck	1990 - 1994	3	
Frazer	1996 - 1996	1	
Glasgow	1992 - 1993	3	
Harlem	1995 - 1995	1	
Havre	1990 - 1995	3	
Hays	1991 - 1999	3	
Malta	1992 - 1996	3	
Nashua	1991 - 1991	1	
Poplar	1985 - 2004	22	
Wolf Point	1989 - 2002	19	
Zortman	1991 - 1994	2	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 16 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

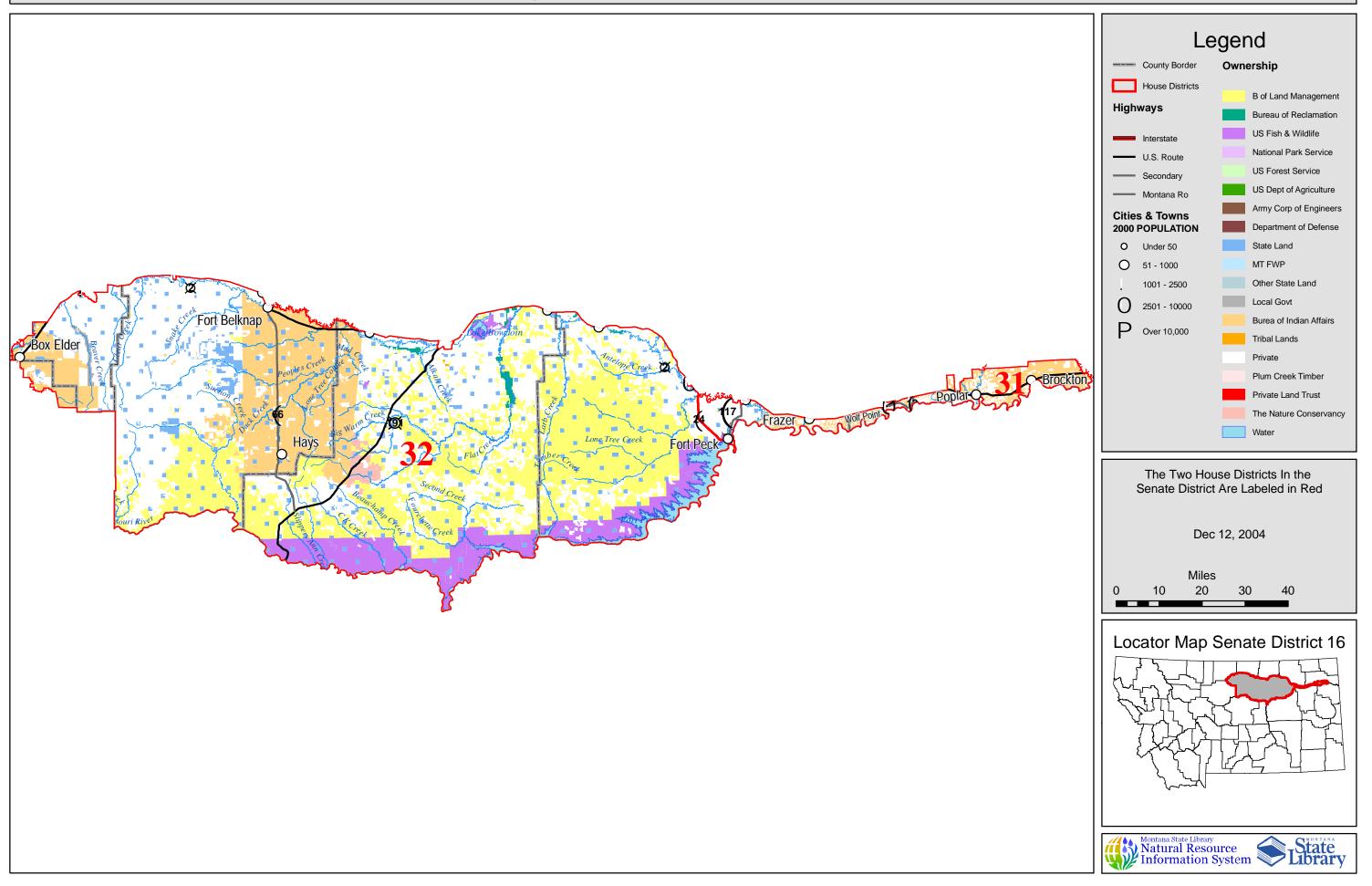
SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Abandoned Mines	193	
Remediation Response	24	

12

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
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- 9) Water rights information is from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 10) Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.
- 11) Public water supply data are from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This data was last updated in February of 2002.
- 12) Noxious weed distribution data is from the Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. This data was collected in 1998-1999.
- 13) Leaking underground storage tank data is from the DEQ's Petroleum Release Section, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 14) Abandoned mine data is from DEQ's Abandoned Mine Section, Remediation Division. Remediation response site data is from DEQ's Site Response and Federal Superfund Sections, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.

Senate District 16 Land Ownership



District 10



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Don Ryan (D)

2101 7th Avenue S Great Falls, MT 59405-2821

House District 19 Representative Mike Milburn (R) 276 Chestnut Valley Cascade, MT 59421

House District 20 Representative George Golie (D) 316 20th Ave. S Great Falls. MT 59405-4131



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THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
- 19.1% of children age 17 and under live in poverty (2002)
- 31.2% of female-headed families with children live in poverty (2002)
- 11,049 babies were born in 2002
- 32.8% of all births in 2001 were to unmarried women
- 15.65% of all births in 2001 were to women with fewer than 12 years of education
- \$35,754 was the estimated salary for public school teachers in 2003 (ranking 46th nationally)
- 19.3 deaths per 100,000 of the population were determined suicides in 2001 (ranking 2nd nationally)

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States

The motor fuel sales tax revenue of \$210 per capita ranks highest in the nation (2002)

There are 468 hospital beds per 100,000 population ranking 4th nationally (2002)

- 13 AIDS cases were reported in 2003 (200 total AIDS-related deaths through 2001)
- 21 animal rabies cases were reported in 2003
- 5,000 new cancer cases were reported in 2004
- 15.2% of all Montanans lacked health insurance in 2002

More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

Montana ranks second nationally for military veterans as a percent of population (16.2% in 2000)

There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

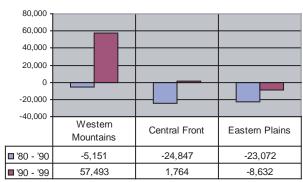
As of 11/06/04 eight soldiers from Montana have died and 59 were wounded in action in Afganistan and Iraq

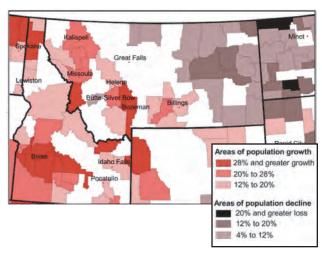
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
- #2 F.I.R.E., other than depos. + \$223 mil. + 96%
- #3 Special trade contractors + \$197 mil. + 67%
- #4 Business services + \$177 mil. + 85%
- #5 Engineering & mgmt services + \$127 mil. + 69%
- #6 Eating & drinking places + \$106 mil. + 41%
- #7 Auto dealers/service stations + \$91 mil. + 44%
- #8 Social services + \$90 mil. +117%
- #9 General building contractors + \$78 mil. + 54%

Declining Sub-Sectors

#6 U.S. Military - \$14 mil. - 6%

#5 Coal mining - \$18 mil. - 20%

#4 Trucking & warehousing - \$21 mil. - 7%

#3 Railroads - \$ 28 mil. - 13%

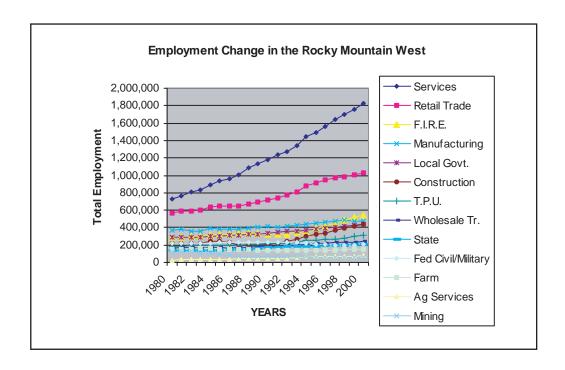
#2 Lumber & wood prod. - \$48 mil. - 15%

#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

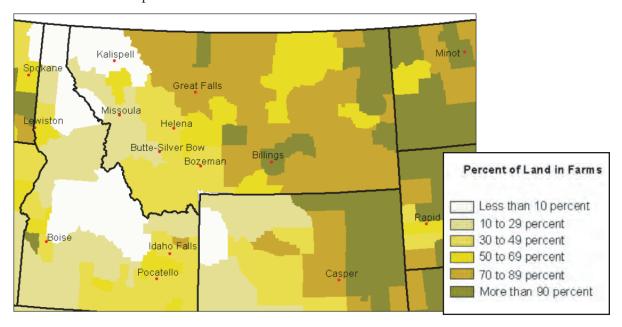


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.

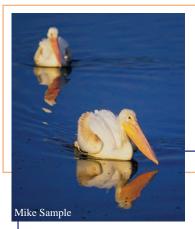


"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



White Pelicans are a common sight along the Missouri River. Several prairie lakes in Montana support thriving colonies of these large birds, which nest in the northern Great Plains.

The middle section of Montana's Missouri River, between Loma and the Fort Peck Reservoir, provides valuable habitat for several distinctive big-river fish, including the Paddlefish, Pallid Sturgeon and Blue Sucker.





The forests of the Little Belt Mountains provide most of Montana's habitat for the Rattlesnake-plantain orchid (*Goodyera repens*), which grows on mossy, north-facing slopes.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 10

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 10 is 2,049.3 square miles in size, or about 1.39% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 10 ranks number 20 in size.

Land Ownership ²

TATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

SENATE DISTRICT 10 OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	1,636	79.88%
U.S. Forest Service	279	13.60%
State Trust Land	74	3.62%
Bureau of Land Management	38	1.85%
Other State Land	14	0.68%
Water	8	0.38%
TOTAL	2,049	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 10 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Montana Land Reliance	28.3	100.00%
TOTAL	28.3	

Agricultural Use 4

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWID	DE POPULATIO	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515

432 (10.1%) 17880 (491.8%)

103130 (12.9%) 76118 (10.3%) 311 (13.1%) 8389 (17.6%)

SENATE D	ISTRICT 10 POI	PULATION:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	18144	17270	131	535	124	84
2000	21938	20080	314	714	157	673
Change	3794 (20.9%)	2810 (16.3%)	183 (139.7%)	179 (33.5%)	33 (26.6%)	589 (701.2%)

Schools 6

Change

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 10 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE
PUBLIC	7	4	3	2	1
PRIVATE	0	0	1	0	1

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{\,7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 10 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Cascade	\$33,819	80,357	9,394	11.7%

Housing Units for Counties in this District ⁷

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 10 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Cascade	35,241	35,469	0.6%	

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 10 WATER WELLS:

# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
1,711	63.28%	130	-
610	22.56%	182	
383	14.16%	225	
2,704			
	1,711 610 383	1,711 63.28% 610 22.56% 383 14.16%	1,711 63.28% 130 610 22.56% 182 383 14.16% 225

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 10 WATER RIGHTS:

DENATE DISTRICT TO WATER RIGHTS.		
TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	4,606	69.03%
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	1,665	24.96%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	231	3.46%
EXEMPT RIGHT	114	1.71%
STOCKWATER PERMIT	48	0.72%
WATER RESERVATION WATER RIGHT	4	0.06%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	4	0.06%
TOTAL	6,672	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 10 DAI	STORAGE CAPACITY				
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Irrigation	10	31.0	10.0	44.0	3,727
Stock / Small Farm Pond	8	23.9	10.0	60.0	1,375
Unknown	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Water Supply	2	16.5	15.0	18.0	319
Flood Control	2	22.5	15.0	30.0	105
TOTAL	25				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 10 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	31	2,983	2,377
Purchased	8	280	421
Surface Water	1	53	137
TOTAL	40		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 10 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	4	557	5	522	127	2,230
% SECTION	N 0.2%	25.0%	0.2%	23.4%	5.7%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 10 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Belt	1990 - 2000	8	
Cascade	1989 - 1999	12	
Great Falls	1982 - 2004	46	
Neihart	1990 - 1999	5	
Sand Coulee	1993 - 1994	2	
Stockett	1990 - 1998	2	
Ulm	1993 - 1996	2	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

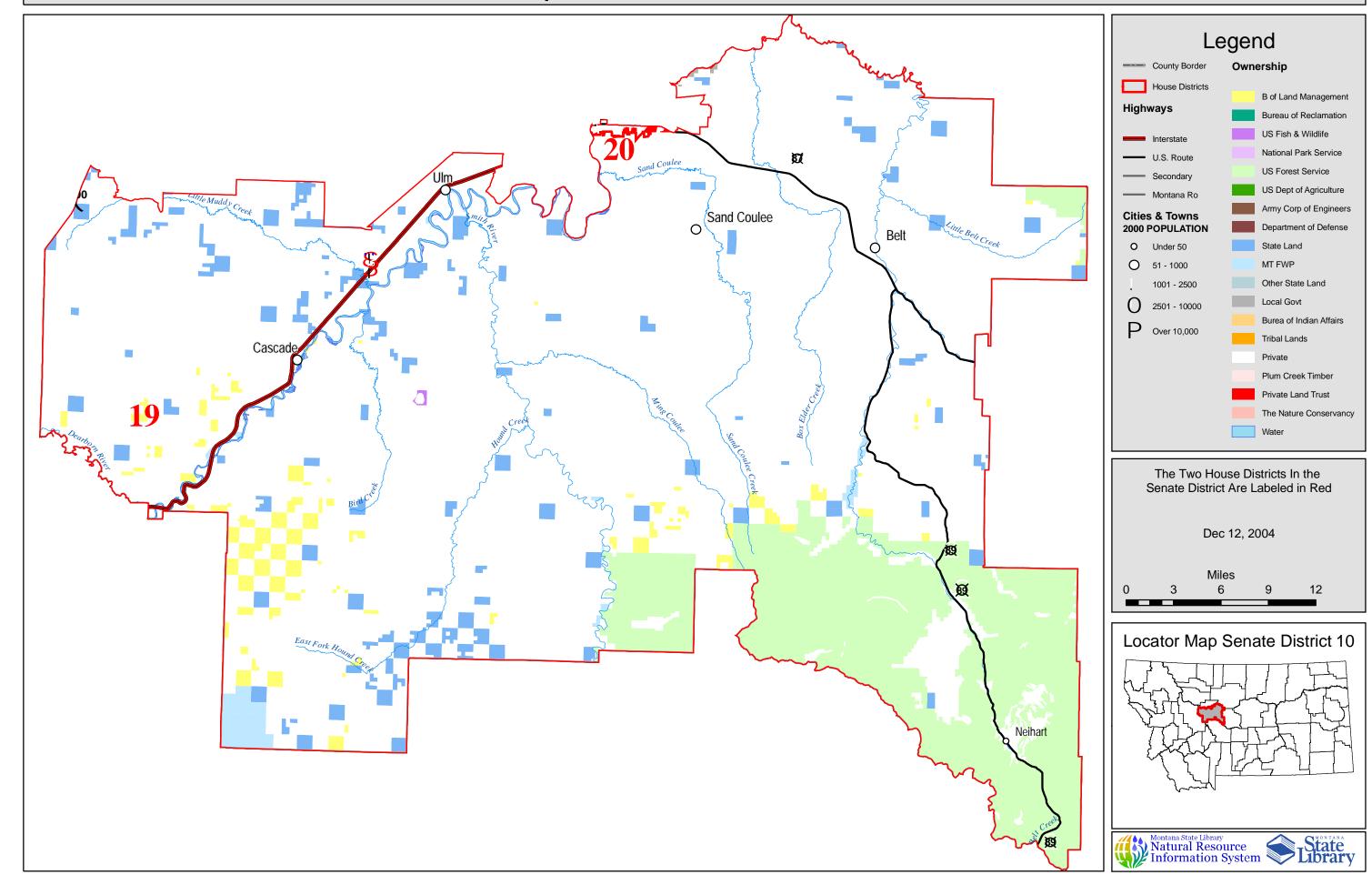
SENATE DISTRICT 10 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT
Abandoned Mines	293
Remediation Response	9

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Senate District 10 Land Ownership



Senate 11 District



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Trudi Schmidt (D) 4029 6th Ave. S Great Falls, MT 59405-3746

House District 21
Representative Tim Callahan (D)
3409 5th Ave. S
Great Falls, MT 59405-3543

House District 22 **Representative Bill Wilson (D)**1305 2nd Ave. N
Great Falls. MT 59401-3217



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THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
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Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
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The motor fuel sales tax revenue of \$210 per capita ranks highest in the nation (2002)

There are 468 hospital beds per 100,000 population ranking 4th nationally (2002)

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More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

Montana ranks second nationally for military veterans as a percent of population (16.2% in 2000)

There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

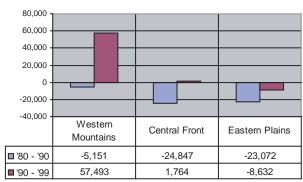
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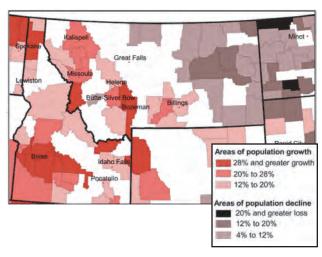
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Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







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There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
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Declining Sub-Sectors

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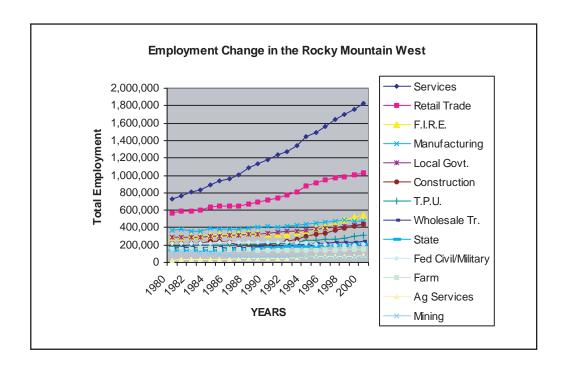
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Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

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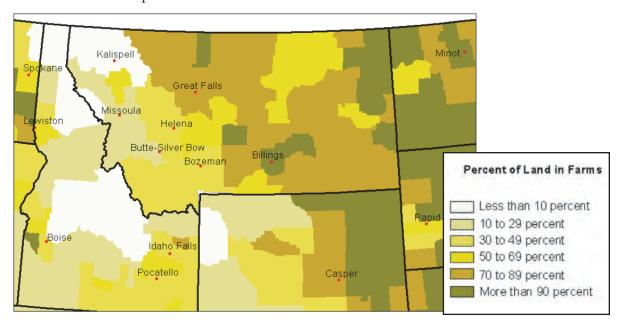


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Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

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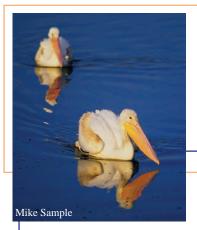


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All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

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The forests of the Little Belt Mountains provide most of Montana's habitat for the Rattlesnake-plantain orchid (*Goodyera repens*), which grows on mossy, north-facing slopes.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 11

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 11 is 4.5 square miles in size, or about 0.% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 11 ranks number 49 in size.

Land Ownership ²

CATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

SENATE DISTRICT 11 OWNE	ERSHIP	
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	4	100.00%
TOTAL	4	

Conservation Easements ³

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 11 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
0	0	0	156	0	0	0
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWIDE POPULATION:

C 11112 \\\ 1	2210102	• • •				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE DISTRICT 11 POPULATION:

02111122	1011101 111 01					
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	25398	22614	740	1339	459	246
2000	21382	18560	425	1288	253	856
Change	-4016 (-15.8%)	-4054 (-17.9%)	-315 (-42.6%)	-51 (-3.8%)	-206 (-44.9%)	610 (248.%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 11 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE
PUBLIC	4	2	1	1	0
PRIVATE	0	0	0	3	0

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District 7

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 11 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Cascade	\$33,819	80,357	9,394	11.7%

Housing Units for Counties in this District ⁷

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 11 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Cascade	35,241	35,469	0.6%	

WATER

Water Well Development 8

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 11 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	16	13.68%	221	
1990-1999	73	62.39%	22	
2000-2004	28	23.93%	31	
TOTAL	117			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 11 WATER RIGHTS:

TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	6	50.00%
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	4	33.33%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	2	16.67%
TOTAL	12	

Dams ¹⁰

Public Water Supplies 11

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 11 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED		TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION		7		11	4	11
% SECTION	N	63.6%		100.0%	36.4%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks 13

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 11 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Great Falls	1985 - 1999	39	
Malmstrom AF	1999 - 1999	1	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 11 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Remediation Response	7	
Abandoned Mines	0	

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
- 2) Land ownership information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Montana State Library's Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various government agencies. Much of the public land ownership information was originally digitized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from 1:100,000 scale BLM maps. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 3) Conservation easement information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various public agencies and various private land trusts. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 4) Private land agricultural use was derived using the state Cadastral (parcel) GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2003.
- 5) Population figures are based on the 2000 census data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Senate district population estimates include the total population of all census blocks the district touches, resulting, in some cases, in a slight over-estimate of the district's population.
- 6) School information is from a GIS layer created by the Department of Administration's GIS Bureau as part of a Homeland Security critical infrastructure project. This data was last updated in May of 2004.
- 7) Poverty and housing unit data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, based on the 2000 Census.
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Senate District 11 Aerial Photos with Schools/Airports



Senate District

12



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Jeff Mangan (D) 1223 7th Ave. N Great Falls, MT 59401-1613

House District 23
Representative John Parker (D)
PO Box 558
Great Falls, MT 59403-0558

House District 24
Representative Eve Franklin (D)
2707 Dawn Dr.
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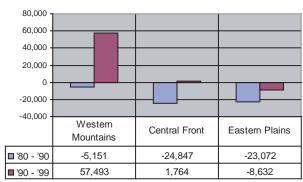
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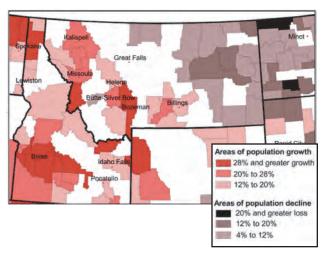
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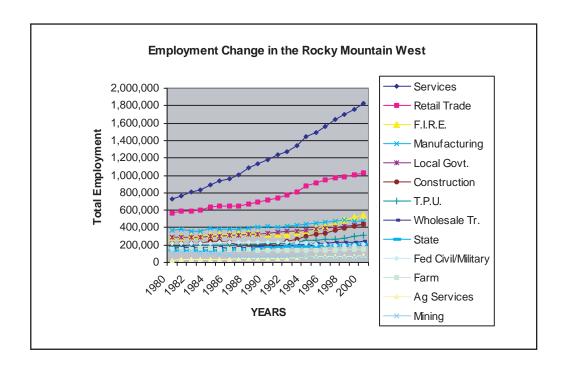
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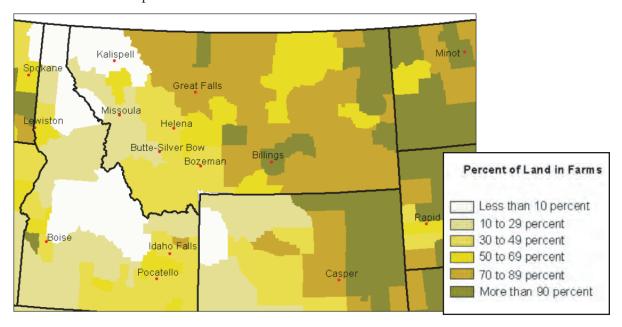


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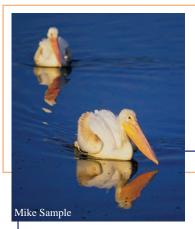


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Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 12

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 12 is 98.7 square miles in size, or about 0.07% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 12 ranks number 37 in size

Land Ownership ²

ATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

NATE DISTRICT 12 OWNERS	НІР	
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	81	83.13%
State Trust Land	7	6.85%
Other Federal	5	4.91%
Water	3	2.86%
Other State Land	2	2.25%
TOTAL	98	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 12 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	3.8	92.68%
US Dept of Agriculture	0.3	7.32%
TOTAL	4.1	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 12 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
18,554	0	0	38,388	0	0	22
32.6%	0.0%	0.0%	67.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATIO	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE D	ISTRICT 12 POI	PULATION:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	19440	17489	644	760	350	197
2000	19277	16956	467	814	233	807
Change	-163 (8%)	-533 (-3.%)	-177 (-27.5%)	54 (7.1%)	-117 (-33.4%)	610 (309.6%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 12 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE	
PUBLIC	4	0	0	0	0	
PRIVATE	0	0	0	3	1	

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 12 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Cascade	\$33,819	80,357	9,394	11.7%

Housing Units for Counties in this District $\,^7$

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 12 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Cascade	35,241	35,469	0.6%	

WATER

Water Well Development 8

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 12 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	59	31.38%	191	
1990-1999	79	42.02%	59	
2000-2004	50	26.60%	65	
TOTAL	188			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 12 WATER RIGHTS:

TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL	
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	95	75.40%	
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	23	18.25%	
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	7	5.56%	
WATER RESERVATION WATER RIGHT	1	0.79%	
TOTAL	126		

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

STORAGE SENATE DISTRICT 12 DAMS: **CAPACITY** DAM PURPOSE # DAMS AVG. HT. MIN. HT. MAX. HT. (ACRE/FEET) 5 71.4 35.0 100.0 29,023 Hydroelectric 2 44.0 381 20.0 68.0 Stock / Small Farm Pond 30.0 31 1 30.0 30.0 Recreation **TOTAL** 8

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 12 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Purchased	4	6,938	1,150
Groundwater	4	3,396	875
TOTAL	8		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 12 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED		TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION		43		73	5	141
% SECTION	N	30.5%		51.8%	3.5%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks ¹³

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 12 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Billings	1998 - 1998	1	
Black Eagle	1998 - 1999	2	
Great Falls	1988 - 2003	62	
Malmstrom AF	2000 - 2000	1	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

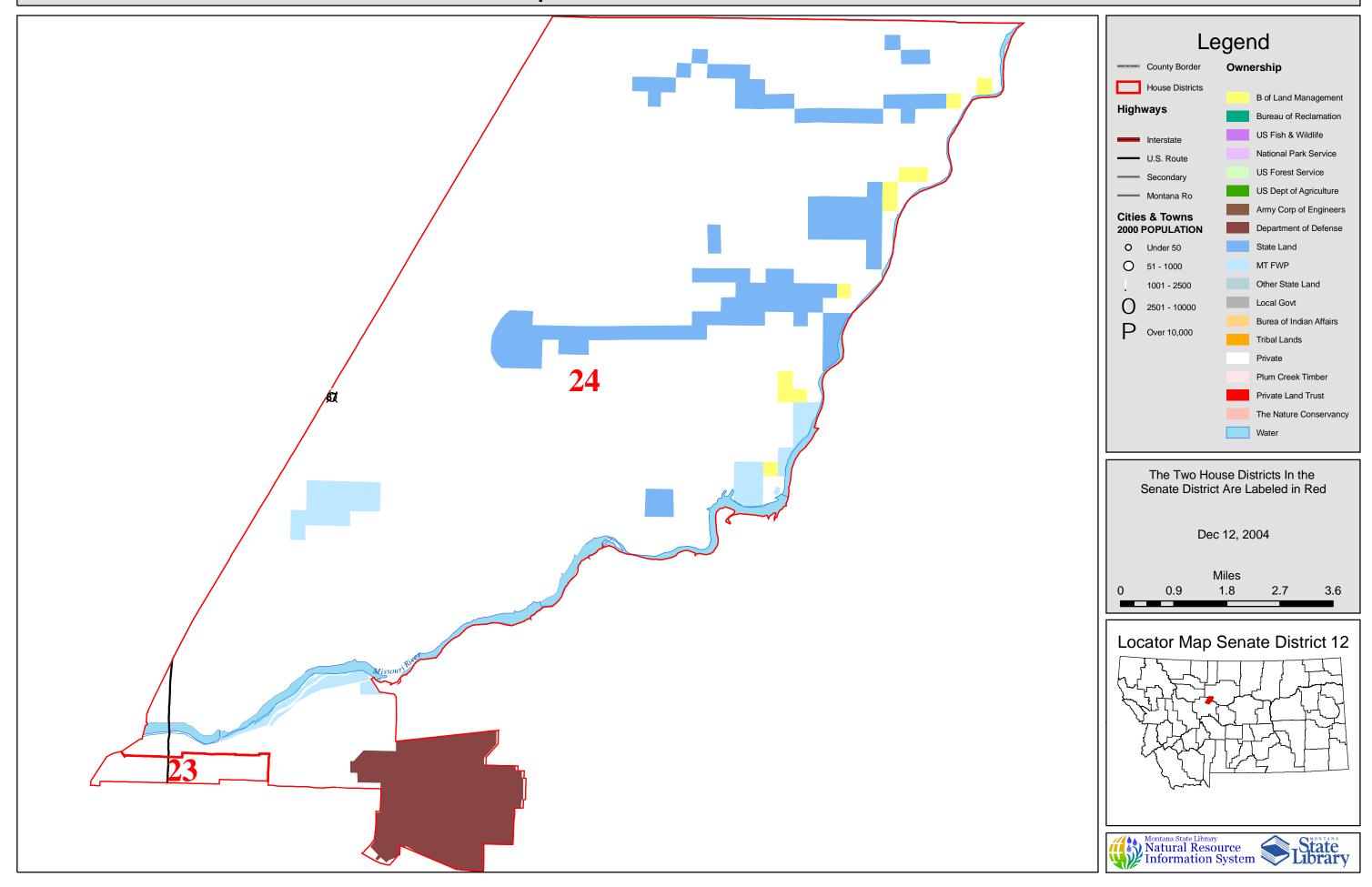
SENATE DISTRICT 12 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Remediation Response	9	
Abandoned Mines	0	

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
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- 7) Poverty and housing unit data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, based on the 2000 Census.
- 8) Groundwater well information is from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Groundwater Information Center (GWIC). This data was last updated in July of 2004.
- 9) Water rights information is from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 10) Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.
- 11) Public water supply data are from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This data was last updated in February of 2002.
- 12) Noxious weed distribution data is from the Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. This data was collected in 1998-1999.
- 13) Leaking underground storage tank data is from the DEQ's Petroleum Release Section, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 14) Abandoned mine data is from DEQ's Abandoned Mine Section, Remediation Division. Remediation response site data is from DEQ's Site Response and Federal Superfund Sections, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.

Senate District 12 Land Ownership



Senate District



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Joseph Tropila (D) 209 2nd St. NW Great Falls, MT 59404-1301

House District 25
Representative Sue Dickenson (D)
620 Riverview Dr. E
Great Falls, MT 59404-1637

House District 26
Representative Kathleen Galvin-Halcro (D)
101 Riverview Dr. E
Great Falls, MT 59404-1547



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THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
- 19.1% of children age 17 and under live in poverty (2002)
- 31.2% of female-headed families with children live in poverty (2002)
- 11,049 babies were born in 2002
- 32.8% of all births in 2001 were to unmarried women
- 15.65% of all births in 2001 were to women with fewer than 12 years of education
- \$35,754 was the estimated salary for public school teachers in 2003 (ranking 46th nationally)
- 19.3 deaths per 100,000 of the population were determined suicides in 2001 (ranking 2nd nationally)

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States

The motor fuel sales tax revenue of \$210 per capita ranks highest in the nation (2002)

There are 468 hospital beds per 100,000 population ranking 4th nationally (2002)

- 13 AIDS cases were reported in 2003 (200 total AIDS-related deaths through 2001)
- 21 animal rabies cases were reported in 2003
- 5,000 new cancer cases were reported in 2004
- 15.2% of all Montanans lacked health insurance in 2002

More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

Montana ranks second nationally for military veterans as a percent of population (16.2% in 2000)

There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

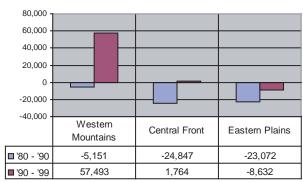
As of 11/06/04 eight soldiers from Montana have died and 59 were wounded in action in Afganistan and Iraq

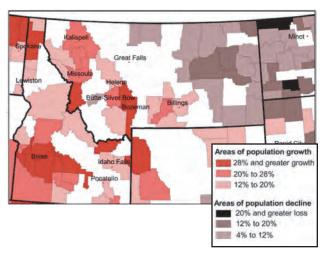
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
- #2 F.I.R.E., other than depos. + \$223 mil. + 96%
- #3 Special trade contractors + \$197 mil. + 67%
- #4 Business services + \$177 mil. + 85%
- #5 Engineering & mgmt services + \$127 mil. + 69%
- #6 Eating & drinking places + \$106 mil. + 41%
- #7 Auto dealers/service stations + \$91 mil. + 44%
- #8 Social services + \$90 mil. +117%
- #9 General building contractors + \$78 mil. + 54%

Declining Sub-Sectors

#6 U.S. Military - \$14 mil. - 6%

#5 Coal mining - \$18 mil. - 20%

#4 Trucking & warehousing - \$21 mil. - 7%

#3 Railroads - \$ 28 mil. - 13%

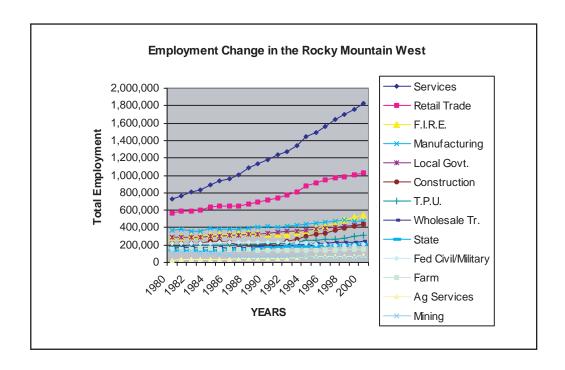
#2 Lumber & wood prod. - \$48 mil. - 15%

#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

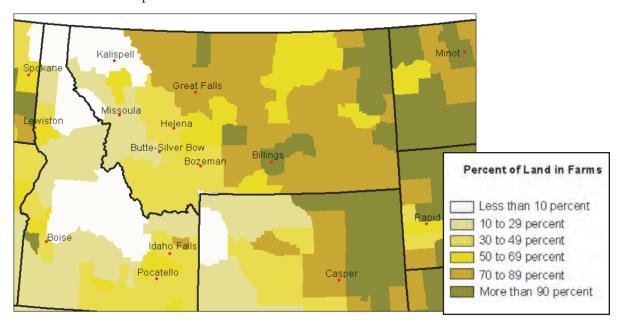


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.

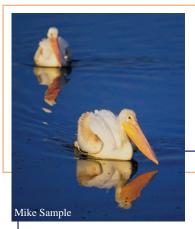


"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



White Pelicans are a common sight along the Missouri River. Several prairie lakes in Montana support thriving colonies of these large birds, which nest in the northern Great Plains.

The middle section of Montana's Missouri River, between Loma and the Fort Peck Reservoir, provides valuable habitat for several distinctive big-river fish, including the Paddlefish, Pallid Sturgeon and Blue Sucker.





The forests of the Little Belt Mountains provide most of Montana's habitat for the Rattlesnake-plantain orchid (*Goodyera repens*), which grows on mossy, north-facing slopes.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 13

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 13 is 279.3 square miles in size, or about 0.19% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 13 ranks number 34 in size.

Land Ownership ²

TATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

ENATE DISTRICT 13 OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	244	87.24%
State Trust Land	14	5.09%
Fish and Wildlife Service	11	3.83%
Water	9	3.15%
Other Federal	2	0.68%
TOTAL	279	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 13 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Montana Land Reliance	3.9	100.00%
TOTAL	3.9	

Agricultural Use 4

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWII	STATEWIDE POPULATION:								
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER			
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635			
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515			
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)			

SENATE D	SENATE DISTRICT 13 POPULATION:								
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER			
1990	17887	16956	78	703	116	34			
2000	18808	17295	90	722	115	586			
Change	921 (5.1%)	339 (2.%)	12 (15.4%)	19 (2.7%)	-1 (9%)	552 (1623.5%)			

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 13 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE
PUBLIC	5	2	1	0	0
PRIVATE	0	0	0	1	0

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{\,7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 13 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Cascade	\$33,819	80,357	9,394	11.7%

Housing Units for Counties in this District ⁷

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 13 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Cascade	35,241	35,469	0.6%	

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 13 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)
Pre-1990	449	49.56%	132
1990-1999	388	42.83%	46
2000-2004	69	7.62%	71
TOTAL	906		

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 13 WATER RIGHTS:

TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	352	48.29%
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	273	37.45%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	72	9.88%
EXEMPT RIGHT	22	3.02%
STOCKWATER PERMIT	9	1.23%
WATER RESERVATION WATER RIGHT	1	0.14%
TOTAL	729	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 13 DA	STORAGE CAPACITY				
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Stock / Small Farm Pond	2	22.5	20.0	25.0	195
Water Supply	1	20.0	20.0	20.0	317
Unknown	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Irrigation	1	35.0	35.0	35.0	47
TOTAL	5				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 13 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Purchased	10	5	685
Groundwater	5	2,854	0
TOTAL	15		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 13 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

CINQ	UEFOIL LEAF SPURO		N SPOTTE EED KNAPWE	_	AX TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	70	6	137	9	348
% SECTION	20.1%	1.7%	39.4%	2.6%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 13 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Black Eagle	1993 - 1997	2	
Floweree	1995 - 1995	1	
Great Falls	1986 - 2004	52	
Vaughn	1990 - 1997	3	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

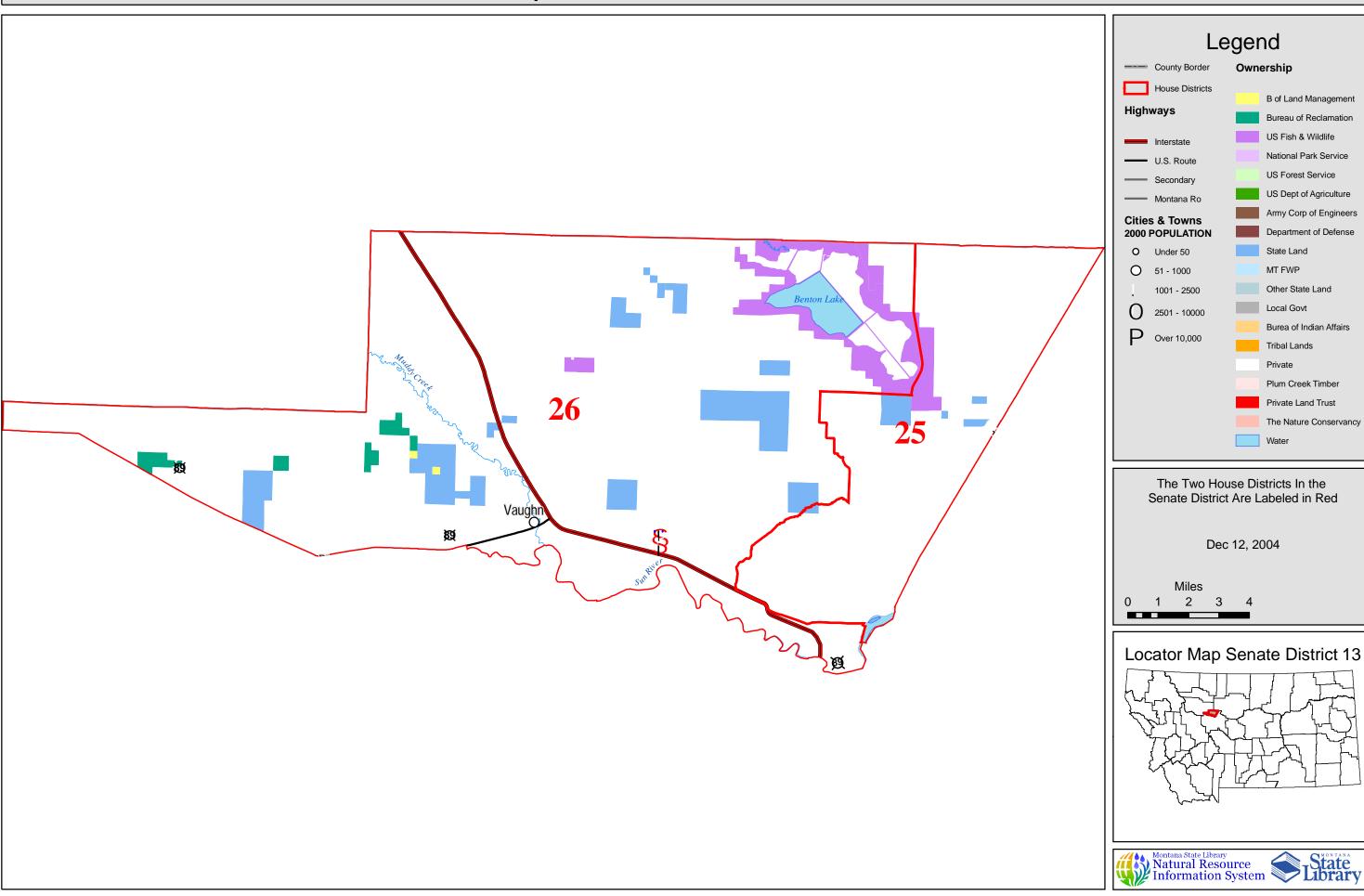
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SENATE DISTRICT 13 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

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Senate District 13 Land Ownership



Senate 14 District



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Jerry Black (R) 445 O'Haire Blvd. Shelby, MT 59474-1950

House District 27
Representative Llew Jones (R)
1102 4th Ave. SW
Conrad, MT 59425-1919

House District 28
Representative John Witt (R)
2555 Russell Rd.
Carter, MT 59420-8230



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THE

MONTANA INDEX

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Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
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High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
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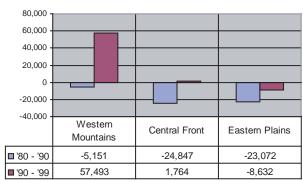
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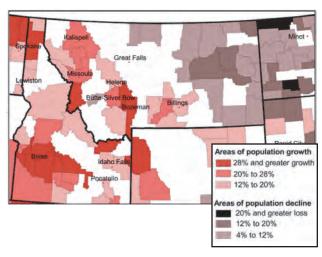
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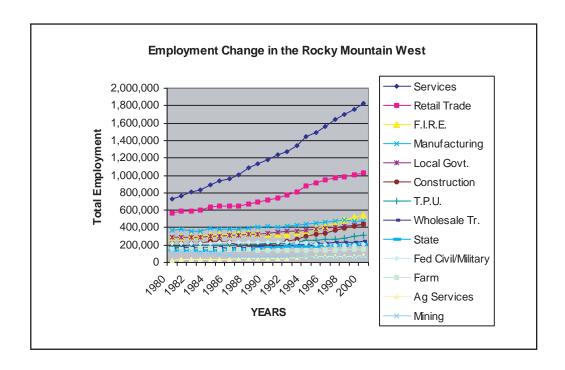
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Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

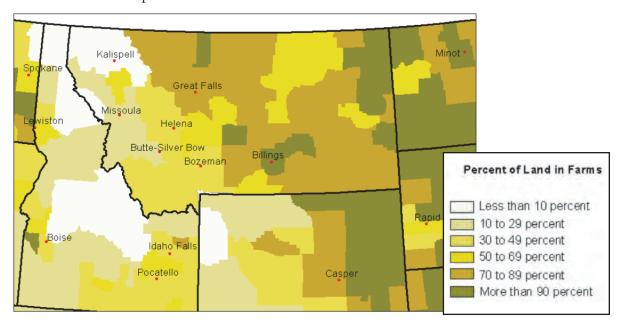


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.

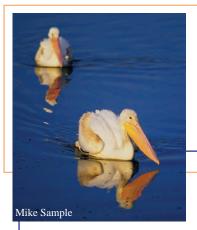


"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



White Pelicans are a common sight along the Missouri River. Several prairie lakes in Montana support thriving colonies of these large birds, which nest in the northern Great Plains.

The middle section of Montana's Missouri River, between Loma and the Fort Peck Reservoir, provides valuable habitat for several distinctive big-river fish, including the Paddlefish, Pallid Sturgeon and Blue Sucker.





The forests of the Little Belt Mountains provide most of Montana's habitat for the Rattlesnake-plantain orchid (*Goodyera repens*), which grows on mossy, north-facing slopes.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 14

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 14 is 6,119.9 square miles in size, or about 4.16% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 14 ranks number 9 in size.

Land Ownership ²

CATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

ENATE DISTRICT 14 OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	5,358	87.50%
State Trust Land	489	7.98%
Bureau of Land Management	96	1.57%
Tribal Land	78	1.28%
Other Federal	53	0.87%
Water	41	0.68%
Fish and Wildlife Service	8	0.13%
TOTAL	6,124	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 14 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
US Fish and Wildlife Service	26.7	96.74%
The Nature Conservancy	0.5	1.81%
Montana Land Reliance	0.4	1.45%
US Bureau of Reclamation	0.0	0.00%
TOTAL	27.6	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 14 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
1,099,358	99,984	0	2,274,224	874	18,283	1,746
31.5%	2.9%	0.0%	65.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATIO	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE D	ISTRICT 14 PO	PULATION:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	19652	18798	19	755	52	28
2000	19039	17710	18	876	46	389
Change	-613 (-3.1%)	-1088 (-5.8%)	-1 (-5.3%)	121 (16.%)	-6 (-11.5%)	361 (1289.3%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 14 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE	
PUBLIC	10	10	9	12	0	
PRIVATE	0	0	0	3	0	

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{\,7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 14 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Chouteau	\$30,054	5,970	791	13.2%
Glacier	\$27,049	13,247	3,486	26.3%
Liberty	\$29,505	2,158	307	14.2%
Pondera	\$30,569	6,424	1,099	17.1%
Toole	\$30,785	5,267	734	13.9%

-

Housing Units for Counties in this District ⁷

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 14 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE
Chouteau	2,775	2,752	-0.8%
Glacier	5,242	5,219	-0.4%
Liberty	1,069	1,059	-0.9%
Pondera	2,833	2,814	-0.7%
Toole	2,299	2,287	-0.5%

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 14 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	1,858	58.01%	135	
1990-1999	955	29.82%	43	
2000-2004	390	12.18%	56	
TOTAL	3,203			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 14 WATER RIGHTS:

COUNT	% OF TOTAL
7,075	88.96%
492	6.19%
238	2.99%
80	1.01%
43	0.54%
15	0.19%
5	0.06%
3	0.04%
2	0.03%
7,953	
	7,075 492 238 80 43 15 5 3

Dams 10

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 14 DA	ENATE DISTRICT 14 DAMS:					
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	CAPACITY (ACRE/FEET)	
Stock / Small Farm Pond	138	20.5	7.0	61.0	15,207	
Irrigation	50	26.0	7.0	206.0	3,097,479	
Unknown	32	0.8	0.0	25.0	0	
Recreation	9	25.3	19.0	45.0	866	
Water Supply	5	21.2	14.0	30.0	1,257	
Other	4	16.3	10.0	30.0	550	
Flood Control	2	49.0	49.0	49.0	2,410	
TOTAL	240					

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 14 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	22	7,038	270
Surface Water	6	5,345	130
Purchased	4	0	485
TOTAL	32		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 14 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

(CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION		530	227	629	69	6,417
% SECTION		8.3%	3.5%	9.8%	1.1%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 14 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Big Sandy	1988 - 1999	7	
Billings	2003 - 2003	1	
Brady	1991 - 2001	19	
Chester	1991 - 2000	17	
Conrad	1989 - 1999	30	
Cut Bank	1990 - 2002	21	
Dupuyer	1991 - 1997	3	
Ferdig	1993 - 1993	1	
Floweree	1991 - 1991	1	
Fort Benton	1990 - 2001	23	
Galata	2000 - 2000	1	
Joplin	1990 - 1998	4	
Ledger	1992 - 1994	3	
Loma	1991 - 1997	6	
Oilmont	1997 - 1997	1	
Shelby	1989 - 2003	36	
Sunburst	1992 - 1992	1	
Sweetgrass	1992 - 1993	2	
Valier	1990 - 1998	9	
Whitlash	1994 - 1994	1	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

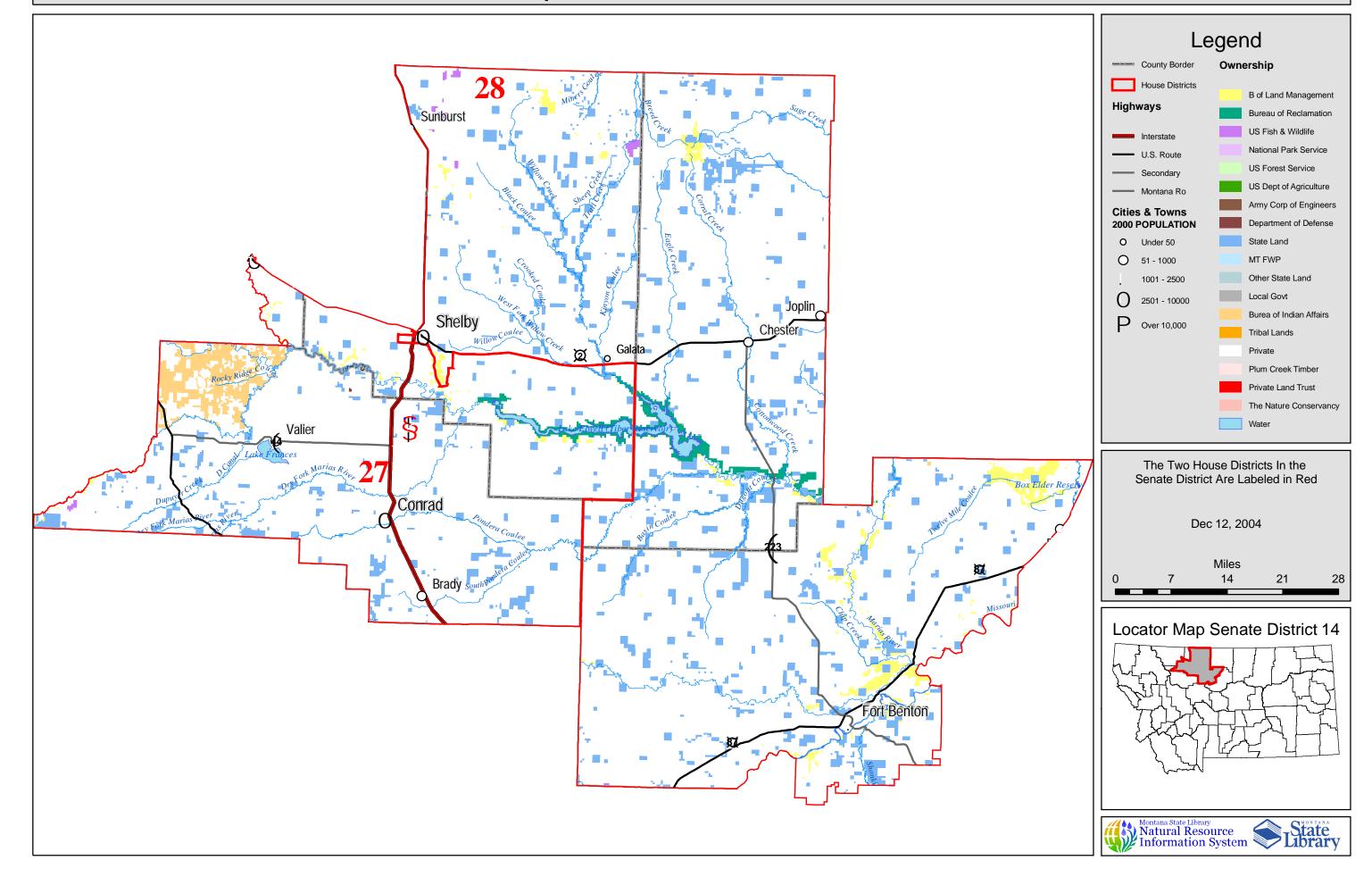
SENATE DISTRICT 14 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Abandoned Mines	44	
Remediation Response	29	

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
- 2) Land ownership information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Montana State Library's Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various government agencies. Much of the public land ownership information was originally digitized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from 1:100,000 scale BLM maps. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
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- 4) Private land agricultural use was derived using the state Cadastral (parcel) GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2003.
- 5) Population figures are based on the 2000 census data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Senate district population estimates include the total population of all census blocks the district touches, resulting, in some cases, in a slight over-estimate of the district's population.
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Senate District 14 Land Ownership



Senate District

15



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Jon Tester (D) 709 Son Ln. Big Sandy, MT 59520-8443

House District 29
Representative Edward Butcher (R)
PO Box 89
Winifred, MT 59489-0089

House District 30
Representative Jim Peterson (R)
Route 1, Box 1
Buffalo, MT 59418-9501



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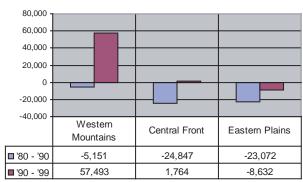
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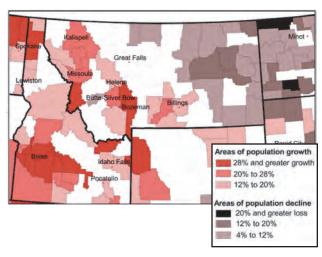
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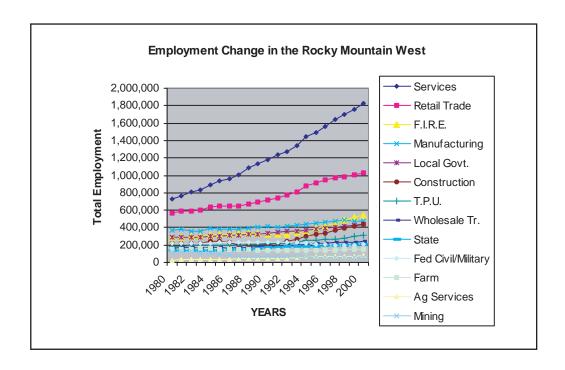
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Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

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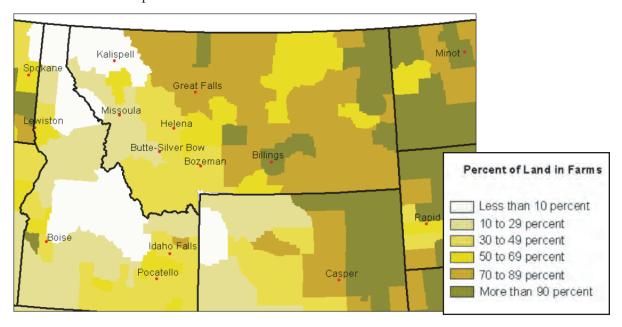


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Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.



"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



The grasslands of central Montana are habitat to one of our smallest birds of prey, the Loggerhead Shrike. Preying on large insects and small mammals or birds, it often impales them on thorns and barbed-wire, earning it the nickname "butcher-bird." The Loggerhead Shrike nests in sagebrush and shrubs.

Prairie grasslands are mixed with rolling hills and badlands south of the Missouri River.





Entire-leaved Avens is widespread in the artic, but enters the lower 48 states only in New Hampshire and Montana, where it grows atop Greathouse Peak in the Big Snowys.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 15

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 15 is 17,328.2 square miles in size, or about 11.79% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 15 ranks number 1 in size.

Land Ownership ²

FATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

WNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	12,330	71.08%
Bureau of Land Management	2,320	13.38%
State Trust Land	1,169	6.74%
U.S. Forest Service	661	3.81%
Fish and Wildlife Service	589	3.39%
Water	255	1.47%
Other State Land	19	0.11%
Tribal Land	3	0.01%
Other Federal	3	0.01%
TOTAL	17,347	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 15 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Montana Land Reliance	83.4	84.24%
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	15.6	15.76%
TOTAL	99.0	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 15 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
5,615,594	30,507	39	1,970,603	160,246	198,003	3,248
70.4%	0.4%	0.0%	24.7%	2.0%	2.5%	0.0%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATIO	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE D	ISTRICT 15 POP	PULATION:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	20322	20055	11	207	26	23
2000	19860	19261	17	303	37	242
Change	-462 (-2.3%)	-794 (-4.%)	6 (54.5%)	96 (46.4%)	11 (42.3%)	219 (952.2%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 15 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE
PUBLIC	15	13	13	15	0
PRIVATE	0	0	0	1	0

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District ⁷

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 15 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Chouteau	\$30,054	5,970	791	13.2%
Fergus	\$31,624	11,893	1,505	12.7%
Garfield	\$28,622	1,279	187	14.6%
Judith Basin	\$29,704	2,329	343	14.7%
McCone	\$30,876	1,977	271	13.7%
Petroleum	\$24,618	493	87	17.6%

Housing Units for Counties in this District 7

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 15 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE
Chouteau	2,775	2,752	-0.8%
Fergus	5,556	5,528	-0.5%
Garfield	960	950	-1.0%
Judith Basin	1,324	1,306	-1.4%
McCone	1,086	1,078	-0.7%
Petroleum	292	289	-1.0%

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 15 WATER WELLS:

# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
6,975	79.06%	231	
1,135	12.87%	212	
712	8.07%	245	
8,822			
	6,975 1,135 712	6,975 79.06% 1,135 12.87% 712 8.07%	6,975 79.06% 231 1,135 12.87% 212 712 8.07% 245

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 15 WATER RIGHTS:

TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	23,799	81.19%
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	3,847	13.12%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	879	3.00%
STOCKWATER PERMIT	474	1.62%
EXEMPT RIGHT	257	0.88%
IRRIGATION DISTRICTS	18	0.06%
RESERVED CLAIM	17	0.06%
WATER RESERVATION WATER RIGHT	14	0.05%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	5	0.02%
CONSERVATION DISTRICT WATER RT	3	0.01%
TOTAL	29,313	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 15 DA	MS:				STORAGE CAPACITY
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Stock / Small Farm Pond	439	20.6	8.0	47.0	55,695
Unknown	143	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Irrigation	115	24.0	9.0	80.0	107,674
Flood Control	6	88.2	12.0	256.0	9,109,049
Recreation	3	21.0	16.0	25.0	285
Other	3	33.0	19.0	45.0	326
Water Supply	1	25.0	25.0	25.0	35
TOTAL	710				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 15 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	47	10,301	2,208
Purchased	8	3,051	1,010
Surface Water	2	226	25
TOTAL	57		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 15 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	9	1,543	350	697	8	17,970
% SECTION	0.1%	8.6%	1.9%	3.9%	0.0%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks 13

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 15 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Benchland	2000 - 2000	1	
Big Sandy	1990 - 1994	4	
Brockway	1996 - 1996	1	
Buffalo	1991 - 1992	2	
Denton	1989 - 1999	11	
Fort Benton	1999 - 1999	1	
Garneill	1992 - 1992	1	
Geraldine	1993 - 1999	3	
Geyser	1991 - 1998	5	
Grass Range	1992 - 1999	4	
Highwood	1991 - 2000	7	
Hilger	1991 - 1992	2	
Hobson	1990 - 1999	12	
Jordan	1990 - 1999	11	
Judith Gap	1996 - 1996	1	
Lewistown	1989 - 2001	49	
Moccasin	1993 - 1995	4	
Moore	1991 - 1999	9	
Raynesford	1991 - 2003	5	
Roy	1990 - 1999	7	
Stanford	1990 - 2000	10	
Vida	1994 - 1994	1	
Winifred	1991 - 2001	7	
Winnett	1991 - 2000	8	
Wolf Point	1990 - 1995	3	

12

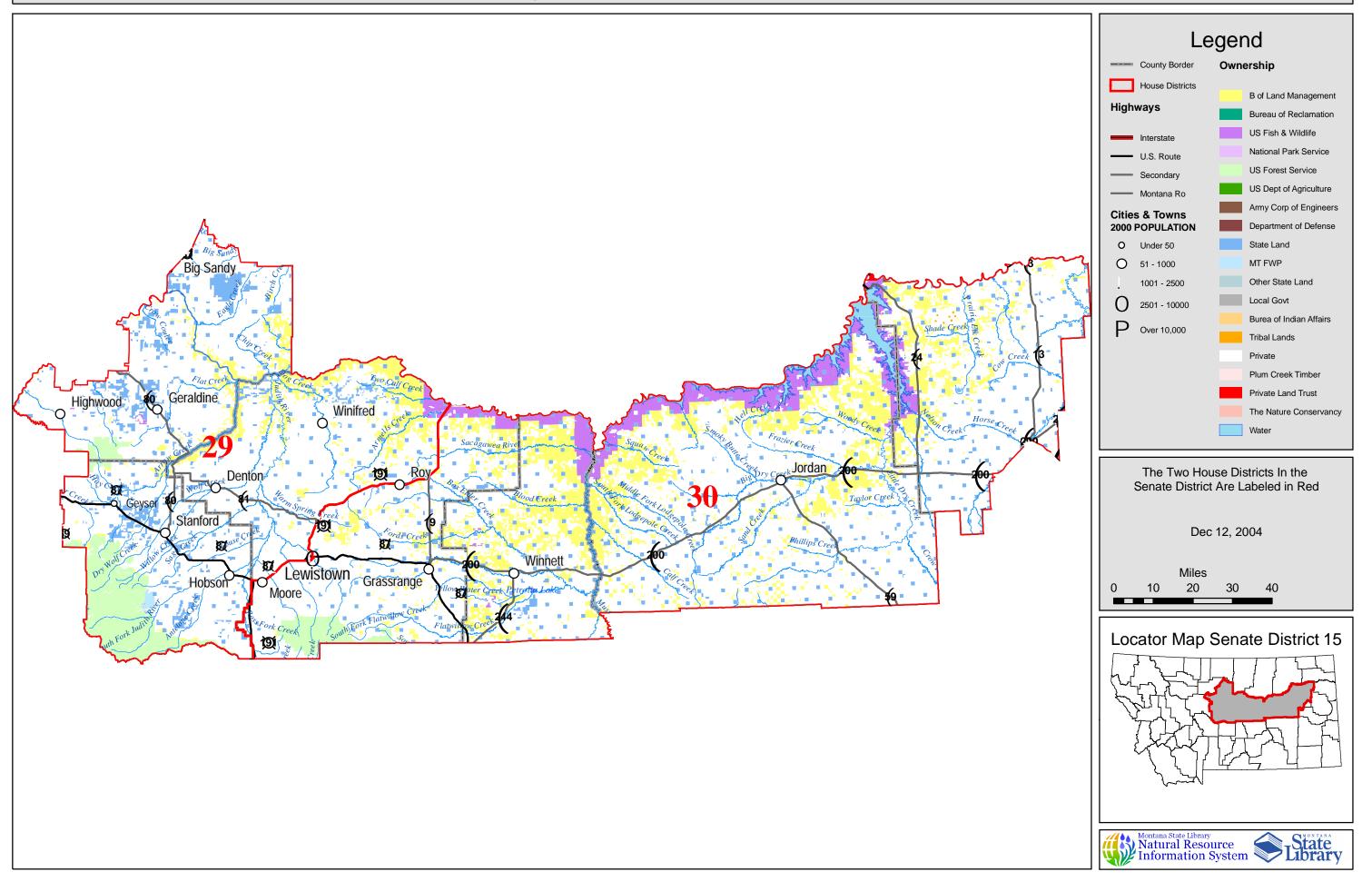
Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 aba	ndoned mine sites and over 740 other remedia	ation sites in Montana.
SENATE DISTRICT 15 A	BANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES	S:
SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Abandoned Mines	741	
Remediation Response	28	

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
- 2) Land ownership information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Montana State Library's Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various government agencies. Much of the public land ownership information was originally digitized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from 1:100,000 scale BLM maps. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 3) Conservation easement information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various public agencies and various private land trusts. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 4) Private land agricultural use was derived using the state Cadastral (parcel) GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2003.
- 5) Population figures are based on the 2000 census data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Senate district population estimates include the total population of all census blocks the district touches, resulting, in some cases, in a slight over-estimate of the district's population.
- 6) School information is from a GIS layer created by the Department of Administration's GIS Bureau as part of a Homeland Security critical infrastructure project. This data was last updated in May of 2004.
- 7) Poverty and housing unit data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, based on the 2000 Census.
- 8) Groundwater well information is from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Groundwater Information Center (GWIC). This data was last updated in July of 2004.
- 9) Water rights information is from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 10) Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.
- 11) Public water supply data are from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This data was last updated in February of 2002.
- 12) Noxious weed distribution data is from the Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. This data was collected in 1998-1999.
- 13) Leaking underground storage tank data is from the DEQ's Petroleum Release Section, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 14) Abandoned mine data is from DEQ's Abandoned Mine Section, Remediation Division. Remediation response site data is from DEQ's Site Response and Federal Superfund Sections, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.

Senate District 15 Land Ownership



Senate 17 District



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Ken Hansen (D) PO Box 686 Harlem, MT 59526-0686

House District 33
Representative Bob Bergren (D)
1132 26th Ave. W
Havre, MT 59501-8609

House District 34
Representative John Musgrove (D)
810 8th St.
Havre, MT 59501-4127



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THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
- 19.1% of children age 17 and under live in poverty (2002)
- 31.2% of female-headed families with children live in poverty (2002)
- 11,049 babies were born in 2002
- 32.8% of all births in 2001 were to unmarried women
- 15.65% of all births in 2001 were to women with fewer than 12 years of education
- \$35,754 was the estimated salary for public school teachers in 2003 (ranking 46th nationally)
- 19.3 deaths per 100,000 of the population were determined suicides in 2001 (ranking 2nd nationally)

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States

The motor fuel sales tax revenue of \$210 per capita ranks highest in the nation (2002)

There are 468 hospital beds per 100,000 population ranking 4th nationally (2002)

- 13 AIDS cases were reported in 2003 (200 total AIDS-related deaths through 2001)
- 21 animal rabies cases were reported in 2003
- 5,000 new cancer cases were reported in 2004
- 15.2% of all Montanans lacked health insurance in 2002

More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

Montana ranks second nationally for military veterans as a percent of population (16.2% in 2000)

There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

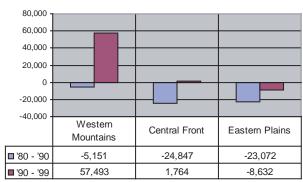
As of 11/06/04 eight soldiers from Montana have died and 59 were wounded in action in Afganistan and Iraq

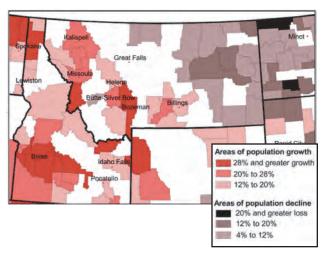
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
- #2 F.I.R.E., other than depos. + \$223 mil. + 96%
- #3 Special trade contractors + \$197 mil. + 67%
- #4 Business services + \$177 mil. + 85%
- #5 Engineering & mgmt services + \$127 mil. + 69%
- #6 Eating & drinking places + \$106 mil. + 41%
- #7 Auto dealers/service stations + \$91 mil. + 44%
- #8 Social services + \$90 mil. +117%
- #9 General building contractors + \$78 mil. + 54%

Declining Sub-Sectors

#6 U.S. Military - \$14 mil. - 6%

#5 Coal mining - \$18 mil. - 20%

#4 Trucking & warehousing - \$21 mil. - 7%

#3 Railroads - \$ 28 mil. - 13%

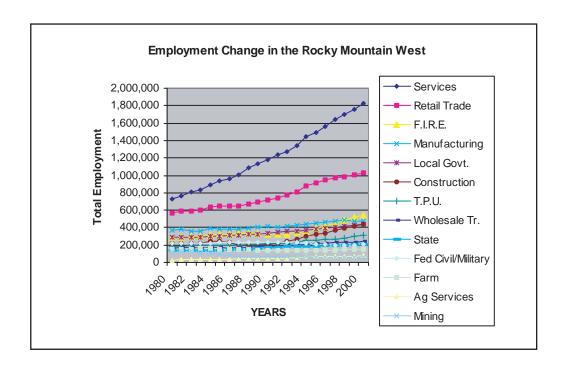
#2 Lumber & wood prod. - \$48 mil. - 15%

#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

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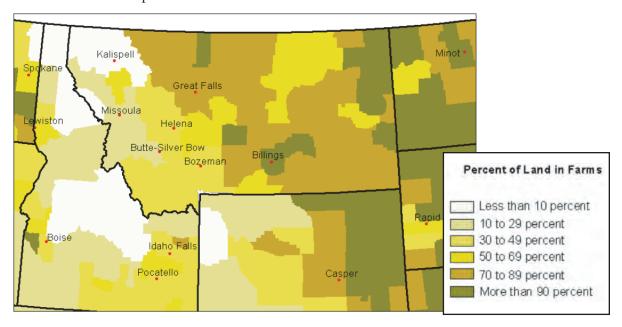


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Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow, which nests in the dense reeds and grasses around wetlands. This bird inhabits only the northeast corner of Montana.

Prairie potholes provide essential habitat for a diversity of wildlife and plant species in northeastern Montana.





Northern Leopard Frogs have declined dramatically in western part of the state, but this amphibian is still a frequent inhabitant of eastern Montana's prairie potholes.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 17

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 17 is 4,251.7 square miles in size, or about 2.89% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 17 ranks number 14 in size.

Land Ownership ²

TEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
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All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

SENATE DISTRICT 17 OWNERSHIP **OWNER** AREA (SQUARE MILES) **PERCENT** 80.65% Private 3,429 Bureau of Land Management 389 9.16% State Trust Land 339 7.98% Other Federal 52 1.21% Tribal Land 19 0.45% Water 14 0.32% Fish and Wildlife Service 0.13% 6 Other State Land 4 0.09% TOTAL 4,251

Conservation Easements ³

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SENATE DISTRICT 17 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	23.4	59.54%
US Fish and Wildlife Service	10.9	27.74%
US Dept of Agriculture	5.0	12.72%
TOTAL	39.3	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 17 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD	
820,177	34,179	0	1,357,166	0	8,920	908	
36.9%	1.5%	0.0%	61.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	

DEMOGRAPHICS

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1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635		
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515		
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)		

SENATE DI	SENATE DISTRICT 17 POPULATION:							
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER		
1990	18832	17238	19	1440	95	40		
2000	18076	15904	20	1579	65	508		
Change	-756 (-4.%)	-1334 (-7.7%)	1 (5.3%)	139 (9.7%)	-30 (-31.6%)	468 (1170.%)		

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 17 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE	
PUBLIC	9	6	6	5	1	-
PRIVATE	0	0	0	5	0	

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{\,7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 17 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Blaine	\$26,157	7,009	1,537	21.9%
Hill	\$32,043	16,673	2,728	16.4%

Housing Units for Counties in this District $\,^7$

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 17 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Blaine	2,946	2,936	-0.3%	
Hill	7,453	7,438	-0.2%	

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 17 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	2,029	75.18%	129	
1990-1999	463	17.15%	87	
2000-2004	207	7.67%	90	
TOTAL	2,699			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 17 WATER RIGHTS:

DEWITE DISTRICT IT WITER RIGHTS.							
TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL					
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	6,671	78.97%					
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	892	10.56%					
RESERVED CLAIM	299	3.54%					
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	298	3.53%					
STOCKWATER PERMIT	214	2.53%					
EXEMPT RIGHT	67	0.79%					
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	3	0.04%					
IRRIGATION DISTRICTS	2	0.02%					
WATER RESERVATION WATER RIGHT	1	0.01%					
TOTAL	8,447						

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 17 DA	ENATE DISTRICT 17 DAMS:						
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	CAPACITY (ACRE/FEET)		
Stock / Small Farm Pond	109	19.5	8.0	46.0	14,883		
Unknown	39	1.9	0.0	23.0	9,423		
Irrigation	32	22.8	8.0	111.0	250,048		
Recreation	5	26.2	8.0	44.0	3,352		
Flood Control	3	62.0	22.0	87.0	11,173		
Water Supply	2	12.5	7.0	18.0	110		
TOTAL	190						

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 17 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	15	2,243	353
Surface Water	5	14,021	230
Purchased	5	50	150
TOTAL	25		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 17 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

CIN	QUEFOIL LEAF SPURO		N SPOTTE EED KNAPWE		AX TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	57	66	103	2	4,442
% SECTION	1.3%	1.5%	2.3%	0.0%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 17 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Chinook	1990 - 2003	14	
Gildford	1997 - 2001	2	
Harlem	1993 - 1999	6	
Havre	1987 - 2003	88	
Hingham	1993 - 1998	5	
Hogeland	1995 - 1998	2	
Inverness	1992 - 1992	1	
Kremlin	1991 - 1999	4	
Rudyard	1988 - 1997	6	
Turner	1992 - 1998	3	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

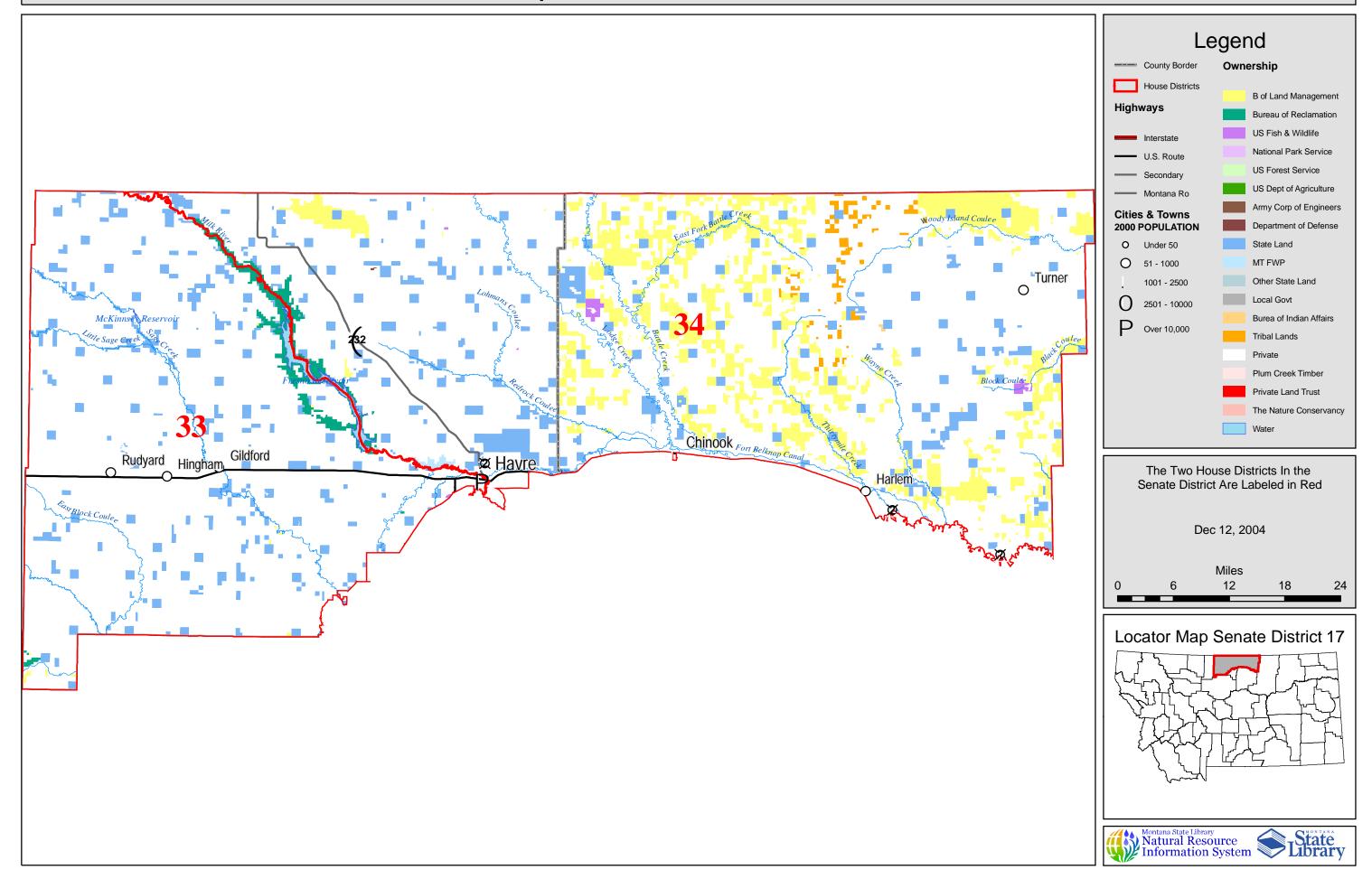
SENATE DISTRICT 17 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Abandoned Mines	85	
Remediation Response	14	

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
- 2) Land ownership information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Montana State Library's Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various government agencies. Much of the public land ownership information was originally digitized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from 1:100,000 scale BLM maps. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 3) Conservation easement information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various public agencies and various private land trusts. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 4) Private land agricultural use was derived using the state Cadastral (parcel) GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2003.
- 5) Population figures are based on the 2000 census data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Senate district population estimates include the total population of all census blocks the district touches, resulting, in some cases, in a slight over-estimate of the district's population.
- 6) School information is from a GIS layer created by the Department of Administration's GIS Bureau as part of a Homeland Security critical infrastructure project. This data was last updated in May of 2004.
- 7) Poverty and housing unit data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, based on the 2000 Census.
- 8) Groundwater well information is from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Groundwater Information Center (GWIC). This data was last updated in July of 2004.
- 9) Water rights information is from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 10) Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.
- 11) Public water supply data are from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This data was last updated in February of 2002.
- 12) Noxious weed distribution data is from the Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. This data was collected in 1998-1999.
- 13) Leaking underground storage tank data is from the DEQ's Petroleum Release Section, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 14) Abandoned mine data is from DEQ's Abandoned Mine Section, Remediation Division. Remediation response site data is from DEQ's Site Response and Federal Superfund Sections, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.

Senate District 17 Land Ownership



District 18



2004

PREPARED FOR:

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House District 35 Representative Wayne Stahl (R) PO Box 345 Saco, MT 59261

House District 36 Representative Karl Waitschies (R) PO Box A-18 Peerless. MT 59253



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THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
- 19.1% of children age 17 and under live in poverty (2002)
- 31.2% of female-headed families with children live in poverty (2002)
- 11,049 babies were born in 2002
- 32.8% of all births in 2001 were to unmarried women
- 15.65% of all births in 2001 were to women with fewer than 12 years of education
- \$35,754 was the estimated salary for public school teachers in 2003 (ranking 46th nationally)
- 19.3 deaths per 100,000 of the population were determined suicides in 2001 (ranking 2nd nationally)

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States

The motor fuel sales tax revenue of \$210 per capita ranks highest in the nation (2002)

There are 468 hospital beds per 100,000 population ranking 4th nationally (2002)

- 13 AIDS cases were reported in 2003 (200 total AIDS-related deaths through 2001)
- 21 animal rabies cases were reported in 2003
- 5,000 new cancer cases were reported in 2004
- 15.2% of all Montanans lacked health insurance in 2002

More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

Montana ranks second nationally for military veterans as a percent of population (16.2% in 2000)

There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

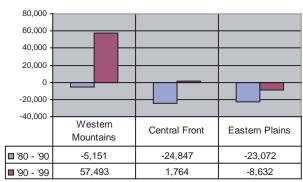
As of 11/06/04 eight soldiers from Montana have died and 59 were wounded in action in Afganistan and Iraq

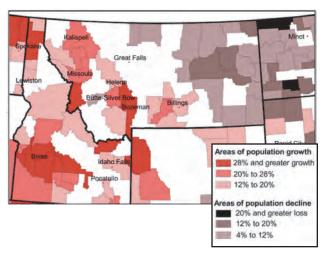
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
- #2 F.I.R.E., other than depos. + \$223 mil. + 96%
- #3 Special trade contractors + \$197 mil. + 67%
- #4 Business services + \$177 mil. + 85%
- #5 Engineering & mgmt services + \$127 mil. + 69%
- #6 Eating & drinking places + \$106 mil. + 41%
- #7 Auto dealers/service stations + \$91 mil. + 44%
- #8 Social services + \$90 mil. +117%
- #9 General building contractors + \$78 mil. + 54%

Declining Sub-Sectors

#6 U.S. Military - \$14 mil. - 6%

#5 Coal mining - \$18 mil. - 20%

#4 Trucking & warehousing - \$21 mil. - 7%

#3 Railroads - \$ 28 mil. - 13%

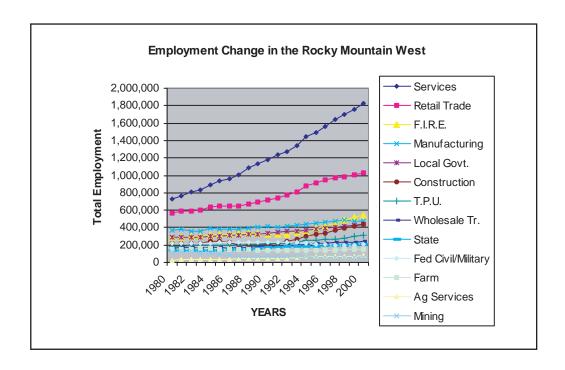
#2 Lumber & wood prod. - \$48 mil. - 15%

#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

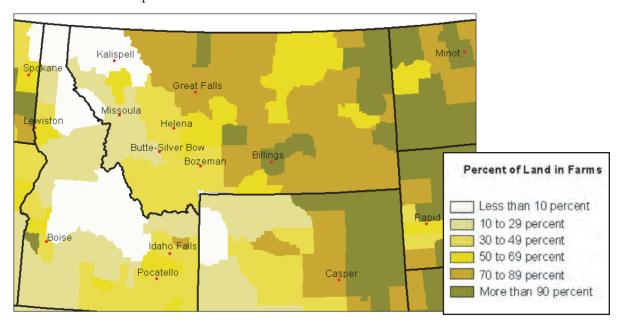


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.



"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow, which nests in the dense reeds and grasses around wetlands. This bird inhabits only the northeast corner of Montana.

Prairie potholes provide essential habitat for a diversity of wildlife and plant species in northeastern Montana.





Northern Leopard Frogs have declined dramatically in western part of the state, but this amphibian is still a frequent inhabitant of eastern Montana's prairie potholes.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 18

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 18 is 11,598. square miles in size, or about 7.89% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 18 ranks number 3 in size.

Land Ownership ²

TATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

SENATE DISTRICT 18 OWNERSHIP **OWNER** AREA (SQUARE MILES) **PERCENT** 7,823 67.40% Private 1,404 12.10% Bureau of Land Management Tribal Land 1,363 11.74% State Trust Land 895 7.71% Fish and Wildlife Service 53 0.46% Water 50 0.43% Other Federal 16 0.14% Private Conservation 2 0.01% Other State Land 1 0.01% **TOTAL** 11,607

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 18 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
US Fish and Wildlife Service	120.5	99.67%
The Nature Conservancy	0.4	0.33%
TOTAL	120.9	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 18 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
2,462,336	47,551	77	2,586,809	0	34,538	2,726
48.0%	0.9%	0.0%	50.4%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATIO	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE DISTRICT 18 POPULATION:						
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	22397	20766	13	1487	71	60
2000	20168	18579	22	1038	57	472
Change	-2229 (-10.%)	-2187 (-10.5%)	9 (69.2%)	-449 (-30.2%)	-14 (-19.7%)	412 (686.7%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 18 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE
PUBLIC	20	18	18	2	0
PRIVATE	0	0	1	0	0

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District ⁷

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 18 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Daniels	\$29,720	2,017	271	13.4%
Phillips	\$29,414	4,601	729	15.8%
Richland	\$33,605	9,667	1,179	12.2%
Roosevelt	\$25,474	10,620	2,741	25.8%
Sheridan	\$31,392	4,105	450	11.0%
Valley	\$32,194	7,675	1,132	14.7%

Housing Units for Counties in this District 7

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 18 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE
Daniels	1,153	1,140	-1.1%
Phillips	2,500	2,474	-1.0%
Richland	4,557	4,551	-0.1%
Roosevelt	4,043	4,022	-0.5%
Sheridan	2,165	2,144	-1.0%
Valley	4,844	4,804	-0.8%

WATER

Water Well Development 8

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 18 WATER WELLS:

Pre-1990 7,416 76.26% 109 1990-1999 1,530 15.73% 106 2000-2004 779 8.01% 99 TOTAL 9,725	YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)
2000-2004 779 8.01% 99	Pre-1990	7,416	76.26%	109
2000-2004	1990-1999	1,530	15.73%	106
TOTAL 9.725	2000-2004	779	8.01%	99
2,7,==	TOTAL	9,725		

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 18 WATER RIGHTS:

berwiie bigimet is whien mights.		
TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	16,145	76.26%
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	2,580	12.19%
RESERVED CLAIM	904	4.27%
STOCKWATER PERMIT	664	3.14%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	657	3.10%
EXEMPT RIGHT	170	0.80%
CONSERVATION DISTRICT WATER RT	43	0.20%
WATER RESERVATION WATER RIGHT	4	0.02%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	3	0.01%
IRRIGATION DISTRICTS	2	0.01%
TOTAL	21,172	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 18 DA	MS:				STORAGE CAPACITY
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Stock / Small Farm Pond	137	18.3	-9.0	35.0	14,806
Unknown	92	0.7	0.0	15.0	81,075
Irrigation	34	19.9	5.0	63.0	425,590
Recreation	10	21.4	15.0	27.0	920
Other	7	13.9	8.0	25.0	874
Flood Control	5	25.2	7.0	60.0	7,015
TOTAL	285				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 18 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	41	8,225	1,745
Purchased	7	528	220
Surface Water	1	796	0
TOTAL	49		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 18 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	1,241	47	80	13	11,885
% SECTION	10.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 18 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Bainville	1996 - 1999	2	
Culbertson	1989 - 1999	13	
Dagmar	1998 - 1999	3	
Dodson	1991 - 1995	2	
Fairview	1993 - 1993	1	
Flaxville	1992 - 1996	2	
Four Buttes	1993 - 1993	1	
Frazer	1995 - 1995	1	
Froid	1991 - 1994	4	
Glasgow	1989 - 2004	55	
Hinsdale	1989 - 2001	4	
Lambert	1993 - 1993	1	
Lustre	1996 - 1996	1	
Malta	1988 - 2003	19	
Medicine Lake	1994 - 1997	2	
Nashua	1990 - 1999	3	
Opheim	1993 - 1994	2	
Outlook	1990 - 1996	3	
Plentywood	1989 - 2003	31	
Poplar	1990 - 1993	2	
Raymond	1996 - 1996	1	
Redstone	1990 - 1990	1	
Reserve	1991 - 1991	1	
Richland	1995 - 1999	2	
Saco	1990 - 2001	5	
Saint Marie	1993 - 1995	21	
Scobey	1990 - 2000	29	
Westby	1992 - 1993	3	

12

Whitetail	1991 - 1991	1	
Whitewater	1998 - 1998	1	
Wolf Point	1994 - 1994	1	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

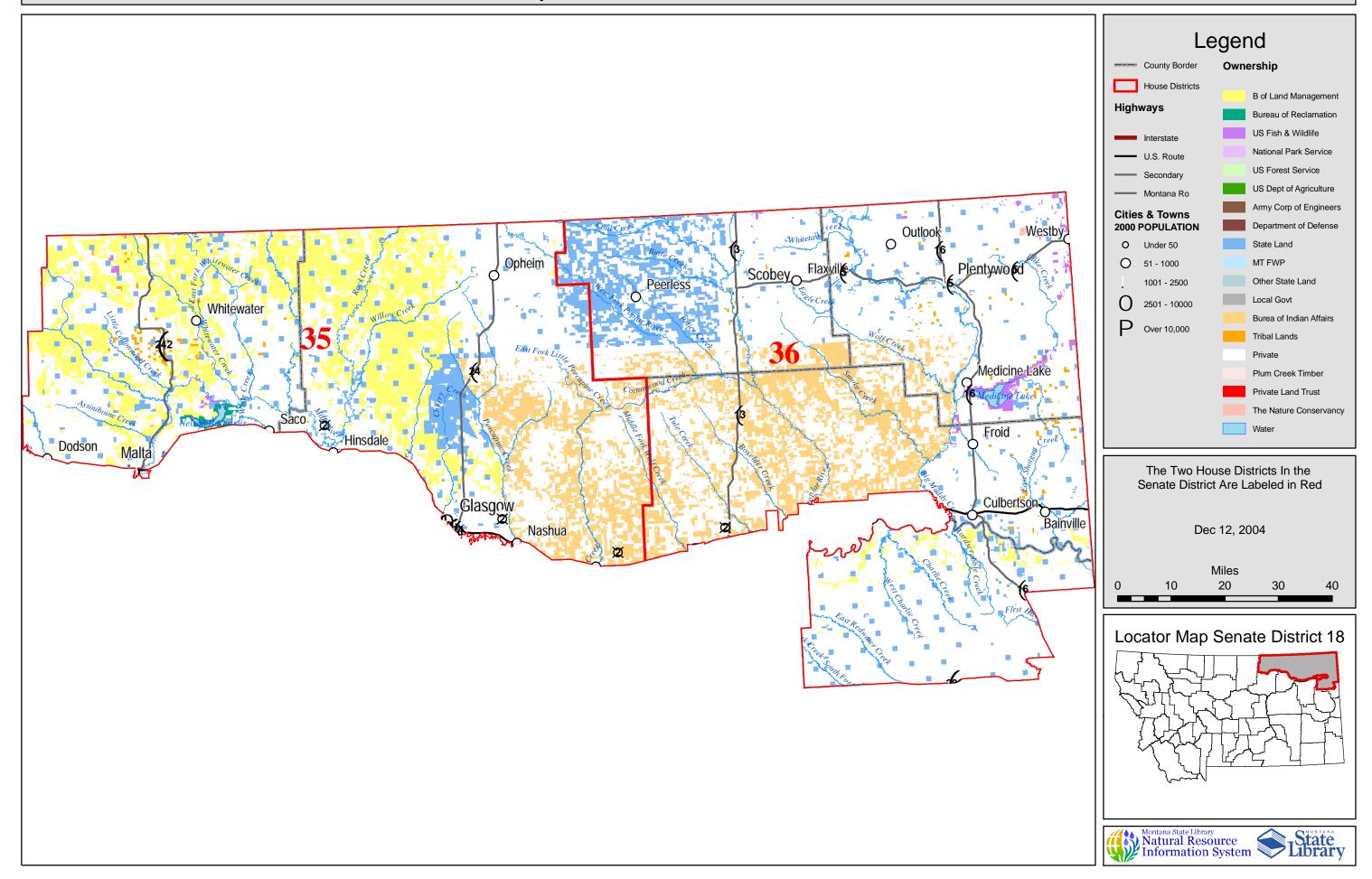
SENATE DISTRICT 18 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Abandoned Mines	522	
Remediation Response	20	

SOURCES

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Senate District 18 Land Ownership



Senate 19 District



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Donald Steinbeisser (R) RR 1, Box 3400 Sidney, MT 59270-9620

House District 37
Representative Walter McNutt (R)
110 12th Ave. SW
Sidney, MT 59270

House District 38

Representative Ralph Lenhart (D)

PO Box 1225

Glendive, MT 59330-1225



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THE

MONTANA INDEX

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Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
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Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

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28% are households of only one person

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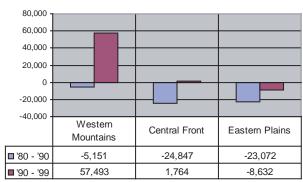
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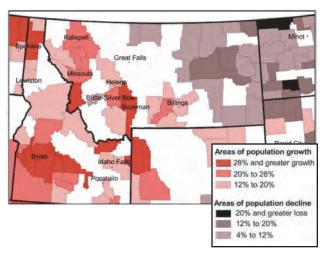
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
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- #8 Social services + \$90 mil. +117%
- #9 General building contractors + \$78 mil. + 54%

Declining Sub-Sectors

#6 U.S. Military - \$14 mil. - 6%

#5 Coal mining - \$18 mil. - 20%

#4 Trucking & warehousing - \$21 mil. - 7%

#3 Railroads - \$ 28 mil. - 13%

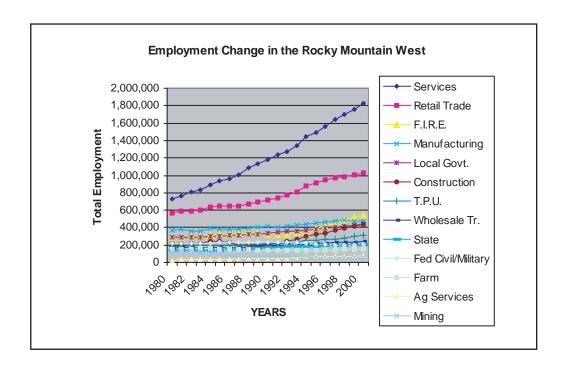
#2 Lumber & wood prod. - \$48 mil. - 15%

#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

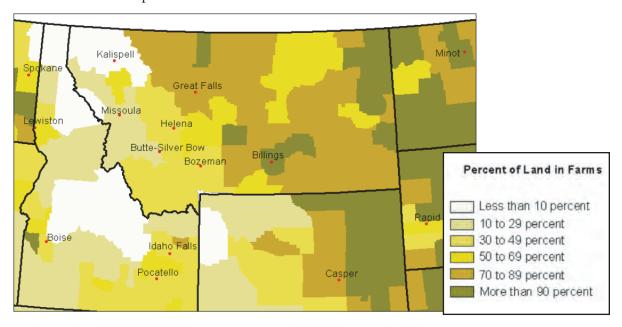


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.



"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



The Short-horned Lizard has a broad, flattened body that is colored to provide camouflage on dry soil Its diet includes grasshoppers, beetles and spiders.

Rivers like the Powder and Tongue, shown here, provide habitat of value to many species in the dry landscape of southeast Montana.





Barr's Milkvetch occurs almost entirely on rocky knobs and buttes in Rosebud and Powder River c ounties. This plant was once considered for federal listing, until surveys by the Natural Heritage Program revealed that it was more common than was previously thought.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 19

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 19 is 3,646.9 square miles in size, or about 2.48% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 19 ranks number 17 in size.

Land Ownership ²

STATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

NATE DISTRICT 19 OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	3,223	88.35%
State Trust Land	220	6.03%
Bureau of Land Management	160	4.39%
Other State Land	21	0.58%
Water	19	0.52%
Other Federal	3	0.09%
Fish and Wildlife Service	1	0.03%
TOTAL	3,648	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 19 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	9.4	100.00%
TOTAL	9.4	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 19 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
1,441,435	58,366	257	573,986	0	935	1,119
69.4%	2.8%	0.0%	27.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATIO	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE D	DISTRICT 19 POI	PULATION:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	20557	20172	4	209	53	119
2000	19233	18661	32	249	31	260
Change	-1324 (-6.4%)	-1511 (-7.5%)	28 (700.%)	40 (19.1%)	-22 (-41.5%)	141 (118.5%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 19 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE	
PUBLIC	10	7	7	2	1	
PRIVATE	0	0	0	2	0	

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{\,7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 19 INCOME/POVERTY:

MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
\$33,200	9,059	1,010	11.1%
\$33,605	9,667	1,179	12.2%
\$29,080	1,068	151	14.1%
	\$33,200 \$33,605	\$33,200 9,059 \$33,605 9,667	COUNTY POP. POVERTY \$33,200 9,059 1,010 \$33,605 9,667 1,179

Housing Units for Counties in this District $\,^7$

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 19 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Dawson	4,167	4,144	-0.6%	
Richland	4,557	4,551	-0.1%	
Wibaux	587	581	-1.0%	

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 19 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	5,181	85.02%	147	
1990-1999	660	10.83%	133	
2000-2004	253	4.15%	168	
TOTAL	6,094			

Water Rights 9

SENATE DISTRICT 19 WATER RIGHTS

SENATE DISTRICT 19 WATER RIGHTS:							
TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL					
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	4,023	63.52%					
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	1,959	30.93%					
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	217	3.43%					
EXEMPT RIGHT	72	1.14%					
STOCKWATER PERMIT	30	0.47%					
CONSERVATION DISTRICT WATER RT	23	0.36%					
IRRIGATION DISTRICTS	5	0.08%					
WATER RESERVATION WATER RIGHT	2	0.03%					
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	2	0.03%					
TOTAL	6,333						

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 19 DA	ENATE DISTRICT 19 DAMS:					
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	CAPACITY (ACRE/FEET)	
Stock / Small Farm Pond	62	19.5	8.0	32.0	7,949	
Unknown	26	1.0	0.0	26.0	1,470	
Irrigation	20	22.8	10.0	56.0	3,385	
Recreation	4	23.3	18.0	30.0	1,421	
Flood Control	4	28.3	19.0	35.0	609	
Other	3	12.7	8.0	21.0	611	
TOTAL	119					

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 19 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	38	9,299	2,940
Purchased	6	35	180
Surface Water	2	4,802	25
TOTAL	46		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 19 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

CINQUI	EFOIL LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEE	SPOTTE ED KNAPWE	_	AX TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	795	33	146	4	3,813
% SECTION	20.8%	0.9%	3.8%	0.1%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 19 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Bloomfield	1990 - 1997	3	
Culbertson	1997 - 1997	1	
Fairview	1993 - 1998	7	
Glendive	1986 - 2004	59	
Lambert	1990 - 1995	4	
Lindsay	2000 - 2003	2	
Richey	1989 - 2001	5	
Savage	1993 - 1994	2	
Sidney	1987 - 2003	35	
Wibaux	1991 - 1996	6	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

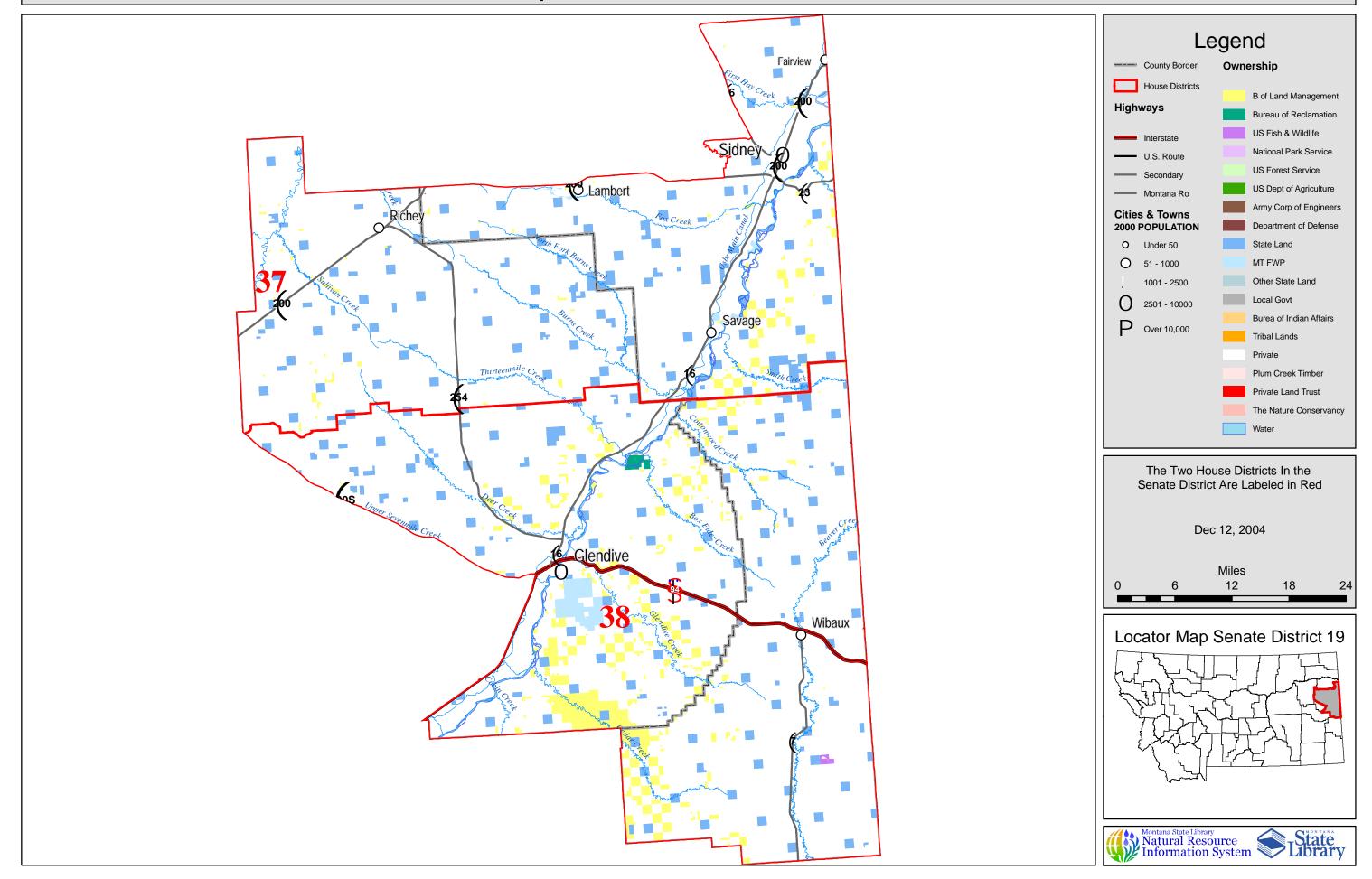
SENATE DISTRICT 19 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT
Abandoned Mines	256
Remediation Response	20

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Senate District 19 Land Ownership



District 20



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Keith Bales (R) HC 39, Box 33 Otter, MT 59062-9703

House District 39 Representative Carol Lambert (R) PO Box 2 Broadus, MT 59317-0002

House District 40 Representative Gary Matthews (D) 1708 Main St. Miles City, MT 59301-3652



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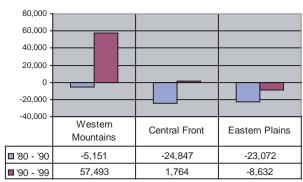
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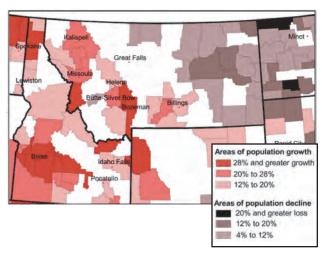
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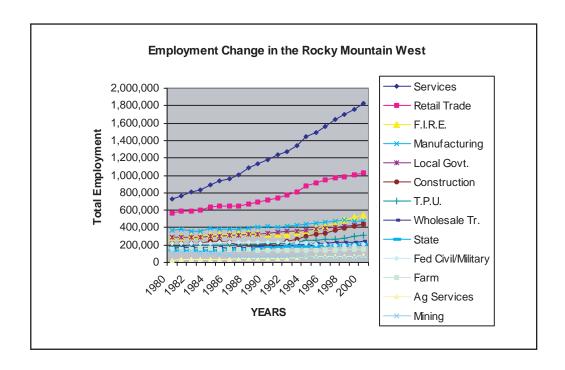
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Employment Sectors

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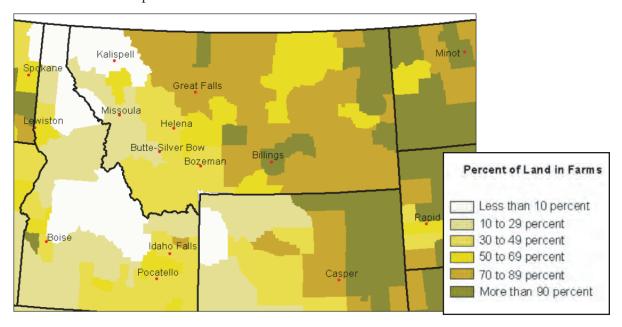


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Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

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All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

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The Short-horned Lizard has a broad, flattened body that is colored to provide camouflage on dry soil Its diet includes grasshoppers, beetles and spiders.

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2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 20

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 20 is 12,463.7 square miles in size, or about 8.48% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 20 ranks number 2 in size.

Land Ownership ²

TATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

SENATE DISTRICT 20 OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	8,897	71.33%
Bureau of Land Management	2,480	19.88%
State Trust Land	862	6.91%
U.S. Forest Service	226	1.81%
Water	7	0.05%
Local Government	1	0.01%
TOTAL	12,473	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 20 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	51.5	100.00%
TOTAL	51.5	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 20 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
5,140,540	31,508	0	592,894	63,345	122,228	1,797
86.4%	0.5%	0.0%	10.0%	1.1%	2.1%	0.0%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATIO	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE DISTRICT 20 POPULATION:						
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	20831	20422	11	264	47	87
2000	19574	19089	21	197	46	221
Change	-1257 (-6.%)	-1333 (-6.5%)	10 (90.9%)	-67 (-25.4%)	-1 (-2.1%)	134 (154.%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 20 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE
PUBLIC	12	7	7	10	1
PRIVATE	0	0	0	1	0

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District ⁷

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 20 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Carter	\$27,850	1,360	218	16.0%
Custer	\$31,361	11,696	1,588	13.6%
Dawson	\$33,200	9,059	1,010	11.1%
Fallon	\$32,339	2,837	289	10.2%
McCone	\$30,876	1,977	271	13.7%
Powder River	\$29,830	1,858	251	13.5%
Prairie	\$27,568	1,199	162	13.5%

Housing Units for Counties in this District ⁷

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 20 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Carter	811	805	-0.7%	
Custer	5,360	5,343	-0.3%	
Dawson	4,167	4,144	-0.6%	
Fallon	1,410	1,403	-0.5%	
McCone	1,086	1,078	-0.7%	
Powder River	1,007	1,003	-0.4%	
Prairie	717	710	-1.0%	

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 20 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	8,118	86.83%	224	
1990-1999	764	8.17%	183	
2000-2004	467	5.00%	203	
TOTAL	9,349			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 20 WATER RIGHTS:

SENATE DISTRICT 20 WATER RIGHTS.		
TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	14,392	49.73%
POWDER RIVER DECLARATION	10,016	34.61%
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	2,982	10.30%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	697	2.41%
STOCKWATER PERMIT	637	2.20%
EXEMPT RIGHT	106	0.37%
CONSERVATION DISTRICT WATER RT	90	0.31%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	6	0.02%
WATER RESERVATION WATER RIGHT	4	0.01%
TEMPORARY PROVISIONAL PERMIT	4	0.01%
IRRIGATION DISTRICTS	3	0.01%
RESERVED CLAIM	1	0.00%
TOTAL	28,938	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 20 DA	CNATE DISTRICT 20 DAMS:					
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	CAPACITY (ACRE/FEET)	
Stock / Small Farm Pond	225	20.8	7.0	40.0	27,565	
Unknown	99	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
Irrigation	97	23.0	10.0	81.0	34,177	
Flood Control	4	19.0	11.0	25.0	5,045	
Recreation	2	25.5	23.0	28.0	1,396	
Other	1	11.0	11.0	11.0	154	
TOTAL	428					

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 20 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	29	4,030	2,029
Purchased	6	192	195
TOTAL	35		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 20 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

CINQUEFO	IL LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	969	31	116		12,779
% SECTION	7.6%	0.2%	0.9%		

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 20 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Alzada	1992 - 1999	3	
Baker	1988 - 1999	14	
Belle Creek	1989 - 1989	1	
Biddle	1990 - 1990	1	
Boyes	1992 - 1992	1	
Broadus	1989 - 2002	24	
Circle	1990 - 1999	15	
Ekalaka	1990 - 2003	4	
Fallon	1992 - 1992	2	
Glendive	1993 - 1998	2	
Hathaway	1993 - 1993	1	
Ismay	1992 - 1992	1	
Lindsay	1991 - 1993	2	
Miles City	1989 - 2004	47	
Mill Iron	1994 - 1994	1	
Plevna	1989 - 1999	3	
Terry	1989 - 2003	14	
Willard	1997 - 1997	1	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

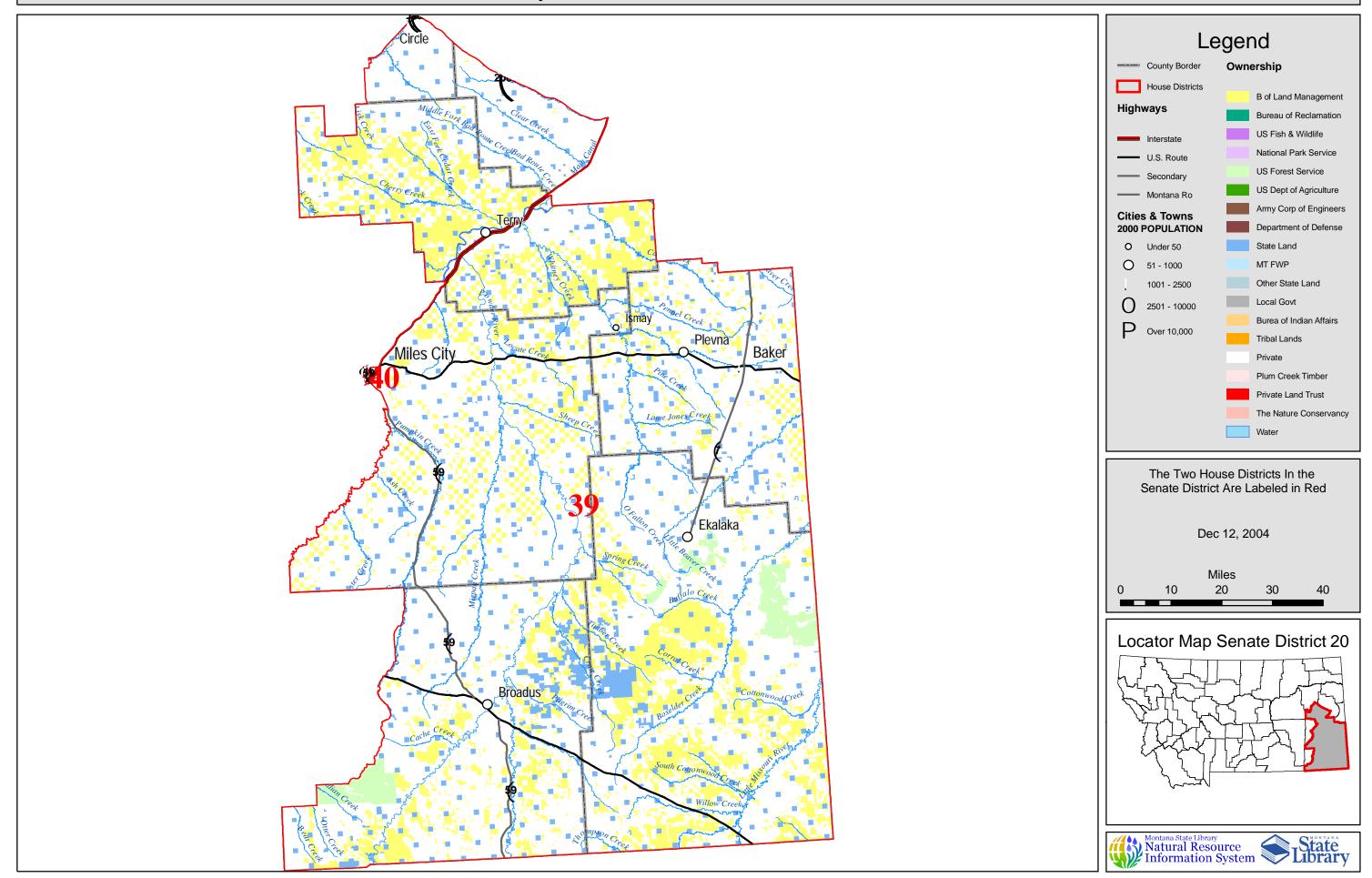
SENATE DISTRICT 20 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT
Abandoned Mines	383
Remediation Response	14

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
- 2) Land ownership information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Montana State Library's Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various government agencies. Much of the public land ownership information was originally digitized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from 1:100,000 scale BLM maps. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 3) Conservation easement information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various public agencies and various private land trusts. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 4) Private land agricultural use was derived using the state Cadastral (parcel) GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2003.
- 5) Population figures are based on the 2000 census data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Senate district population estimates include the total population of all census blocks the district touches, resulting, in some cases, in a slight over-estimate of the district's population.
- 6) School information is from a GIS layer created by the Department of Administration's GIS Bureau as part of a Homeland Security critical infrastructure project. This data was last updated in May of 2004.
- 7) Poverty and housing unit data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, based on the 2000 Census.
- 8) Groundwater well information is from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Groundwater Information Center (GWIC). This data was last updated in July of 2004.
- 9) Water rights information is from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 10) Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.
- 11) Public water supply data are from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This data was last updated in February of 2002.
- 12) Noxious weed distribution data is from the Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. This data was collected in 1998-1999.
- 13) Leaking underground storage tank data is from the DEQ's Petroleum Release Section, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 14) Abandoned mine data is from DEQ's Abandoned Mine Section, Remediation Division. Remediation response site data is from DEQ's Site Response and Federal Superfund Sections, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.

Senate District 20 Land Ownership



Senate District 21



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Gerald Pease (D) PO Box 556 Lodge Grass, MT 59050-0556

House District 41
Representative Norma Bixby (D)
PO Box 1165
Lame Deer, MT 59043-1165

House District 42
Representative Veronica Small-Eastman (D)
PO Box 262
Lodge Grass, MT 59050-0262



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THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
- 19.1% of children age 17 and under live in poverty (2002)
- 31.2% of female-headed families with children live in poverty (2002)
- 11,049 babies were born in 2002
- 32.8% of all births in 2001 were to unmarried women
- 15.65% of all births in 2001 were to women with fewer than 12 years of education
- \$35,754 was the estimated salary for public school teachers in 2003 (ranking 46th nationally)
- 19.3 deaths per 100,000 of the population were determined suicides in 2001 (ranking 2nd nationally)

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States

The motor fuel sales tax revenue of \$210 per capita ranks highest in the nation (2002)

There are 468 hospital beds per 100,000 population ranking 4th nationally (2002)

- 13 AIDS cases were reported in 2003 (200 total AIDS-related deaths through 2001)
- 21 animal rabies cases were reported in 2003
- 5,000 new cancer cases were reported in 2004
- 15.2% of all Montanans lacked health insurance in 2002

More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

Montana ranks second nationally for military veterans as a percent of population (16.2% in 2000)

There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

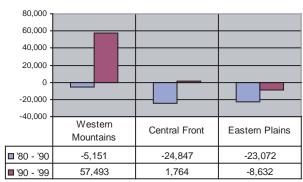
As of 11/06/04 eight soldiers from Montana have died and 59 were wounded in action in Afganistan and Iraq

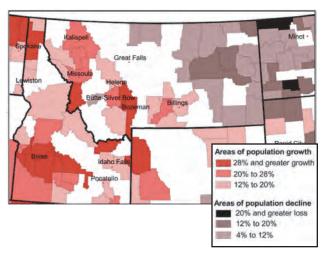
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
- #2 F.I.R.E., other than depos. + \$223 mil. + 96%
- #3 Special trade contractors + \$197 mil. + 67%
- #4 Business services + \$177 mil. + 85%
- #5 Engineering & mgmt services + \$127 mil. + 69%
- #6 Eating & drinking places + \$106 mil. + 41%
- #7 Auto dealers/service stations + \$91 mil. + 44%
- #8 Social services + \$90 mil. +117%
- #9 General building contractors + \$78 mil. + 54%

Declining Sub-Sectors

#6 U.S. Military - \$14 mil. - 6%

#5 Coal mining - \$18 mil. - 20%

#4 Trucking & warehousing - \$21 mil. - 7%

#3 Railroads - \$ 28 mil. - 13%

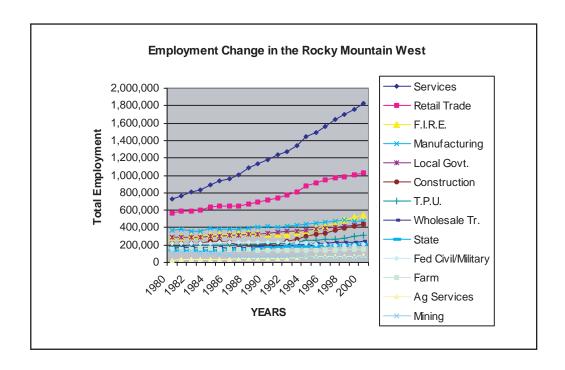
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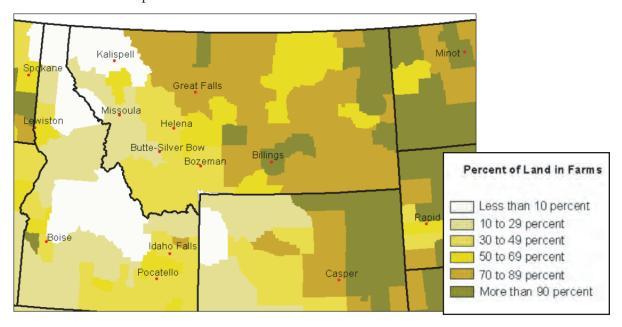


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Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

ATE DISTRICT 21 OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	3,543	46.79%
Tribal Land	3,118	41.18%
U.S. Forest Service	596	7.88%
State Trust Land	168	2.22%
Bureau of Land Management	118	1.56%
Water	18	0.23%
Other State Land	7	0.09%
National Park Service	4	0.05%
TOTAL	7,572	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 21 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Montana Land Reliance	3.8	70.37%
The Nature Conservancy	1.6	29.63%
TOTAL	5.4	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 21 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
2,087,560	49,827	4	194,279	108,900	46,773	1,200
83.9%	2.0%	0.0%	7.8%	4.4%	1.9%	0.0%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

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1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE D	SENATE DISTRICT 21 POPULATION:						
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER	
1990	16748	7511	23	9081	54	79	
2000	18440	7283	8	10533	32	584	
Change	1692 (10.1%)	-228 (-3.%)	-15 (-65.2%)	1452 (16.%)	-22 (-40.7%)	505 (639.2%)	

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 21 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE	
PUBLIC	9	5	4	4	2	
PRIVATE	1	1	1	4	0	

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 21 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Big Horn	\$27,502	12,671	3,021	23.8%
Powder River	\$29,830	1,858	251	13.5%
Rosebud	\$36,980	9,383	1,558	16.6%
Yellowstone	\$38,308	129,352	13,747	10.6%

Housing Units for Counties in this District $\,^7$

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 21 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Big Horn	4,657	4,662	0.1%	
Powder River	1,007	1,003	-0.4%	
Rosebud	3,914	3,936	0.6%	
Yellowstone	54,683	56,316	3.0%	

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 21 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	4,748	85.04%	116	
1990-1999	559	10.01%	166	
2000-2004	276	4.94%	149	
TOTAL	5,583			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 21 WATER RIGHTS:

SENATE DISTRICT 21 WATER RIGHTS:		
TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	7,001	66.76%
RESERVED CLAIM	1,806	17.22%
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	1,349	12.86%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	143	1.36%
EXEMPT RIGHT	85	0.81%
STOCKWATER PERMIT	60	0.57%
CONSERVATION DISTRICT WATER RT	23	0.22%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	11	0.10%
IRRIGATION DISTRICTS	8	0.08%
POWDER RIVER DECLARATION	1	0.01%
TOTAL	10,487	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 21 DAMS: STORAGE CAPACITY						
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)	
Stock / Small Farm Pond	62	18.2	8.0	35.0	6,593	
Unknown	51	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
Irrigation	14	53.4	-9.0	525.0	1,578,718	
Other	8	24.3	9.0	40.0	812	
Water Supply	1	8.0	8.0	8.0	88	
Hydroelectric	1	72.0	72.0	72.0	3,141	
TOTAL	137					

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 21 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	31	1,668	4,708
Purchased	9	630	1,048
Surface Water	2	3,225	25
TOTAL	42		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 21 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	544	862	834	2,313	904	7,737
% SECTION	N 7.0%	11.1%	10.8%	29.9%	11.7%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 21 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Ashland	1991 - 2002	5	
Billings	1992 - 1998	3	
Birney	1994 - 1996	2	
Busby	1990 - 2000	6	
Crow Agency	1989 - 1999	9	
Custer	1991 - 1991	1	
Decker	1992 - 2000	2	
Fort Smith	1989 - 1998	2	
Garryowen	1995 - 1995	1	
Hardin	1989 - 2003	39	
Lame Deer	1993 - 1999	8	
Lodge Grass	1989 - 2000	9	
Pryor	1996 - 1999	4	
Saint Xavier	1997 - 1997	1	
Wyola	1990 - 1991	2	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

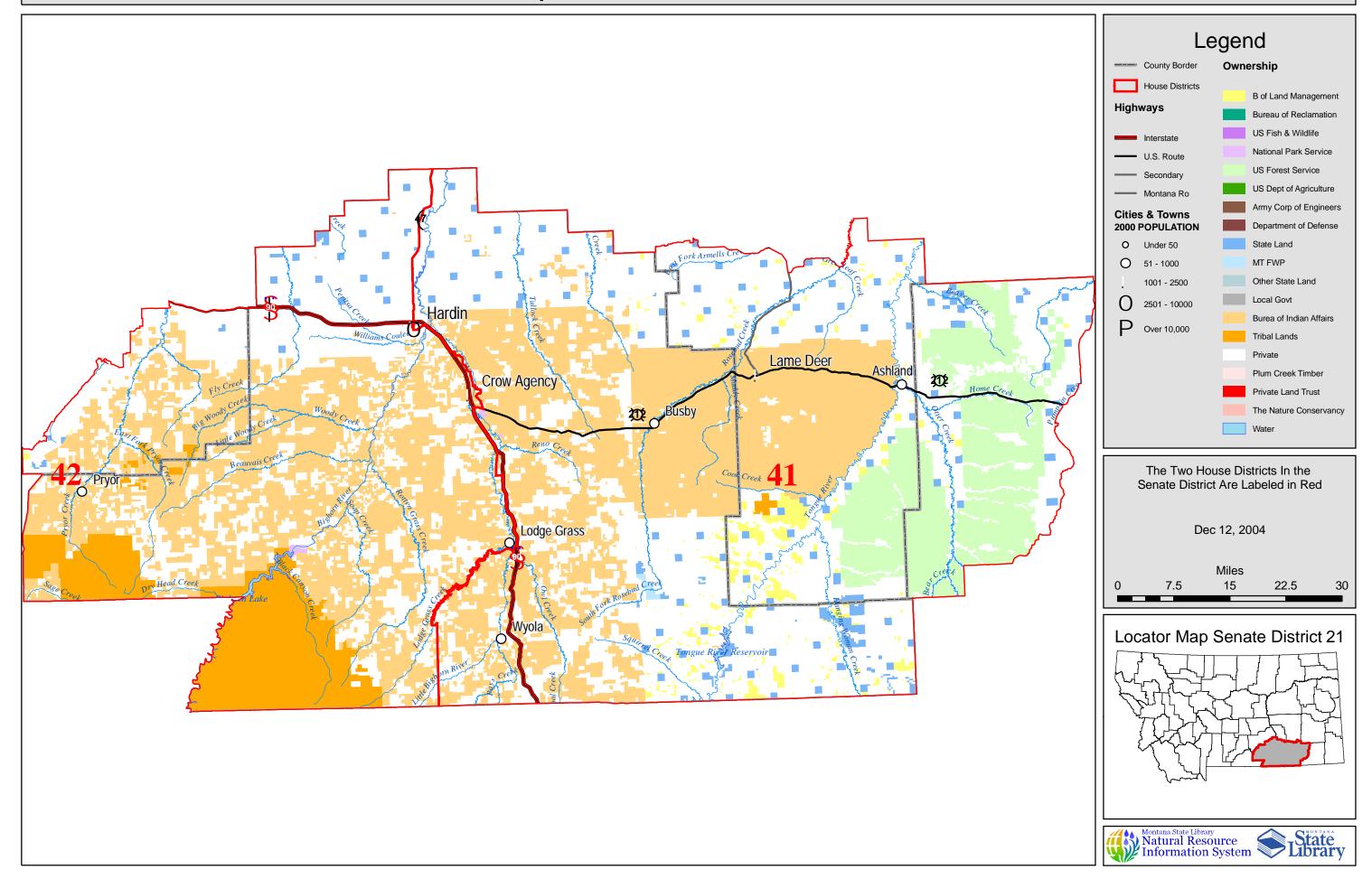
SENATE DISTRICT 21 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Abandoned Mines	291	
Remediation Response	20	

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
- 2) Land ownership information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Montana State Library's Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various government agencies. Much of the public land ownership information was originally digitized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from 1:100,000 scale BLM maps. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 3) Conservation easement information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various public agencies and various private land trusts. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 4) Private land agricultural use was derived using the state Cadastral (parcel) GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2003.
- 5) Population figures are based on the 2000 census data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Senate district population estimates include the total population of all census blocks the district touches, resulting, in some cases, in a slight over-estimate of the district's population.
- 6) School information is from a GIS layer created by the Department of Administration's GIS Bureau as part of a Homeland Security critical infrastructure project. This data was last updated in May of 2004.
- 7) Poverty and housing unit data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, based on the 2000 Census.
- 8) Groundwater well information is from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Groundwater Information Center (GWIC). This data was last updated in July of 2004.
- 9) Water rights information is from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 10) Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.
- 11) Public water supply data are from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This data was last updated in February of 2002.
- 12) Noxious weed distribution data is from the Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. This data was collected in 1998-1999.
- 13) Leaking underground storage tank data is from the DEQ's Petroleum Release Section, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 14) Abandoned mine data is from DEQ's Abandoned Mine Section, Remediation Division. Remediation response site data is from DEQ's Site Response and Federal Superfund Sections, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.

Senate District 21 Land Ownership



District 22 Senate



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Lane Larson (D) 1417 Cedar Canyon Rd. Billings, MT 59101

House District 43 Representative Monica Lindeen (D) 1626 Heath St. Huntley, MT 59037-9137

House District 44 Representative William Glaser (R) 1402 Indian Creek Rd. Huntley, MT 59037



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1515 East 6th Avenue, Helena, MT 406-444-5374



THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
- 19.1% of children age 17 and under live in poverty (2002)
- 31.2% of female-headed families with children live in poverty (2002)
- 11,049 babies were born in 2002
- 32.8% of all births in 2001 were to unmarried women
- 15.65% of all births in 2001 were to women with fewer than 12 years of education
- \$35,754 was the estimated salary for public school teachers in 2003 (ranking 46th nationally)
- 19.3 deaths per 100,000 of the population were determined suicides in 2001 (ranking 2nd nationally)

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States

The motor fuel sales tax revenue of \$210 per capita ranks highest in the nation (2002)

There are 468 hospital beds per 100,000 population ranking 4th nationally (2002)

- 13 AIDS cases were reported in 2003 (200 total AIDS-related deaths through 2001)
- 21 animal rabies cases were reported in 2003
- 5,000 new cancer cases were reported in 2004
- 15.2% of all Montanans lacked health insurance in 2002

More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

Montana ranks second nationally for military veterans as a percent of population (16.2% in 2000)

There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

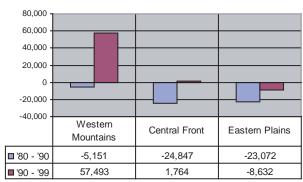
As of 11/06/04 eight soldiers from Montana have died and 59 were wounded in action in Afganistan and Iraq

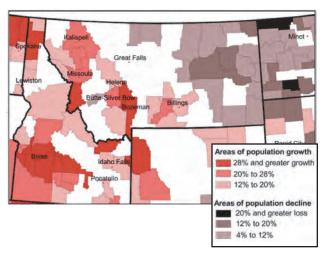
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
- #2 F.I.R.E., other than depos. + \$223 mil. + 96%
- #3 Special trade contractors + \$197 mil. + 67%
- #4 Business services + \$177 mil. + 85%
- #5 Engineering & mgmt services + \$127 mil. + 69%
- #6 Eating & drinking places + \$106 mil. + 41%
- #7 Auto dealers/service stations + \$91 mil. + 44%
- #8 Social services + \$90 mil. +117%
- #9 General building contractors + \$78 mil. + 54%

Declining Sub-Sectors

#6 U.S. Military - \$14 mil. - 6%

#5 Coal mining - \$18 mil. - 20%

#4 Trucking & warehousing - \$21 mil. - 7%

#3 Railroads - \$ 28 mil. - 13%

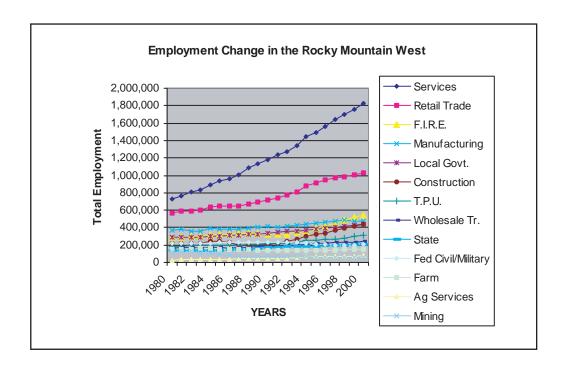
#2 Lumber & wood prod. - \$48 mil. - 15%

#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

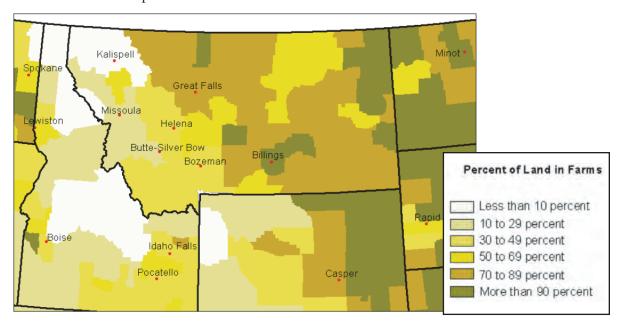


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.



"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

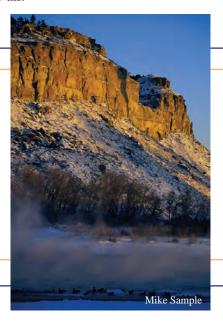
District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Peregrine Falcons nest on the ledges of steep cliffs. These birds have been called the fastest animal on earth, and can reach bullet-like speeds of up to 200 mph as they dive for smaller birds, which they catch in mid-air.

Cliffs above the Yellowstone River near Billings provide habitat for peregrine falcons, while Bald Eagles and Great Blue Herons nest in trees along the river.





Spiny Softshell Turtles are found primarily in the Yellowstone River and its major tributaries. These underwater carnivores may live 20 to 30 years in the wild.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 22

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 22 is 3,478. square miles in size, or about 2.37% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 22 ranks number 18 in size.

Land Ownership ²

TEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

NATE DISTRICT 22 OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	3,037	87.30%
State Trust Land	184	5.30%
Bureau of Land Management	159	4.58%
Other Federal	65	1.88%
Tribal Land	18	0.53%
Water	12	0.36%
Other State Land	2	0.06%
TOTAL	3,478	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 22 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	39.7	51.63%
Montana Land Reliance	37.2	48.37%
The Nature Conservancy	0.0	0.00%
TOTAL	76.9	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 22 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	RRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
1,846,384	74,502	0	117,860	67,469	14,957	1,325
87.0%	3.5%	0.0%	5.6%	3.2%	0.7%	0.1%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATIO	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE DISTRICT 22 POPULATION:								
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER		
1990	17898	17104	52	464	100	178		
2000	19157	17866	62	624	62	543		
Change	1259 (7.%)	762 (4.5%)	10 (19.2%)	160 (34.5%)	-38 (-38.%)	365 (205.1%)		

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 22 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE
PUBLIC	7	6	5	1	0

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District 7

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 22 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Custer	\$31,361	11,696	1,588	13.6%
Rosebud	\$36,980	9,383	1,558	16.6%
Treasure	\$31,447	861	105	12.2%
Yellowstone	\$38,308	129,352	13,747	10.6%

Housing Units for Counties in this District $\,^7$

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 22 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE
Custer	5,360	5,343	-0.3%
Rosebud	3,914	3,936	0.6%
Treasure	422	419	-0.7%
Yellowstone	54,683	56,316	3.0%

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 22 WATER WELLS:

# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
3,091	70.98%	131	
849	19.49%	93	
415	9.53%	135	
4,355			
	3,091 849 415	3,091 70.98% 849 19.49% 415 9.53%	3,091 70.98% 131 849 19.49% 93 415 9.53% 135

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 22 WATER RIGHTS:

TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	2 (21	CA C70/
<u> </u>	3,621	64.67%
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	1,669	29.81%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	160	2.86%
EXEMPT RIGHT	73	1.30%
STOCKWATER PERMIT	62	1.11%
CONSERVATION DISTRICT WATER RT	7	0.13%
RESERVED CLAIM	4	0.07%
WATER RESERVATION WATER RIGHT	3	0.05%
TOTAL	5,599	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 22 DA	STORAGE CAPACITY				
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Stock / Small Farm Pond	59	18.4	10.0	31.0	5,558
Unknown	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Other	4	54.8	20.0	88.0	9,914
Irrigation	4	30.0	20.0	42.0	871
TOTAL	72				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 22 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	19	1,173	2,755
Surface Water	6	11,096	40
Purchased	6	360	105
TOTAL	31		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 22 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	11	120	28	345	69	3,719
% SECTION	N 0.3%	3.2%	0.8%	9.3%	1.9%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 22 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Ballantine	1991 - 1996	4	
Bighorn	1993 - 1993	1	
Billings	1988 - 2002	26	
Colstrip	1990 - 2001	22	
Custer	1991 - 1999	5	
Forsyth	1987 - 2000	25	
Hathaway	2003 - 2003	1	
Huntley	1992 - 1995	15	
Hysham	1989 - 1995	7	
Pompeys Pillar	1992 - 1993	3	
Rosebud	1996 - 1996	1	
Sanders	1991 - 1991	1	
Worden	1990 - 1994	14	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

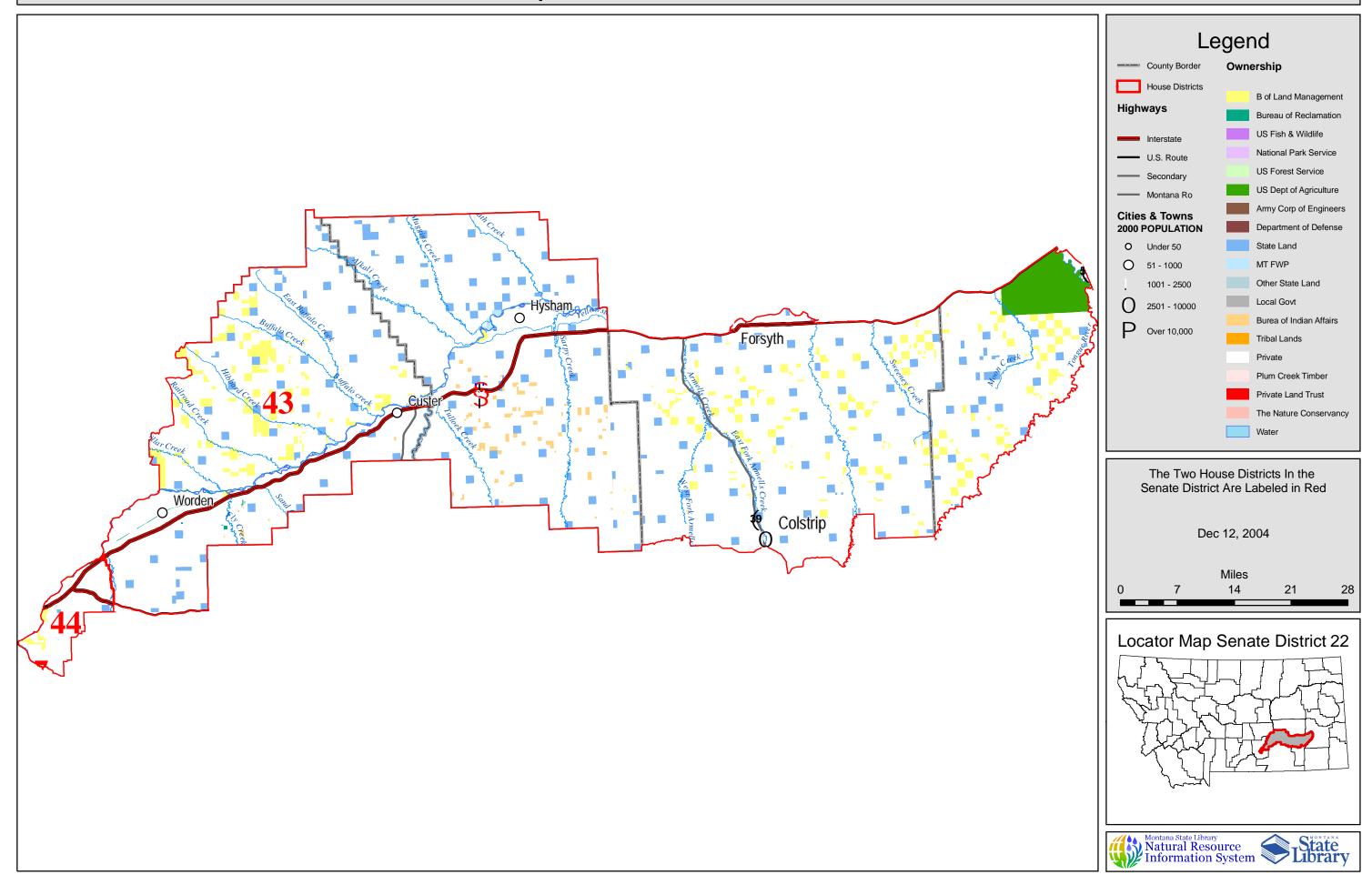
SENATE DISTRICT 22 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Abandoned Mines	74	
Remediation Response	21	

SOURCES

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Senate District 22 Land Ownership



Senate District

23



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Kelly Gebhardt (R) PO Box 724 Roundup, MT 59072-0724

House District 45
Representative Alan Olson (R)
18 Halfbreed Creek Rd.
Roundup, MT 59072-6524

House District 46
Representative Mark Noennig (R)
3441 Powderhorn Cir.
Billings, MT 59102-0332



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THE

MONTANA INDEX

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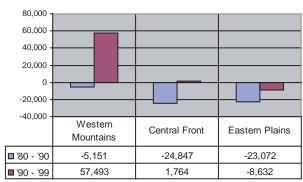
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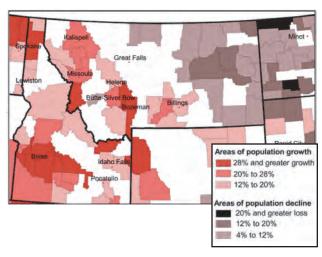
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SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

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- #7 Auto dealers/service stations + \$91 mil. + 44%
- #8 Social services + \$90 mil. +117%
- #9 General building contractors + \$78 mil. + 54%

Declining Sub-Sectors

#6 U.S. Military - \$14 mil. - 6%

#5 Coal mining - \$18 mil. - 20%

#4 Trucking & warehousing - \$21 mil. - 7%

#3 Railroads - \$ 28 mil. - 13%

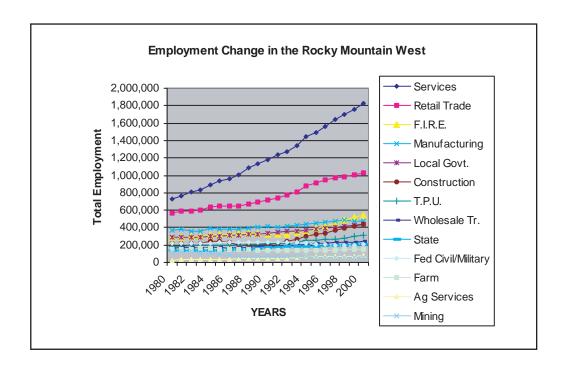
#2 Lumber & wood prod. - \$48 mil. - 15%

#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

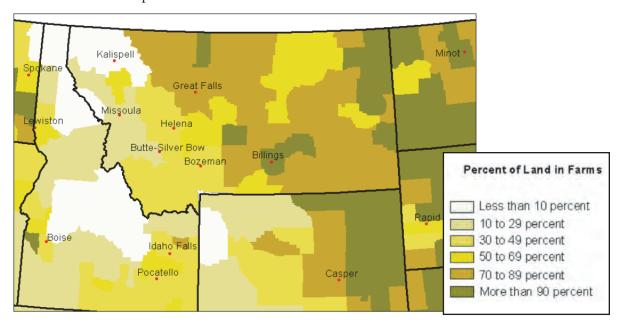


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.



"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

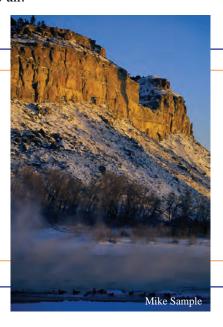
District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Peregrine Falcons nest on the ledges of steep cliffs. These birds have been called the fastest animal on earth, and can reach bullet-like speeds of up to 200 mph as they dive for smaller birds, which they catch in mid-air.

Cliffs above the Yellowstone River near Billings provide habitat for peregrine falcons, while Bald Eagles and Great Blue Herons nest in trees along the river.





Spiny Softshell Turtles are found primarily in the Yellowstone River and its major tributaries. These underwater carnivores may live 20 to 30 years in the wild.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 23

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 23 is 6,219.9 square miles in size, or about 4.23% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 23 ranks number 8 in size.

Land Ownership ²

CATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

WNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	5,230	84.05%
Bureau of Land Management	542	8.71%
State Trust Land	386	6.21%
Other Federal	25	0.40%
Water	21	0.33%
Fish and Wildlife Service	18	0.29%
TOTAL	6.222	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 23 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Montana Land Reliance	62.5	95.27%
The Nature Conservancy	3.1	4.73%
TOTAL	65.6	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 23 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
2,835,588	70,429	0	372,191	178,013	19,459	2,068
81.5%	2.0%	0.0%	10.7%	5.1%	0.6%	0.1%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATIO	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE DISTRICT 23 POPULATION:						
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	17490	17209	22	144	59	56
2000	23272	22404	46	254	107	461
Change	5782 (33.1%)	5195 (30.2%)	24 (109.1%)	110 (76.4%)	48 (81.4%)	405 (723.2%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 23 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE	
PUBLIC	8	5	5	3	0	
PRIVATE	0	0	0	1	0	

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{\,7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 23 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Custer	\$31,361	11,696	1,588	13.6%
Musselshell	\$26,278	4,497	761	16.9%
Rosebud	\$36,980	9,383	1,558	16.6%
Yellowstone	\$38,308	129,352	13,747	10.6%

Housing Units for Counties in this District $\,^7$

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 23 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE
Custer	5,360	5,343	-0.3%
Musselshell	2,316	2,300	-0.7%
Rosebud	3,914	3,936	0.6%
Yellowstone	54,683	56,316	3.0%

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 23 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	4,899	70.39%	190	
1990-1999	1,282	18.42%	168	
2000-2004	779	11.19%	168	
TOTAL	6,960			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 23 WATER RIGHTS:

SENATE DISTRICT 25 WATER RIGHTS.		
TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	6,112	61.97%
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	3,187	32.31%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	252	2.56%
EXEMPT RIGHT	180	1.83%
STOCKWATER PERMIT	101	1.02%
CONSERVATION DISTRICT WATER RT	22	0.22%
WATER RESERVATION WATER RIGHT	4	0.04%
IRRIGATION DISTRICTS	3	0.03%
RESERVED CLAIM	2	0.02%
TOTAL	9,863	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 23 DAMS:					STORAGE CAPACITY
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Stock / Small Farm Pond	270	19.0	7.0	39.0	33,830
Irrigation	51	20.6	8.0	42.0	13,448
Unknown	37	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Other	6	12.3	8.0	20.0	3,231
TOTAL	364				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 23 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	28	2,619	4,258
Purchased	10	717	815
Surface Water	3	9,052	56
TOTAL	41		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 23 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	26	136	73	643	119	6,563
% SECTION	0.4%	2.1%	1.1%	9.8%	1.8%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 23 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Billings	1988 - 2001	19	
Broadview	1991 - 1996	4	
Hathaway	1991 - 1991	1	
Ingomar	1991 - 1998	3	
Kinsey	1993 - 1993	1	
Melstone	1991 - 2003	5	
Miles City	1988 - 1999	8	
Molt	1994 - 1994	1	
Rosebud	1992 - 1999	3	
Roundup	1990 - 2000	18	
Shepherd	1991 - 1999	7	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

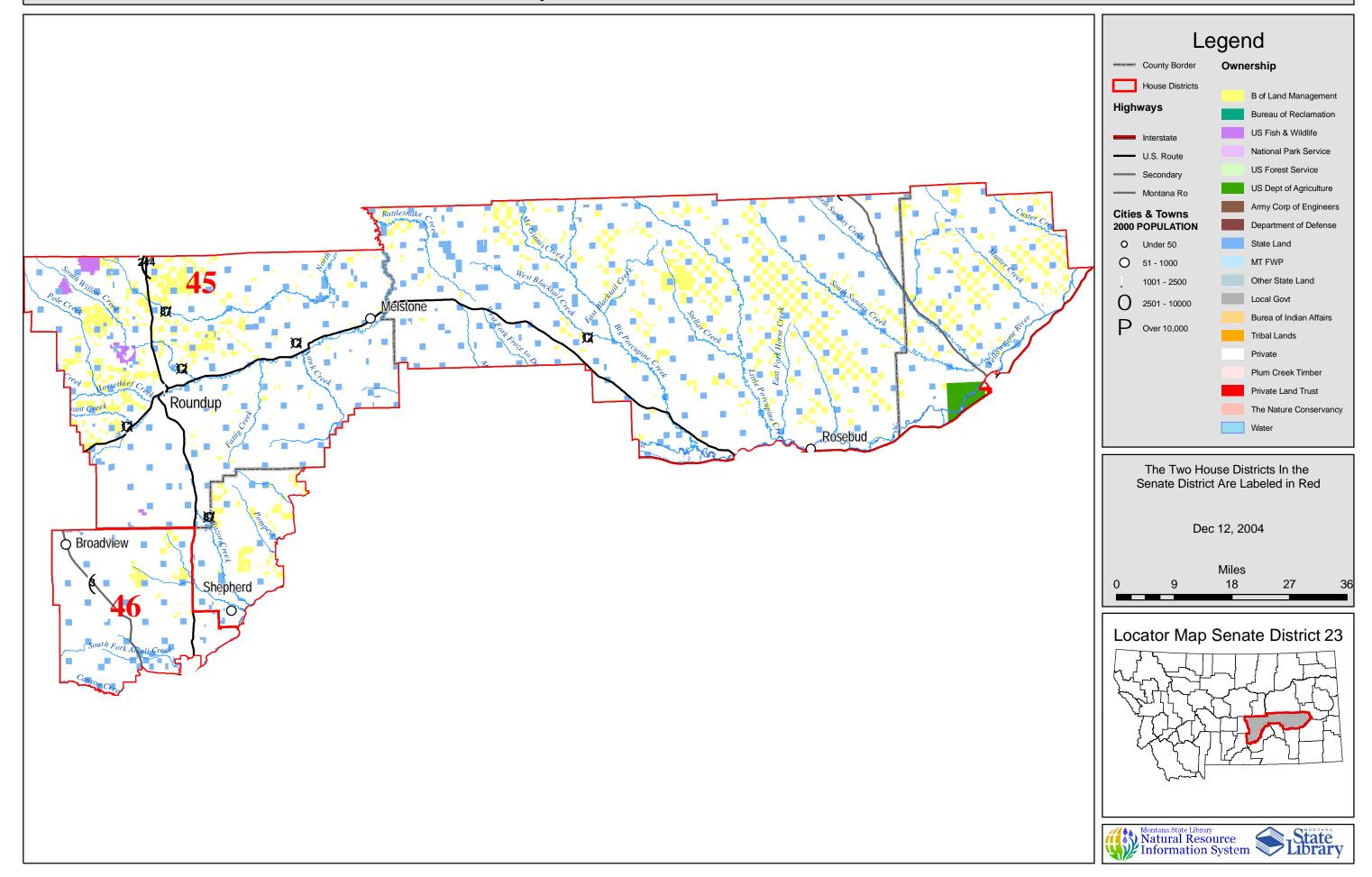
SENATE DISTRICT 23 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SENATE DISTRICT 23 ABANDONED WINES/KEWIEDIATION SITES.				
SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT			
Abandoned Mines	205			
Remediation Response	18			

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Senate District 23 Land Ownership



Senate District 24



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Kim Gillan (D) 750 Judicial Ave. Billings, MT 59105-2130

House District 47
Representative Dennis Himmelberger (R)
PO Box 22272
Billings, MT 59104-2272

House District 48
Representative Wanda Grinde (D)
1910 Bannack Dr.
Billings, MT 59105-4236



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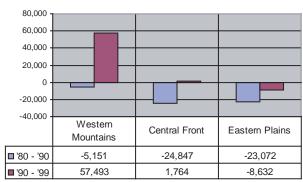
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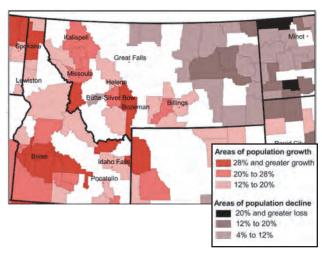
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Declining Sub-Sectors

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#4 Trucking & warehousing - \$21 mil. - 7%

#3 Railroads - \$ 28 mil. - 13%

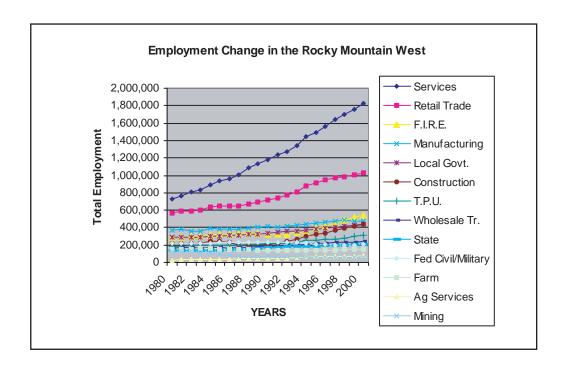
#2 Lumber & wood prod. - \$48 mil. - 15%

#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

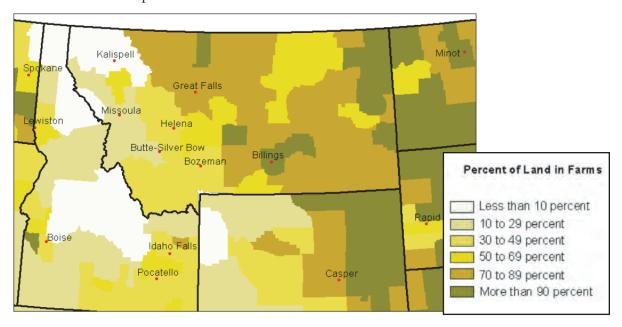


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.



"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

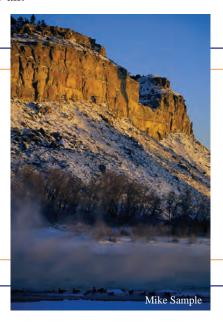
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Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Peregrine Falcons nest on the ledges of steep cliffs. These birds have been called the fastest animal on earth, and can reach bullet-like speeds of up to 200 mph as they dive for smaller birds, which they catch in mid-air.

Cliffs above the Yellowstone River near Billings provide habitat for peregrine falcons, while Bald Eagles and Great Blue Herons nest in trees along the river.





Spiny Softshell Turtles are found primarily in the Yellowstone River and its major tributaries. These underwater carnivores may live 20 to 30 years in the wild.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 24

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 24 is 8.4 square miles in size, or about 0.01% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 24 ranks number 45 in size.

Land Ownership ²

STATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

SENATE DISTRICT 24 OWNER	RSHIP	
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	8	100.00%
TOTAL	8	

Conservation Easements ³

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 24 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
366	98	0	0	0	69	7
67.7%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.8%	1.3%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWIDE POPULATION:						
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE DISTRICT 24 POPULATION:						
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	17449	16830	29	367	103	120
2000	19064	17800	77	518	140	529
Change	1615 (9.3%)	970 (5.8%)	48 (165.5%)	151 (41.1%)	37 (35.9%)	409 (340.8%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 24 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE
PUBLIC	4	1	1	0	0

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District 7

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 24 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Yellowstone	\$38,308	129,352	13,747	10.6%

Housing Units for Counties in this District $\,^7$

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 24 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Yellowstone	54,683	56,316	3.0%	

WATER

Water Well Development 8

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 24 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	351	75.32%	50	
1990-1999	83	17.81%	42	
2000-2004	32	6.87%	47	
TOTAL	466			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 24 WATER RIGHTS:

TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	291	90.37%
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	17	5.28%
EXEMPT RIGHT	9	2.80%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	5	1.55%
TOTAL	322	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 24 D	STORAGE CAPACITY				
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Unknown	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
TOTAL	1				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 24 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Purchased	8	9,120	225
TOTAL	8		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 24 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

CIN	QUEFOIL LEAF SPUR		N SPOTTE EED KNAPWE	_	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	8	1	14		20
% SECTION	40.09	5.0%	70.0%		

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 24 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Billings	1988 - 2000	23	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 24 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

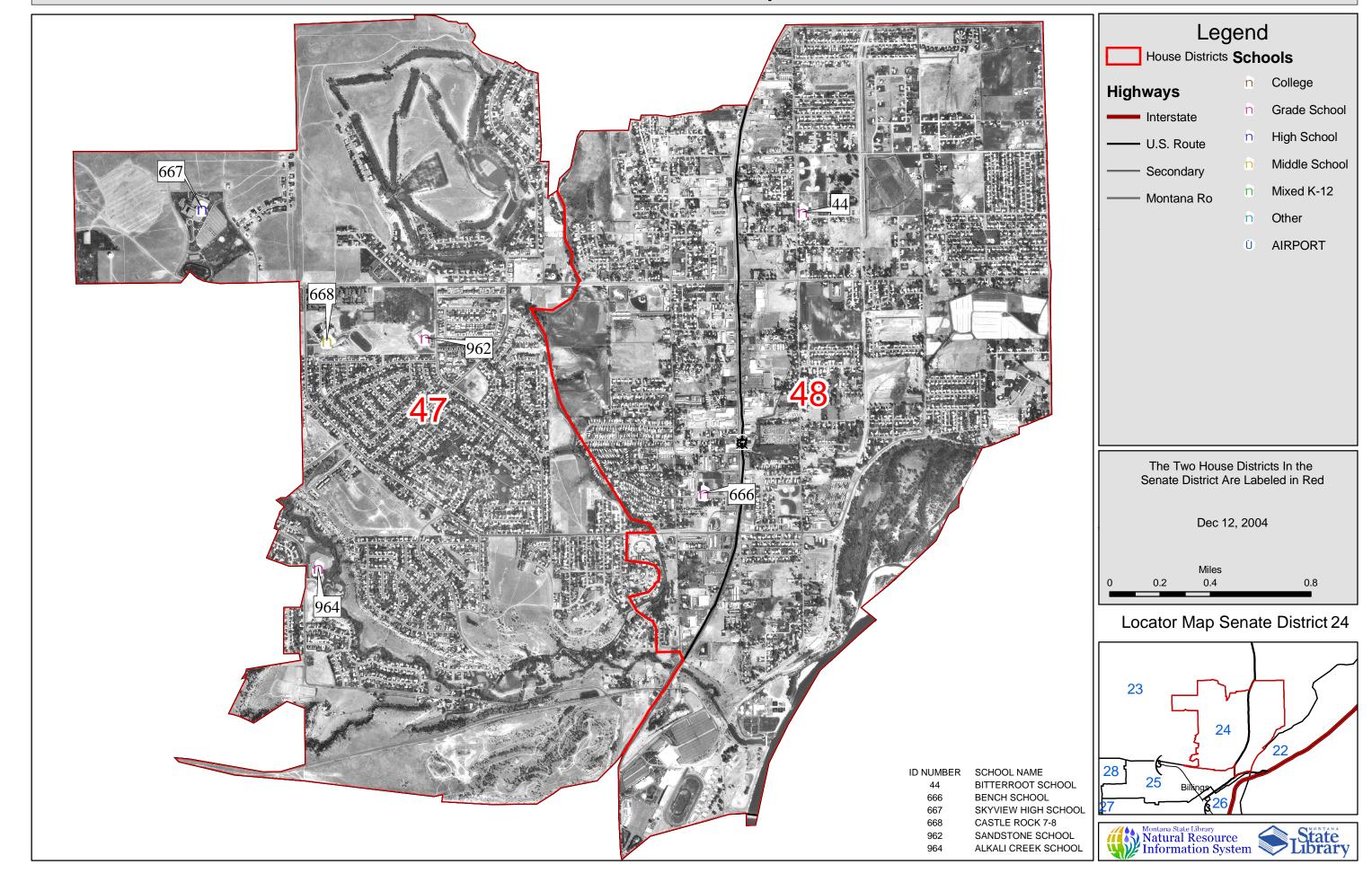
SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Remediation Response	3	
Abandoned Mines	0	

12

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
- 2) Land ownership information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Montana State Library's Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various government agencies. Much of the public land ownership information was originally digitized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from 1:100,000 scale BLM maps. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 3) Conservation easement information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various public agencies and various private land trusts. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 4) Private land agricultural use was derived using the state Cadastral (parcel) GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2003.
- 5) Population figures are based on the 2000 census data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Senate district population estimates include the total population of all census blocks the district touches, resulting, in some cases, in a slight over-estimate of the district's population.
- 6) School information is from a GIS layer created by the Department of Administration's GIS Bureau as part of a Homeland Security critical infrastructure project. This data was last updated in May of 2004.
- 7) Poverty and housing unit data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, based on the 2000 Census.
- 8) Groundwater well information is from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Groundwater Information Center (GWIC). This data was last updated in July of 2004.
- 9) Water rights information is from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 10) Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.
- 11) Public water supply data are from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This data was last updated in February of 2002.
- 12) Noxious weed distribution data is from the Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. This data was collected in 1998-1999.
- 13) Leaking underground storage tank data is from the DEQ's Petroleum Release Section, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 14) Abandoned mine data is from DEQ's Abandoned Mine Section, Remediation Division. Remediation response site data is from DEQ's Site Response and Federal Superfund Sections, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.

Senate District 24 Aerial Photos with Schools/Airports



District 25



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Brent Cromley (D) PO Box 2559 Billings, MT 59103-2559

House District 49 Representative Roy Brown (R) PO Box 22273 Billings, MT 59104-2273

House District 50 Representative Tom McGillvray (R) 3642 Donna Dr. Billings, MT 59102-1119



Courtesy of

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1515 East 6th Avenue, Helena, MT 406-444-5374



THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
- 19.1% of children age 17 and under live in poverty (2002)
- 31.2% of female-headed families with children live in poverty (2002)
- 11,049 babies were born in 2002
- 32.8% of all births in 2001 were to unmarried women
- 15.65% of all births in 2001 were to women with fewer than 12 years of education
- \$35,754 was the estimated salary for public school teachers in 2003 (ranking 46th nationally)
- 19.3 deaths per 100,000 of the population were determined suicides in 2001 (ranking 2nd nationally)

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States

The motor fuel sales tax revenue of \$210 per capita ranks highest in the nation (2002)

There are 468 hospital beds per 100,000 population ranking 4th nationally (2002)

- 13 AIDS cases were reported in 2003 (200 total AIDS-related deaths through 2001)
- 21 animal rabies cases were reported in 2003
- 5,000 new cancer cases were reported in 2004
- 15.2% of all Montanans lacked health insurance in 2002

More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

Montana ranks second nationally for military veterans as a percent of population (16.2% in 2000)

There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

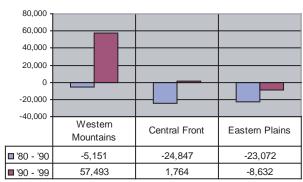
As of 11/06/04 eight soldiers from Montana have died and 59 were wounded in action in Afganistan and Iraq

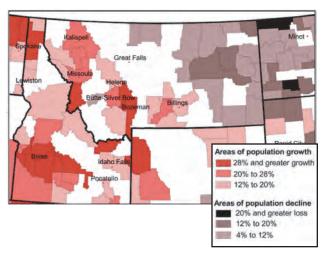
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
- #2 F.I.R.E., other than depos. + \$223 mil. + 96%
- #3 Special trade contractors + \$197 mil. + 67%
- #4 Business services + \$177 mil. + 85%
- #5 Engineering & mgmt services + \$127 mil. + 69%
- #6 Eating & drinking places + \$106 mil. + 41%
- #7 Auto dealers/service stations + \$91 mil. + 44%
- #8 Social services + \$90 mil. +117%
- #9 General building contractors + \$78 mil. + 54%

Declining Sub-Sectors

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#5 Coal mining - \$18 mil. - 20%

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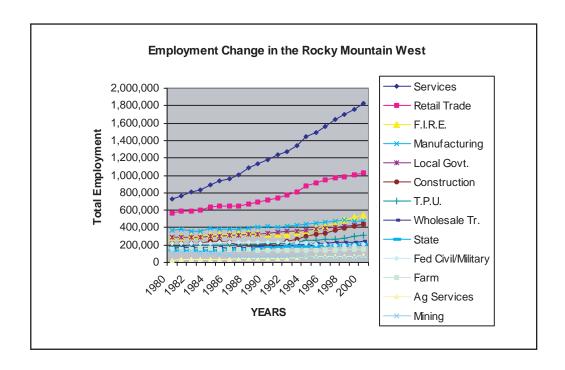
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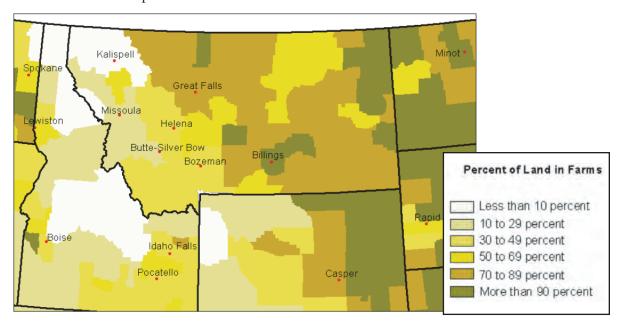


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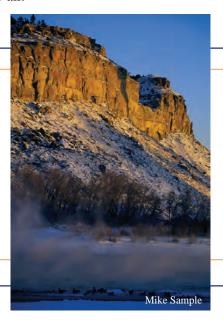
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2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 25

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 25 is 4.6 square miles in size, or about 0.% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 25 ranks number 48 in size.

Land Ownership ²

STATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

SENATE DISTRICT 25 OWNER	RSHIP	
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	5	100.00%
TOTAL	5	

Conservation Easements ³

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 25 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Num!	#Num!	#Num!	#Num!	#Num!	#Num!	#Num!

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWIDE POPULATION:

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2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE DISTRICT 25 POPULATION:

021 (1772)	-0111101 -01	02:1110111				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	17603	16677	71	595	128	132
2000	19031	17545	95	712	119	560
Change	1428 (8.1%)	868 (5.2%)	24 (33.8%)	117 (19.7%)	-9 (-7.%)	428 (324.2%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 25 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE
PUBLIC	3	0	1	0	1
PRIVATE	0	0	0	0	1

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The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 25 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Yellowstone	\$38,308	129,352	13,747	10.6%

Housing Units for Counties in this District ⁷

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SENATE DISTRICT 25 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Yellowstone	54,683	56,316	3.0%	

WATER

Water Well Development 8

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 25 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	206	70.07%	30	
1990-1999	63	21.43%	24	
2000-2004	25	8.50%	34	
TOTAL	294			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 25 WATER RIGHTS:

TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	250	89.29%
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	19	6.79%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	7	2.50%
EXEMPT RIGHT	4	1.43%
TOTAL	280	

Dams ¹⁰

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 25 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Purchased	2	18	68
TOTAL	2		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 25 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

CINQ	UEFOIL LEAF SPURO		AN SPOTTE EED KNAPWE	 TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	6	1	11	14
% SECTION	42.9%	7.1%	78.6%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks 13

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 25 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Billings	1988 - 1999	43	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

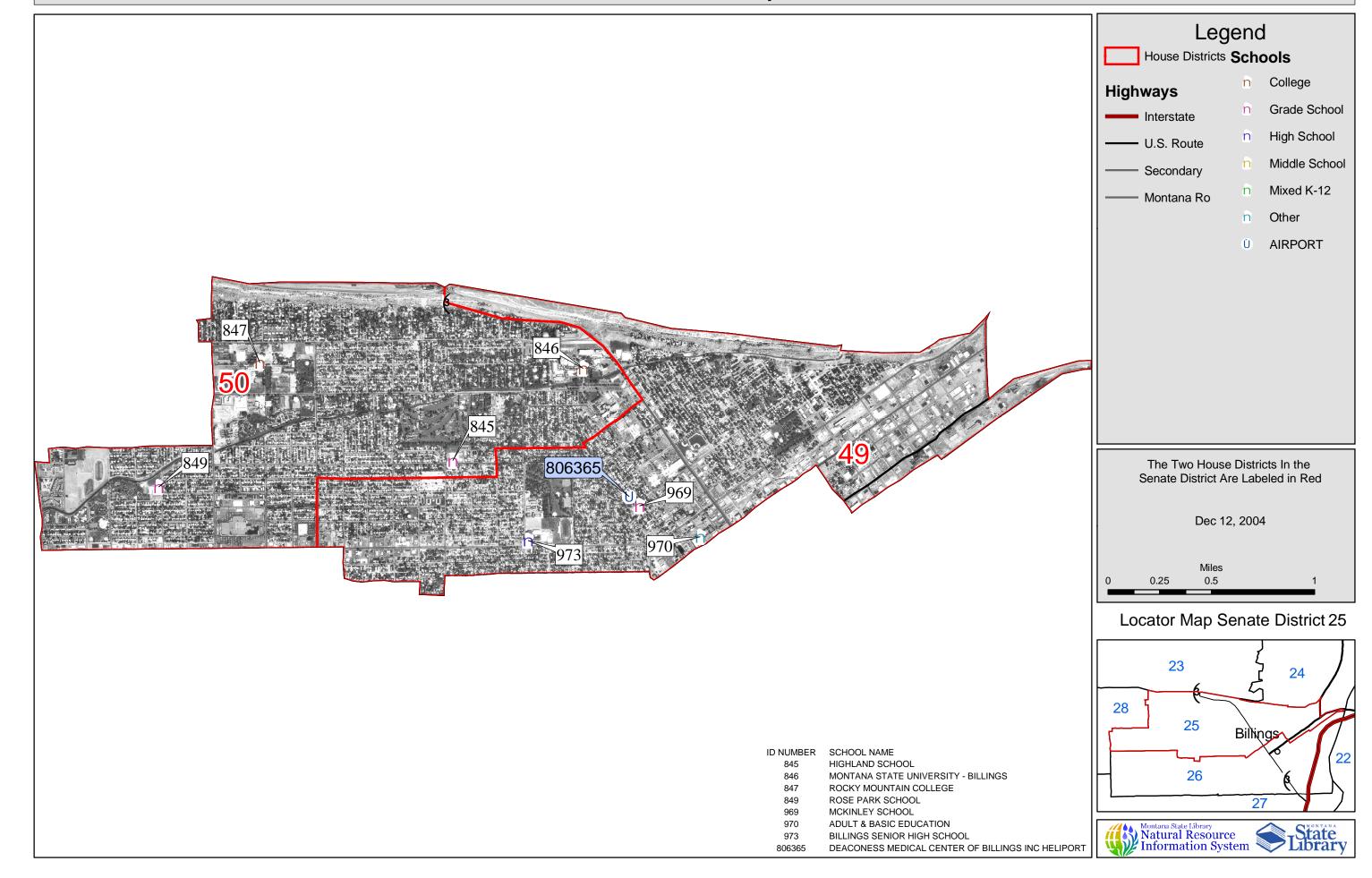
SENATE DISTRICT 25 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

ITE TYPE	SITE COUNT
emediation Response	8
•	0
Abandoned Mines	0

SOURCES

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Senate District 25 Aerial Photos with Schools/Airports



District 26



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Lynda Moss (D) 552 Highland Park Drive Billings, MT 59102-1046

House District 51 Representative Robyn Driscoll (D) 724 N 16th St. Billings, MT 59101

House District 52 Representative Arlene Becker (D) 1440 Lewis Ave. Billings, MT 59101-4240



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THE

MONTANA INDEX

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Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

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- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
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28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

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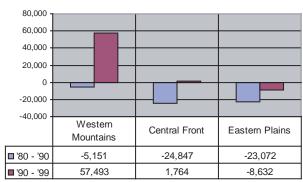
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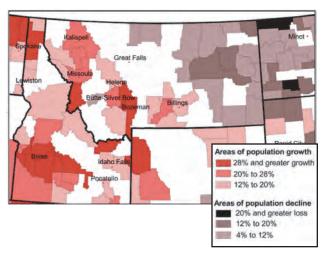
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
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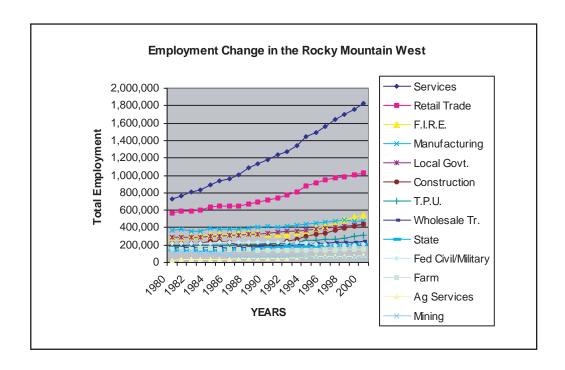
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Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

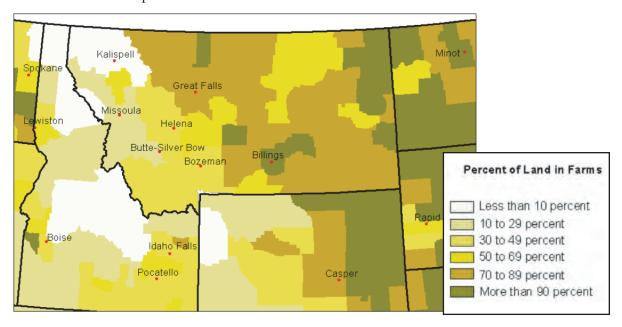


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.



"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

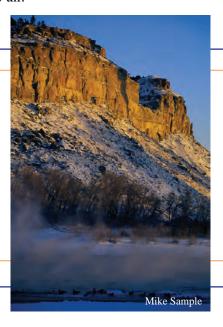
District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Peregrine Falcons nest on the ledges of steep cliffs. These birds have been called the fastest animal on earth, and can reach bullet-like speeds of up to 200 mph as they dive for smaller birds, which they catch in mid-air.

Cliffs above the Yellowstone River near Billings provide habitat for peregrine falcons, while Bald Eagles and Great Blue Herons nest in trees along the river.





Spiny Softshell Turtles are found primarily in the Yellowstone River and its major tributaries. These underwater carnivores may live 20 to 30 years in the wild.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 26

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 26 is 5.2 square miles in size, or about 0.% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 26 ranks number 47 in size.

Land Ownership ²

STATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

SENATE DISTRICT 26 OWNER	SHIP	
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	5	100.00%
TOTAL	5	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 26 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Montana Land Reliance	0.0	#Num!
TOTAL	0.0	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 26 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Num!	#Num!	#Num!	#Num!	#Num!	#Num!	#Num!

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWIDE POPULATION:

SIAILWI	DE I OI CLATIO	٠.				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE DISTRICT 26 POPULATION:

		02.1110111				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	18658	17096	198	861	89	414
2000	19954	17553	164	971	118	1148
Change	1296 (6.9%)	457 (2.7%)	-34 (-17.2%)	110 (12.8%)	29 (32.6%)	734 (177.3%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 26 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE
PUBLIC	4	1	1	0	0
PRIVATE	2	1	1	0	0

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District 7

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 26 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Yellowstone	\$38,308	129,352	13,747	10.6%

Housing Units for Counties in this District ⁷

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 26 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Yellowstone	54,683	56,316	3.0%	

WATER

Water Well Development 8

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 26 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	308	58.22%	24	
1990-1999	185	34.97%	25	
2000-2004	36	6.81%	23	
TOTAL	529			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 26 WATER RIGHTS:

TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	298	86.38%
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	34	9.86%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	9	2.61%
EXEMPT RIGHT	4	1.16%
TOTAL	345	

Dams ¹⁰

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 26 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Purchased	7	25	210
Surface Water	1	81,151	0
Groundwater	1	0	300
TOTAL	9		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 26 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

CI	 LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	5	1	13		18
% SECTION	27.8%	5.6%	72.2%		

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Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

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CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
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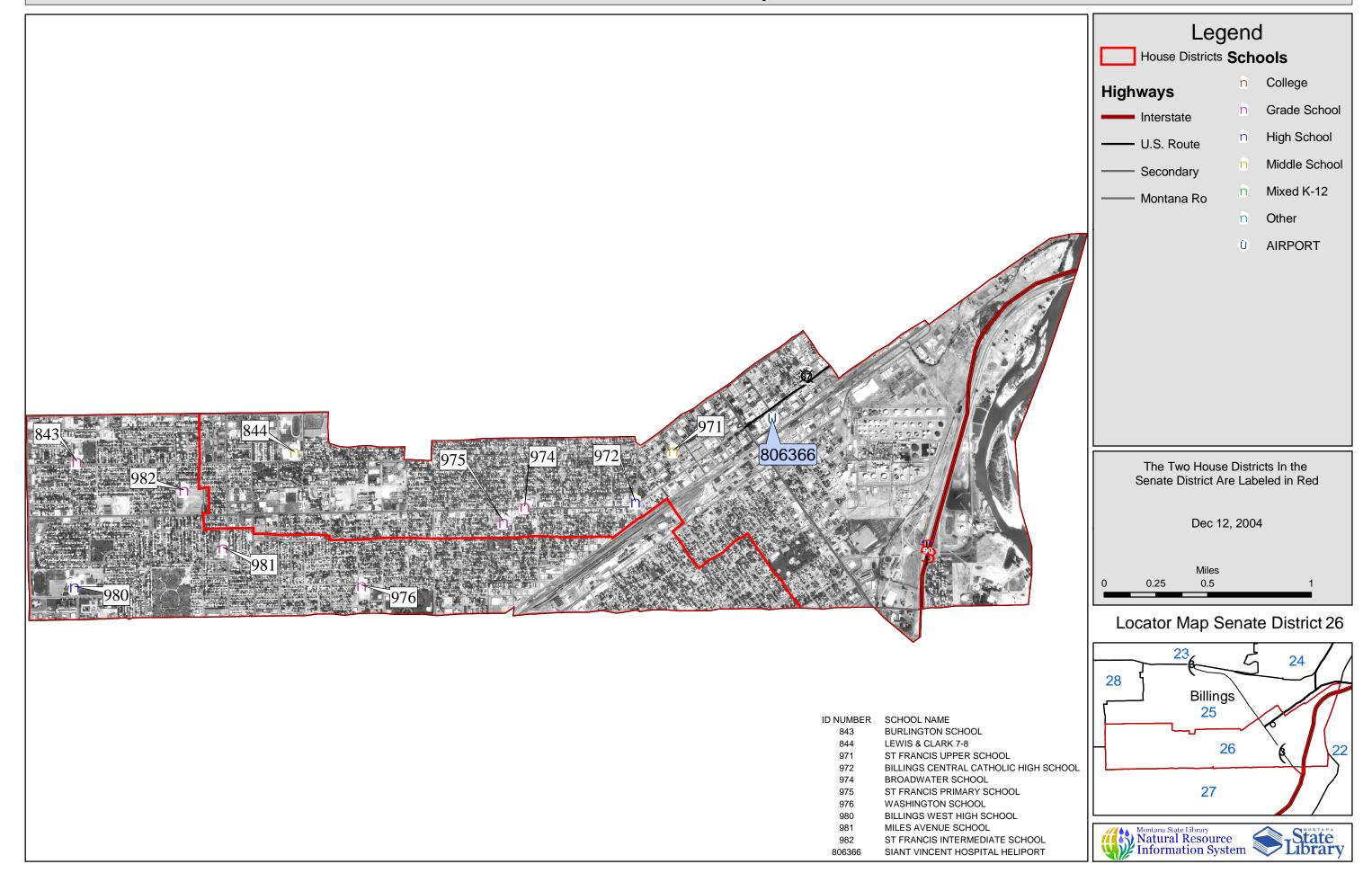
SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Remediation Response	30	
Abandoned Mines	0	

12

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Senate District

27



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Corey Stapleton (R) 2015 Eastridge Dr. Billings, MT 59102-7904

House District 53
Representative Elsie Arntzen (R)
850 Senora Ave.
Billings, MT 59105

House District 54
Representative Gary Branae (D)
415 Yellowstone Ave.
Billings, MT 59101-1730



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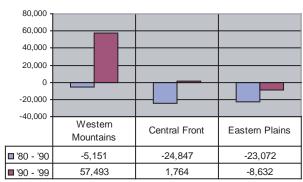
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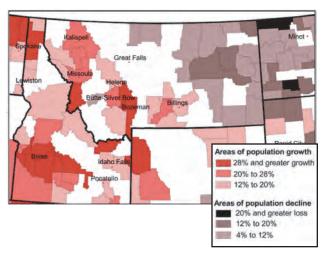
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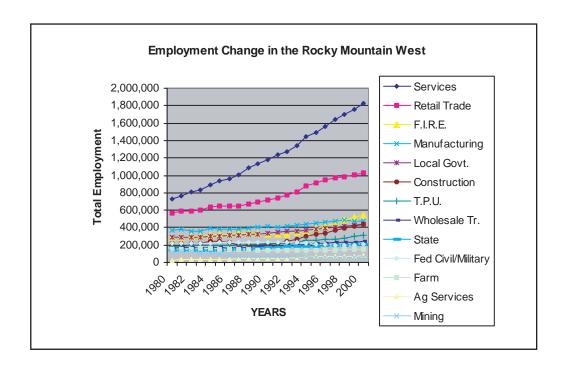
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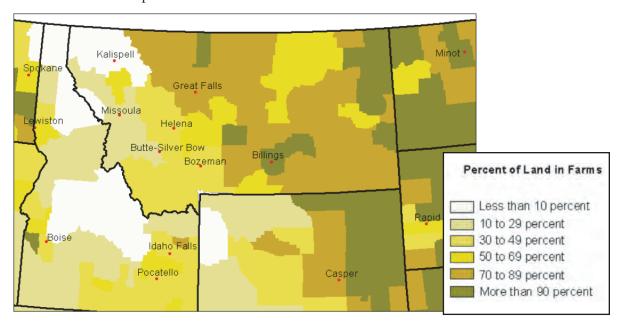


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.



"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

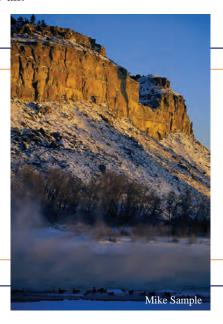
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Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Peregrine Falcons nest on the ledges of steep cliffs. These birds have been called the fastest animal on earth, and can reach bullet-like speeds of up to 200 mph as they dive for smaller birds, which they catch in mid-air.

Cliffs above the Yellowstone River near Billings provide habitat for peregrine falcons, while Bald Eagles and Great Blue Herons nest in trees along the river.





Spiny Softshell Turtles are found primarily in the Yellowstone River and its major tributaries. These underwater carnivores may live 20 to 30 years in the wild.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 27

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 27 is 15.9 square miles in size, or about 0.01% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 27 ranks number 42 in size.

Land Ownership ²

TATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

SENATE DISTRICT 27 OWNE	RSHIP	
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	16	100.00%
TOTAL	16	

Conservation Easements ³

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 27 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
895	2,088	0	82	0	1	32
28.9%	67.4%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWIDE POPULATION:

DIALDWI	DE I OI CEATIO					
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE DISTRICT 27 POPULATION:

OLI WILL D	1011HC1 27 1 01	CEITIGI.				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	19882	18465	162	824	103	328
2000	20923	18617	168	1039	81	1018
Change	1041 (5.2%)	152 (.8%)	6 (3.7%)	215 (26.1%)	-22 (-21.4%)	690 (210.4%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 27 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE
PUBLIC	5	2	0	0	0
PRIVATE	0	0	0	0	1

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District ⁷

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 27 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Yellowstone	\$38,308	129,352	13,747	10.6%

Housing Units for Counties in this District 7

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 27 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Yellowstone	54,683	56,316	3.0%	

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 27 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	528	66.42%	29	
1990-1999	198	24.91%	33	
2000-2004	69	8.68%	32	
TOTAL	795			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 27 WATER RIGHTS:

TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	525	86.49%
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	50	8.24%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	20	3.29%
EXEMPT RIGHT	12	1.98%
TOTAL	607	

Dams ¹⁰

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 27 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Purchased	10	1,000	865
Groundwater	5	1,080	500
TOTAL	15		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 27 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

CINQ	UEFOIL LEAF SPUR		AN SPOTTE EED KNAPWE	_	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	15	2	26		31
% SECTION	48.49	6.5%	83.9%		

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks 13

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 27 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Absarokee	1993 - 1993	1	
Billings	1986 - 2003	76	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 27 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

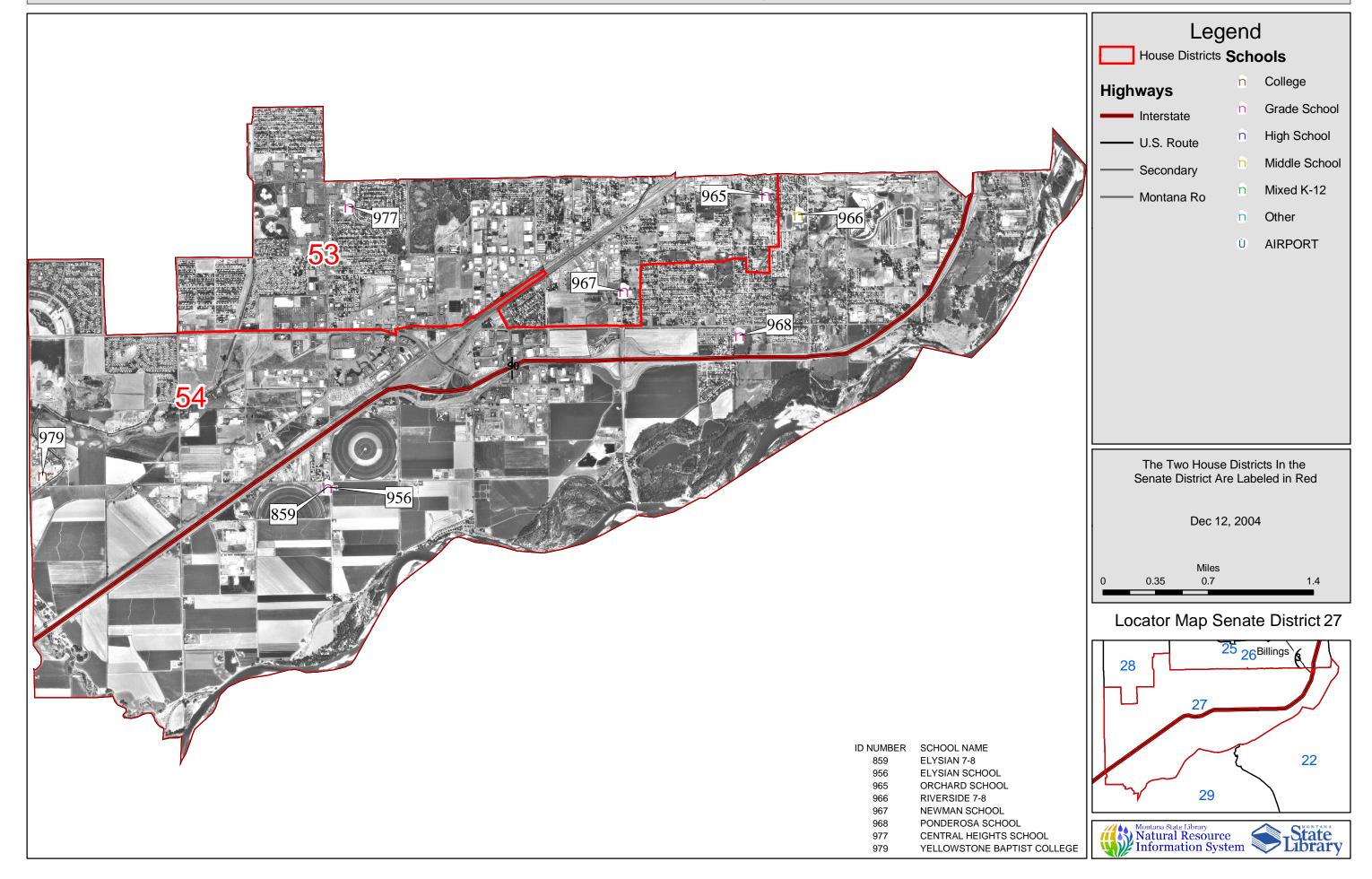
SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Remediation Response	6	
Abandoned Mines	0	

12

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
- 2) Land ownership information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Montana State Library's Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various government agencies. Much of the public land ownership information was originally digitized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from 1:100,000 scale BLM maps. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 3) Conservation easement information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various public agencies and various private land trusts. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 4) Private land agricultural use was derived using the state Cadastral (parcel) GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2003.
- 5) Population figures are based on the 2000 census data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Senate district population estimates include the total population of all census blocks the district touches, resulting, in some cases, in a slight over-estimate of the district's population.
- 6) School information is from a GIS layer created by the Department of Administration's GIS Bureau as part of a Homeland Security critical infrastructure project. This data was last updated in May of 2004.
- 7) Poverty and housing unit data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, based on the 2000 Census.
- 8) Groundwater well information is from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Groundwater Information Center (GWIC). This data was last updated in July of 2004.
- 9) Water rights information is from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 10) Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.
- 11) Public water supply data are from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This data was last updated in February of 2002.
- 12) Noxious weed distribution data is from the Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. This data was collected in 1998-1999.
- 13) Leaking underground storage tank data is from the DEQ's Petroleum Release Section, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 14) Abandoned mine data is from DEQ's Abandoned Mine Section, Remediation Division. Remediation response site data is from DEQ's Site Response and Federal Superfund Sections, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.

Senate District 27 Aerial Photos with Schools/Airports



District 28



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Jeff Essmann (R) 2804 Grand Ave. Billings, MT 59102-6525

House District 55 Representative Michael Lange (R) 208 Fair Park Dr. Billings, MT 59102-5734

House District 56 Representative Don Roberts (R) 5414 Walter Hagen Dr. Billings, MT 59106-1007



Courtesy of

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1515 East 6th Avenue, Helena, MT 406-444-5374



THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
- 19.1% of children age 17 and under live in poverty (2002)
- 31.2% of female-headed families with children live in poverty (2002)
- 11,049 babies were born in 2002
- 32.8% of all births in 2001 were to unmarried women
- 15.65% of all births in 2001 were to women with fewer than 12 years of education
- \$35,754 was the estimated salary for public school teachers in 2003 (ranking 46th nationally)
- 19.3 deaths per 100,000 of the population were determined suicides in 2001 (ranking 2nd nationally)

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States

The motor fuel sales tax revenue of \$210 per capita ranks highest in the nation (2002)

There are 468 hospital beds per 100,000 population ranking 4th nationally (2002)

- 13 AIDS cases were reported in 2003 (200 total AIDS-related deaths through 2001)
- 21 animal rabies cases were reported in 2003
- 5,000 new cancer cases were reported in 2004
- 15.2% of all Montanans lacked health insurance in 2002

More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

Montana ranks second nationally for military veterans as a percent of population (16.2% in 2000)

There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

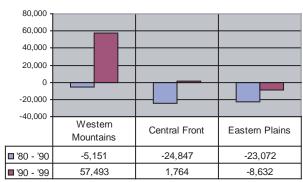
As of 11/06/04 eight soldiers from Montana have died and 59 were wounded in action in Afganistan and Iraq

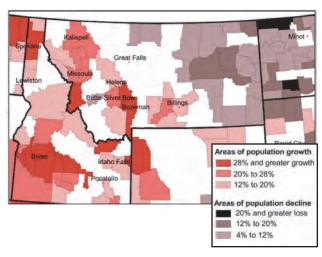
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
- #2 F.I.R.E., other than depos. + \$223 mil. + 96%
- #3 Special trade contractors + \$197 mil. + 67%
- #4 Business services + \$177 mil. + 85%
- #5 Engineering & mgmt services + \$127 mil. + 69%
- #6 Eating & drinking places + \$106 mil. + 41%
- #7 Auto dealers/service stations + \$91 mil. + 44%
- #8 Social services + \$90 mil. +117%
- #9 General building contractors + \$78 mil. + 54%

Declining Sub-Sectors

#6 U.S. Military - \$14 mil. - 6%

#5 Coal mining - \$18 mil. - 20%

#4 Trucking & warehousing - \$21 mil. - 7%

#3 Railroads - \$ 28 mil. - 13%

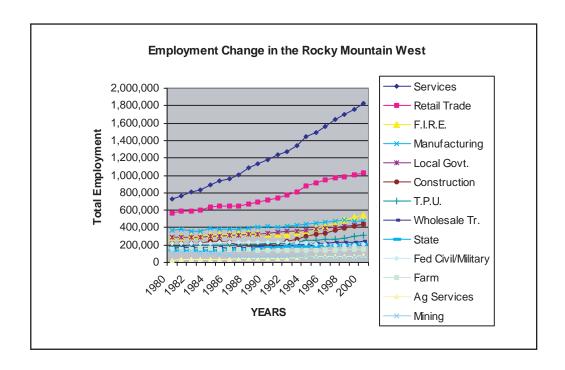
#2 Lumber & wood prod. - \$48 mil. - 15%

#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

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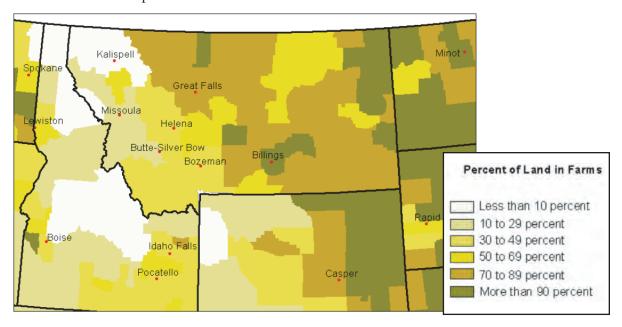


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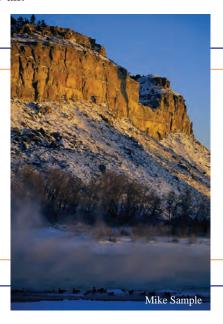
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2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 28

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 28 is 6. square miles in size, or about 0.% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 28 ranks number 46 in size.

Land Ownership ²

CATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

SENATE DISTRICT 28 OWNE	RSHIP	
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	6	100.00%
TOTAL	6	

Conservation Easements ³

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 28 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
12	444	0	0	0	0	5
2.7%	96.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWIDE POPULATION:

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YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
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Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE DISTRICT 28 POPULATION:

	21 VIII 2 20 III 0 I 20 I 0 I 0 20 I II 0 I VI					
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	19237	18688	56	275	131	87
2000	23115	22111	65	355	147	437
Change	3878 (20.2%)	3423 (18.3%)	9 (16.1%)	80 (29.1%)	16 (12.2%)	350 (402.3%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 28 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE
PUBLIC	5	1	0	0	1
PRIVATE	0	0	0	3	0

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The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

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COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Yellowstone	\$38,308	129,352	13,747	10.6%

Housing Units for Counties in this District ⁷

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 28 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Yellowstone	54,683	56,316	3.0%	

WATER

Water Well Development 8

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 28 WATER WELLS:

256	73.78%	44	
58	16.71%	62	
33	9.51%	40	
347			
	58 33	58 16.71% 33 9.51%	58 16.71% 62 33 9.51% 40

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 28 WATER RIGHTS:

TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	272	90.97%
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	17	5.69%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	7	2.34%
EXEMPT RIGHT	3	1.00%
TOTAL	299	

Dams ¹⁰

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 28 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	1	0	300
TOTAL	1		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 28 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED		TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION		1		10	1	14
% SECTION	N	7.1%		71.4%	7.1%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks 13

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 28 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Billings	1988 - 2001	12	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 28 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

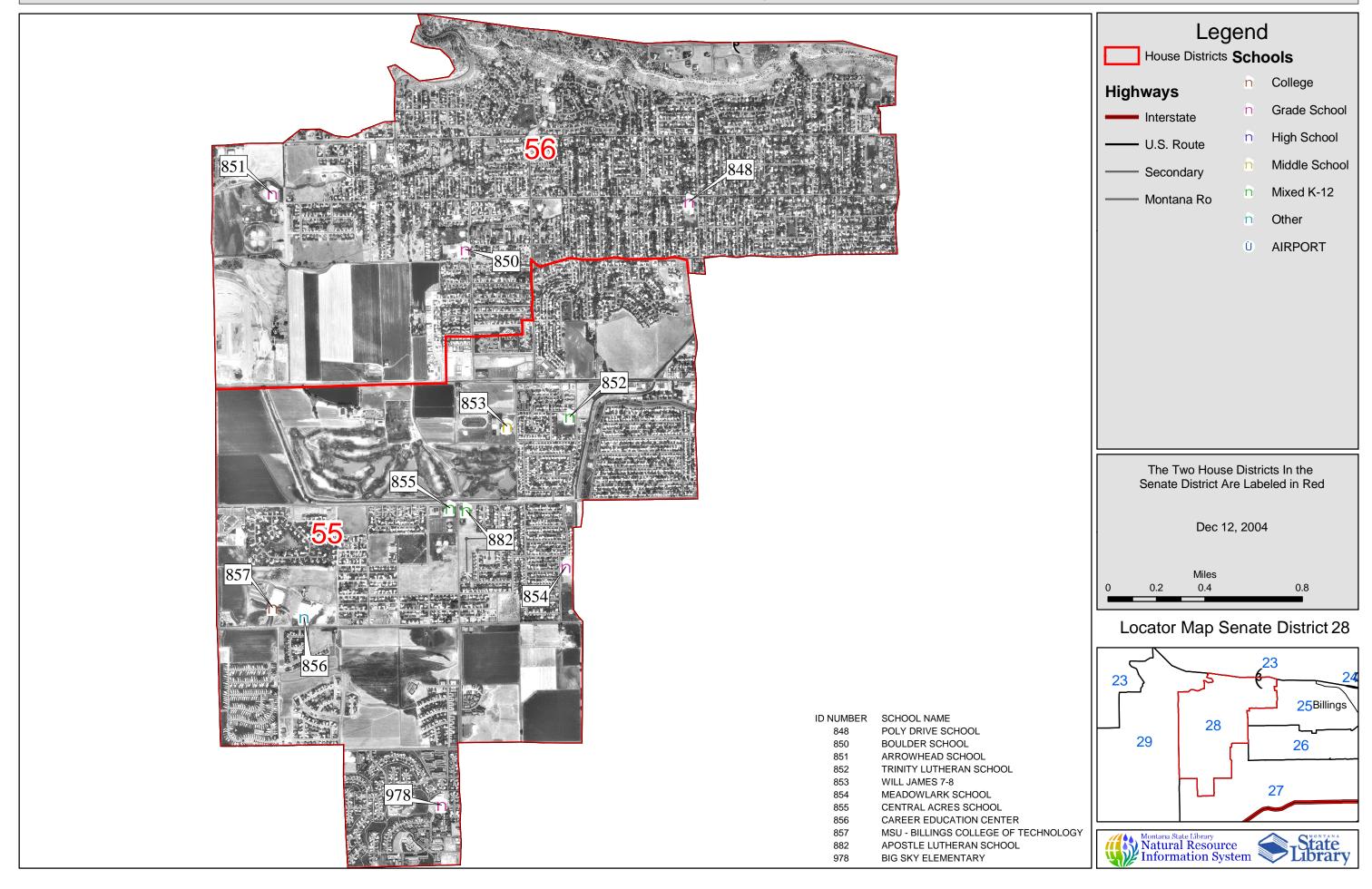
SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Remediation Response	0	
Abandoned Mines	0	

12

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Senate District 28 Aerial Photos with Schools/Airports



Senate 29 District



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Daniel McGee (R) 1925 Pinyon Dr. Laurel, MT 59044-9381

House District 57
Representative Penny Morgan (R)
3401 Waterloo Cir.
Billings, MT 59101-8000

House District 58

Representative Emelie Kae Eaton (D)

PO Box 159

Laurel, MT 59044-0159



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THE

MONTANA INDEX

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Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
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High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
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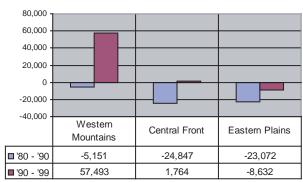
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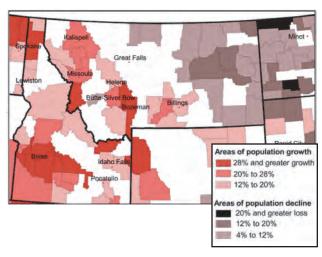
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Regional Growth & Economy

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Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

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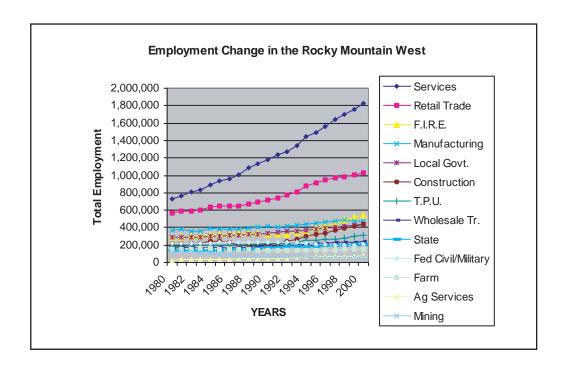
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In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

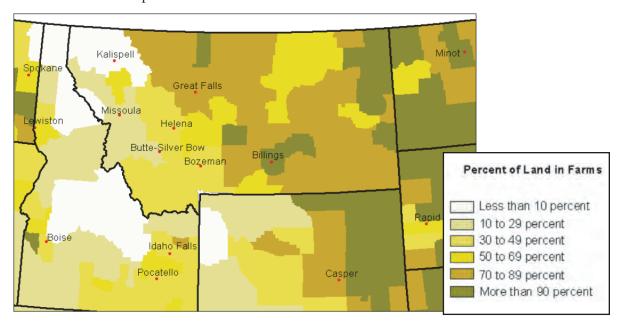


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.



"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

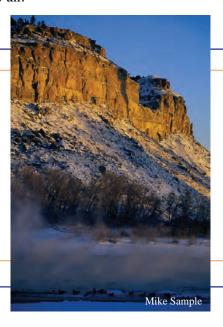
District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Peregrine Falcons nest on the ledges of steep cliffs. These birds have been called the fastest animal on earth, and can reach bullet-like speeds of up to 200 mph as they dive for smaller birds, which they catch in mid-air.

Cliffs above the Yellowstone River near Billings provide habitat for peregrine falcons, while Bald Eagles and Great Blue Herons nest in trees along the river.





Spiny Softshell Turtles are found primarily in the Yellowstone River and its major tributaries. These underwater carnivores may live 20 to 30 years in the wild.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 29

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 29 is 306.1 square miles in size, or about 0.21% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 29 ranks number 33 in size.

Land Ownership ²

STATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

NATE DISTRICT 29 OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	287	93.76%
State Trust Land	14	4.48%
Water	3	0.92%
Bureau of Land Management	3	0.85%
TOTAL	306	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 29 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Montana Land Reliance	0.8	100.00%
TOTAL	0.8	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 29 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
129,099	30,603	7	43,423	2,600	1,163	726
62.2%	14.7%	0.0%	20.9%	1.3%	0.6%	0.3%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWIDE POPULATION: YEAR TOTAL WHITE BLA

YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE DISTRICT 29 POPULATION:

YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	18153	17771	30	200	82	70
2000	21189	20335	40	324	135	355
Change	3036 (16.7%)	2564 (14.4%)	10 (33.3%)	124 (62.%)	53 (64.6%)	285 (407.1%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 29 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE
PUBLIC	5	3	1	1	0
PRIVATE	0	0	1	2	0

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District 7

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 29 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Carbon	\$33,556	9,552	1,088	11.4%
Yellowstone	\$38,308	129,352	13,747	10.6%

Housing Units for Counties in this District 7

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 29 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Carbon	5,495	5,478	-0.3%	
Yellowstone	54,683	56,316	3.0%	

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 29 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	1,431	49.09%	57	
1990-1999	1,006	34.51%	48	
2000-2004	478	16.40%	43	
TOTAL	2,915			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 29 WATER RIGHTS:

SENATE DISTRICT 29 WATER RIGHTS:		
TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	1,712	73.44%
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	467	20.03%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	82	3.52%
EXEMPT RIGHT	52	2.23%
STOCKWATER PERMIT	10	0.43%
CONSERVATION DISTRICT WATER RT	4	0.17%
WATER RESERVATION WATER RIGHT	1	0.04%
RESERVED CLAIM	1	0.04%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	1	0.04%
IRRIGATION DISTRICTS	1	0.04%
TOTAL	2,331	

Dams ¹⁰

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 29 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	22	952	2,435
Purchased	8	50	1,700
Surface Water	1	6,200	50
TOTAL	31		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 29 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

CINQUEFO	IL LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	74	34	116	1	373
% SECTION	19.8%	9.1%	31.1%	0.3%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks 13

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 29 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Billings	1990 - 2000	11	
Great Falls	1992 - 1992	1	
Laurel	1988 - 2004	33	
Silesia	1990 - 1996	3	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

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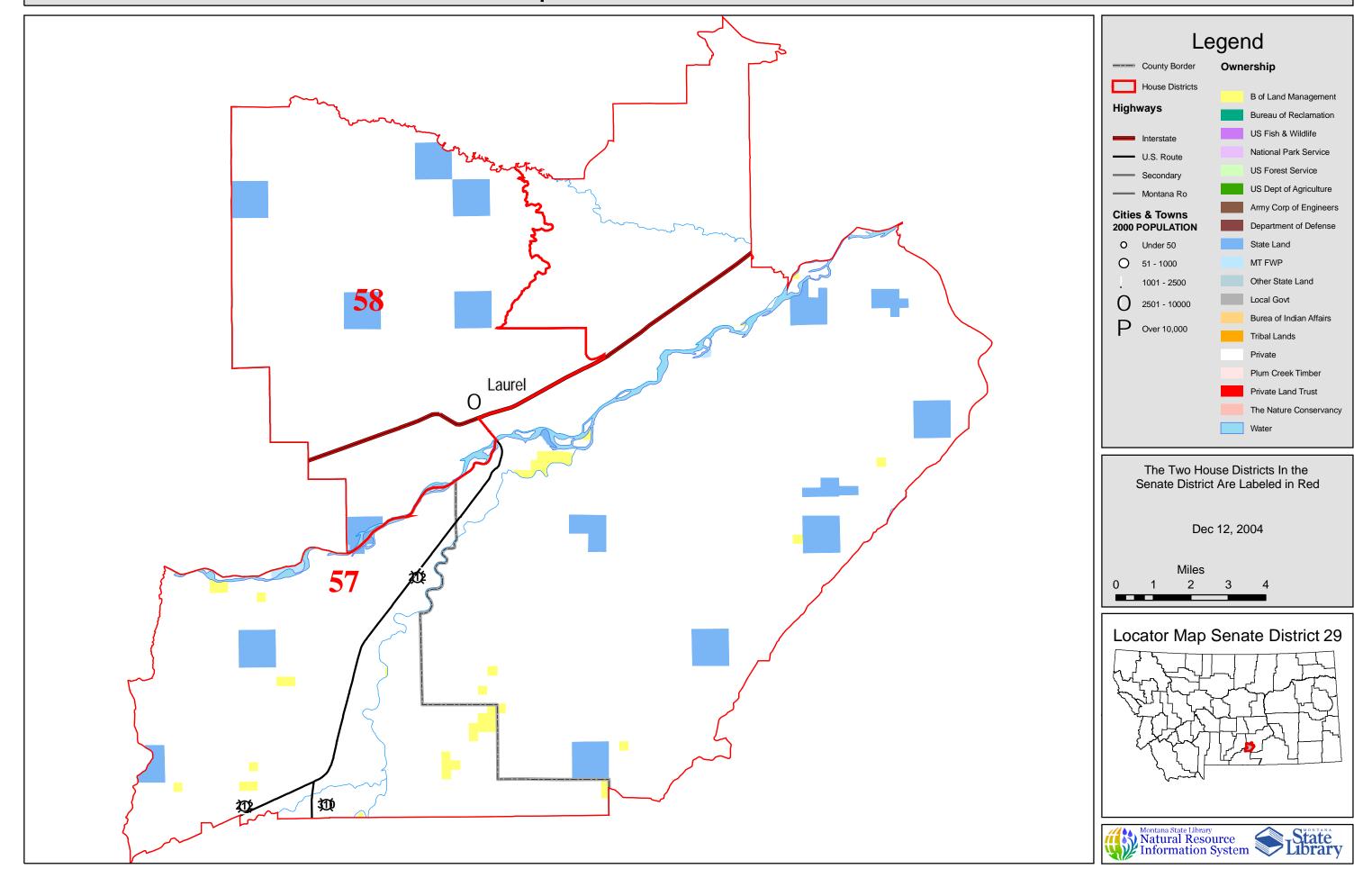
SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Remediation Response	20	
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Senate District 29 Land Ownership



District 30



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Robert Story (R) 133 Valley Creek Rd. Park City, MT 59063-8040

House District 59 Representative Joan Andersen (R) RR 1, Box 1012 Fromberg, MT 59029-9701

House District 60 Representative Jack Ross (R) 129 N Stillwater Rd. Absarokee, MT 59001-6235



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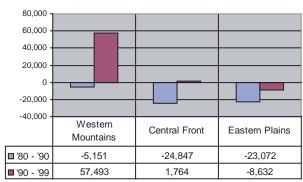
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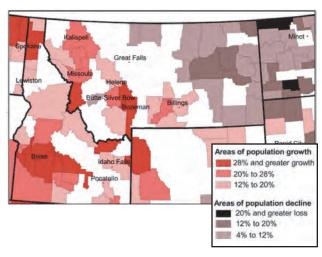
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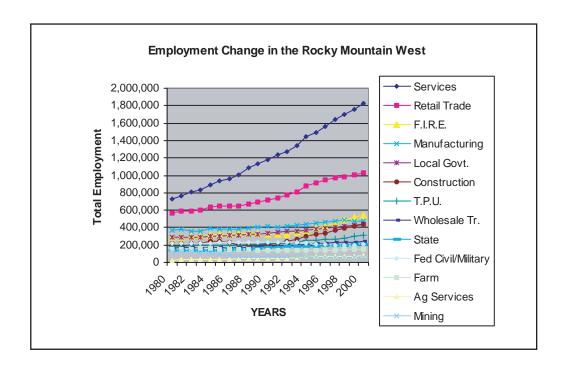
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The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

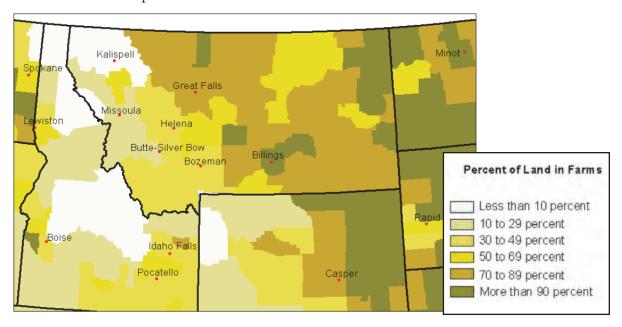


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Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.



"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

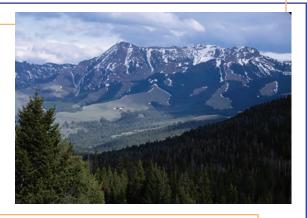
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The mosaic of grassland and forest, shown here on the west slopes of Monitor Peak, creates incredible habitat diversity in the Paradise Valley.





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2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 30

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 30 is 4,310.6 square miles in size, or about 2.93% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 30 ranks number 13 in size.

Land Ownership ²

TATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

SENATE DISTRICT 30 OWNERSHIP **OWNER** AREA (SQUARE MILES) **PERCENT** 2,857 Private 66.26% U.S. Forest Service 857 19.88% 363 Bureau of Land Management 8.43% State Trust Land 156 3.63% National Park Service 42 0.97% Water 22 0.52% 7 Other State Land 0.16% 7 Fish and Wildlife Service 0.16% TOTAL 4,312

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 30 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Montana Land Reliance	58.5	97.50%
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1.5	2.50%
TOTAL	60.0	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 30 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
1,299,340	91,787	35	198,849	100,131	52,746	2,370
74.4%	5.3%	0.0%	11.4%	5.7%	3.0%	0.1%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWIDE POPULATION:							
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER	
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635	
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515	
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)	

SENATE DISTRICT 30 POPULATION:						
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	15286	15049	14	118	25	80
2000	18935	18364	32	139	52	348
Change	3649 (23.9%)	3315 (22.%)	18 (128.6%)	21 (17.8%)	27 (108.%)	268 (335.%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 30 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE
PUBLIC	14	11	11	5	0

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District 7

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 30 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Carbon	\$33,556	9,552	1,088	11.4%
Stillwater	\$42,082	8,195	766	9.3%
Sweet Grass	\$34,190	3,609	386	10.7%

Housing Units for Counties in this District ⁷

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 30 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Carbon	5,495	5,478	-0.3%	
Stillwater	3,952	3,986	0.9%	
Sweet Grass	1,865	1,890	1.3%	

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 30 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	4,375	55.79%	103	
1990-1999	2,277	29.04%	117	
2000-2004	1,190	15.17%	116	
TOTAL	7,842			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 30 WATER RIGHTS:

SENATE DISTRICT 30 WATER RIGHTS:						
TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL				
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	6,232	57.79%				
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	3,872	35.91%				
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	409	3.79%				
EXEMPT RIGHT	175	1.62%				
STOCKWATER PERMIT	49	0.45%				
RESERVED CLAIM	22	0.20%				
CONSERVATION DISTRICT WATER RT	16	0.15%				
IRRIGATION DISTRICTS	6	0.06%				
WATER RESERVATION WATER RIGHT	2	0.02%				
INTERSTATE TRANSFER CLAIM	1	0.01%				
TOTAL	10,784					

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 30 DA	STORAGE CAPACITY				
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Unknown	15	1.4	0.0	21.0	6,733
Irrigation	12	32.1	14.0	97.0	35,408
Stock / Small Farm Pond	8	20.4	10.0	35.0	1,386
Hydroelectric	3	29.0	17.0	45.0	42,129
Other	2	32.5	15.0	50.0	582
Water Supply	1	18.0	18.0	18.0	98
Tailings	1	80.0	80.0	80.0	2,960
TOTAL	42				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 30 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	65	7,626	15,490
Surface Water	3	1,958	95
Purchased	2	0	25
TOTAL	70		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 30 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	90	736	58	643	57	4,536
% SECTION	2.0%	16.2%	1.3%	14.2%	1.3%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks 13

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 30 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Absarokee	1988 - 2004	13	
Bearcreek	1992 - 1992	2	
Belfry	1988 - 1996	4	
Big Timber	1993 - 1993	1	
Boyd	1993 - 1993	2	
Bridger	1991 - 2000	7	
Columbus	1990 - 2004	20	
Edgar	1993 - 1993	1	
Fishtail	1993 - 1993	1	
Fromberg	1996 - 1996	1	
Greycliff	1989 - 1998	3	
Joliet	1990 - 1999	5	
Luther	1990 - 1990	1	
Molt	1994 - 1994	1	
Park City	1992 - 1996	9	
Rapelje	1995 - 1995	1	
Red Lodge	1988 - 2003	17	
Reedpoint	1991 - 1998	5	
Roberts	1990 - 1997	4	
Roscoe	1991 - 2001	2	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

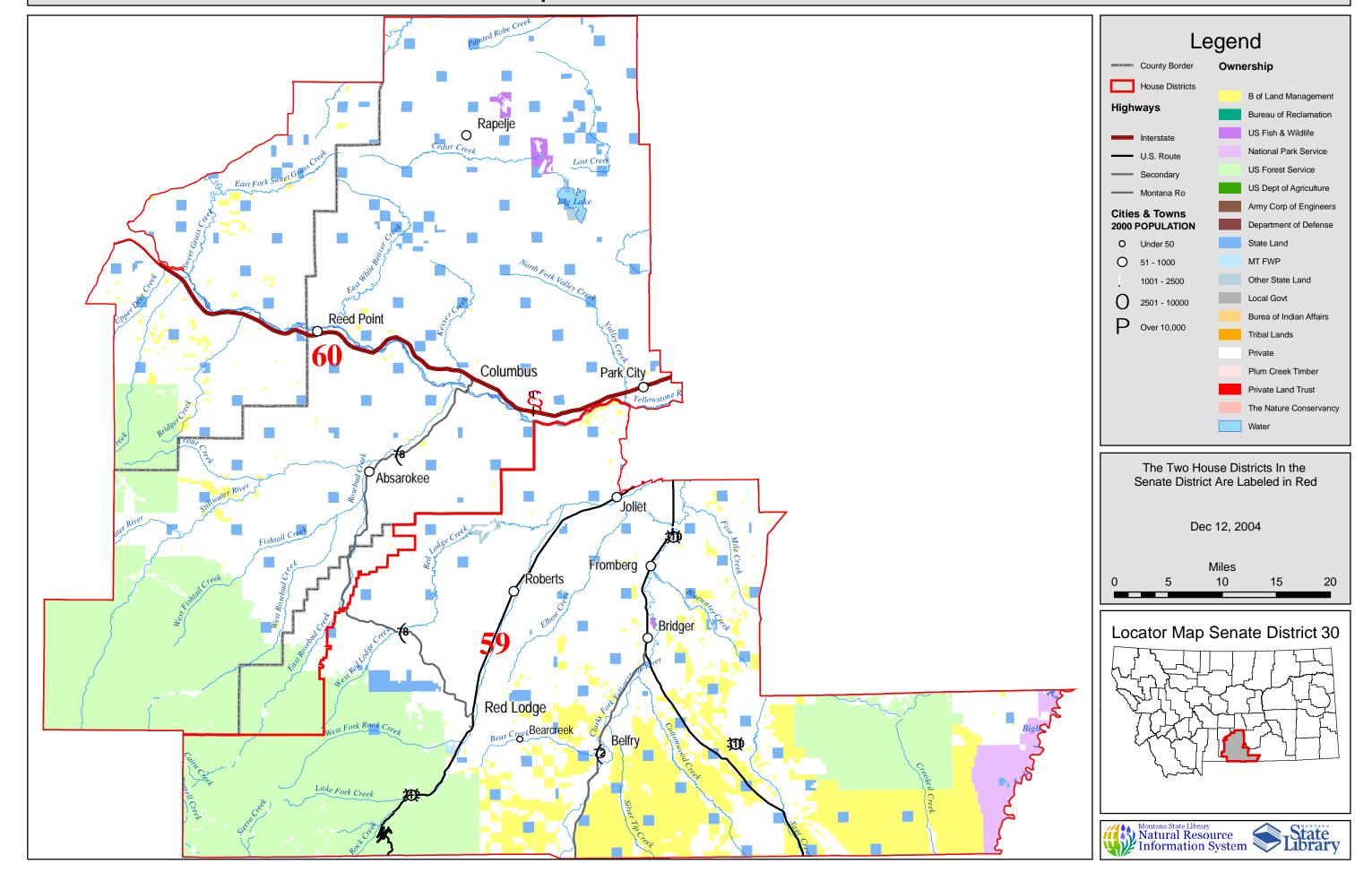
SENATE DISTRICT 30 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Abandoned Mines	133	
Remediation Response	16	

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
- 2) Land ownership information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Montana State Library's Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various government agencies. Much of the public land ownership information was originally digitized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from 1:100,000 scale BLM maps. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 3) Conservation easement information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various public agencies and various private land trusts. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 4) Private land agricultural use was derived using the state Cadastral (parcel) GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2003.
- 5) Population figures are based on the 2000 census data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Senate district population estimates include the total population of all census blocks the district touches, resulting, in some cases, in a slight over-estimate of the district's population.
- 6) School information is from a GIS layer created by the Department of Administration's GIS Bureau as part of a Homeland Security critical infrastructure project. This data was last updated in May of 2004.
- 7) Poverty and housing unit data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, based on the 2000 Census.
- 8) Groundwater well information is from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Groundwater Information Center (GWIC). This data was last updated in July of 2004.
- 9) Water rights information is from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 10) Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.
- 11) Public water supply data are from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This data was last updated in February of 2002.
- 12) Noxious weed distribution data is from the Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. This data was collected in 1998-1999.
- 13) Leaking underground storage tank data is from the DEQ's Petroleum Release Section, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 14) Abandoned mine data is from DEQ's Abandoned Mine Section, Remediation Division. Remediation response site data is from DEQ's Site Response and Federal Superfund Sections, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.

Senate District 30 Land Ownership



Senate 31 District



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator John Esp (R) PO Box 1024 Big Timber, MT 59011-1024

House District 61
Representative Bruce Malcolm (R)
2319 Highway 89 South
Emigrant, MT 59027-6023

House District 62
Representative Pat Wagman (R)
202 South 9th St.
Livingston, MT 59047-2906



Courtesy of

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1515 East 6th Avenue, Helena, MT 406-444-5374



THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
- 19.1% of children age 17 and under live in poverty (2002)
- 31.2% of female-headed families with children live in poverty (2002)
- 11,049 babies were born in 2002
- 32.8% of all births in 2001 were to unmarried women
- 15.65% of all births in 2001 were to women with fewer than 12 years of education
- \$35,754 was the estimated salary for public school teachers in 2003 (ranking 46th nationally)
- 19.3 deaths per 100,000 of the population were determined suicides in 2001 (ranking 2nd nationally)

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States

The motor fuel sales tax revenue of \$210 per capita ranks highest in the nation (2002)

There are 468 hospital beds per 100,000 population ranking 4th nationally (2002)

- 13 AIDS cases were reported in 2003 (200 total AIDS-related deaths through 2001)
- 21 animal rabies cases were reported in 2003
- 5,000 new cancer cases were reported in 2004
- 15.2% of all Montanans lacked health insurance in 2002

More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

Montana ranks second nationally for military veterans as a percent of population (16.2% in 2000)

There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

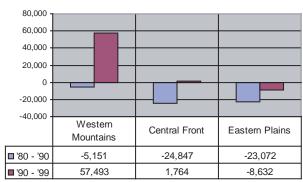
As of 11/06/04 eight soldiers from Montana have died and 59 were wounded in action in Afganistan and Iraq

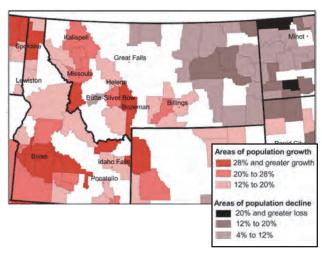
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
- #2 F.I.R.E., other than depos. + \$223 mil. + 96%
- #3 Special trade contractors + \$197 mil. + 67%
- #4 Business services + \$177 mil. + 85%
- #5 Engineering & mgmt services + \$127 mil. + 69%
- #6 Eating & drinking places + \$106 mil. + 41%
- #7 Auto dealers/service stations + \$91 mil. + 44%
- #8 Social services + \$90 mil. +117%
- #9 General building contractors + \$78 mil. + 54%

Declining Sub-Sectors

#6 U.S. Military - \$14 mil. - 6%

#5 Coal mining - \$18 mil. - 20%

#4 Trucking & warehousing - \$21 mil. - 7%

#3 Railroads - \$ 28 mil. - 13%

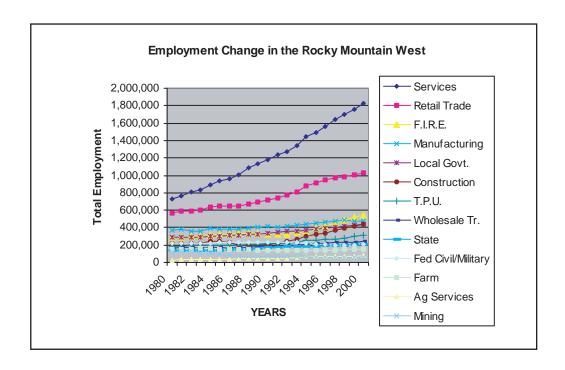
#2 Lumber & wood prod. - \$48 mil. - 15%

#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

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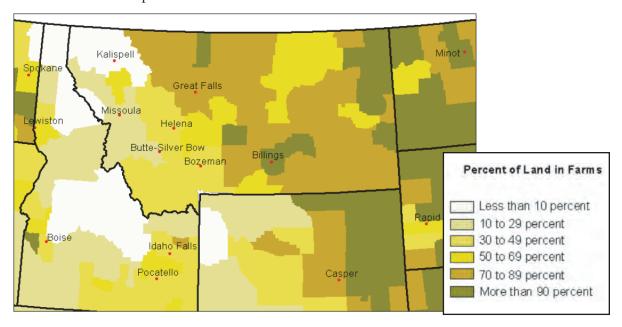


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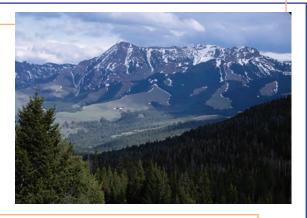
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2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 31

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State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%			
All Others	7,889	5.37%			
TOTAL	146,924				

SENATE DISTRICT 31 OWNERSHIP AREA (SQUARE MILES) **OWNER PERCENT** 2,152 51.70% Private U.S. Forest Service 1,711 41.11% National Park Service 146 3.52% 105 State Trust Land 2.53% Bureau of Land Management 24 0.58% Water 12 0.30% Other State Land 0.21% 2 Local Government 0.05% TOTAL 4.162

Conservation Easements ³

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SENATE DISTRICT 31 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Montana Land Reliance	119.8	75.77%
Ducks Unlimited	18.8	11.89%
The Nature Conservancy	8.5	5.38%
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	4.9	3.10%
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	4.6	2.91%
US Forest Service	0.8	0.51%
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	0.7	0.44%
TOTAL	158.1	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 31 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD	
1,039,153	78,251	79	45,585	177,375	17,766	2,086	
76.4%	5.8%	0.0%	3.4%	13.0%	1.3%	0.2%	

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

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YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
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SENATE D	ISTRICT 31 POF	PULATION:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	18536	18142	71	143	75	105
2000	19653	19014	70	167	68	334
Change	1117 (6.%)	872 (4.8%)	-1 (-1.4%)	24 (16.8%)	-7 (-9.3%)	229 (218.1%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 31 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE
PUBLIC	7	6	4	4	0
PRIVATE	0	0	0	2	0

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{\,7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 31 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Park	\$32,593	15,694	1,836	11.7%
Sweet Grass	\$34,190	3,609	386	10.7%

Housing Units for Counties in this District ⁷

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 31 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Park	8,247	8,279	0.4%	
Sweet Grass	1,865	1,890	1.3%	

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 31 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	2,750	52.86%	83	
1990-1999	1,638	31.49%	139	
2000-2004	814	15.65%	155	
TOTAL	5,202			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 31 WATER RIGHTS:

SENATE DISTRICT ST WATER RIGHTS.		
TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	8,221	71.31%
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	2,709	23.50%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	368	3.19%
EXEMPT RIGHT	177	1.54%
WATER RESERVATION WATER RIGHT	14	0.12%
CONSERVATION DISTRICT WATER RT	12	0.10%
STOCKWATER PERMIT	10	0.09%
IRRIGATION DISTRICTS	9	0.08%
RESERVED CLAIM	5	0.04%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	2	0.02%
TEMPORARY PROVISIONAL PERMIT	1	0.01%
TOTAL	11,528	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 31 DA	ENATE DISTRICT 31 DAMS:				
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	CAPACITY (ACRE/FEET)
Irrigation	30	22.7	8.0	51.0	25,789
Unknown	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Stock / Small Farm Pond	4	15.0	10.0	25.0	1,182
Other	3	20.0	15.0	25.0	401
Recreation	2	17.5	15.0	20.0	285
TOTAL	45				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 31 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	65	10,981	5,837
Purchased	3	2	100
Surface Water	1	0	100
TOTAL	69		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 31 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	16	424	14	452	147	4,297
% SECTION	N 0.4%	9.9%	0.3%	10.5%	3.4%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks 13

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 31 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Big Timber	1989 - 2004	21	
Clyde Park	1992 - 1996	4	
Cooke City	1990 - 1997	5	
Corwin Spring	1990 - 1998	4	
Emigrant	1990 - 2001	5	
Gardiner	1989 - 2003	13	
Livingston	1985 - 2002	40	
Melville	1993 - 1993	1	
Pray	1994 - 1999	2	
Silver Gate	1999 - 2003	2	
Springdale	1992 - 1992	1	
Wilsall	1990 - 1998	7	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 31 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

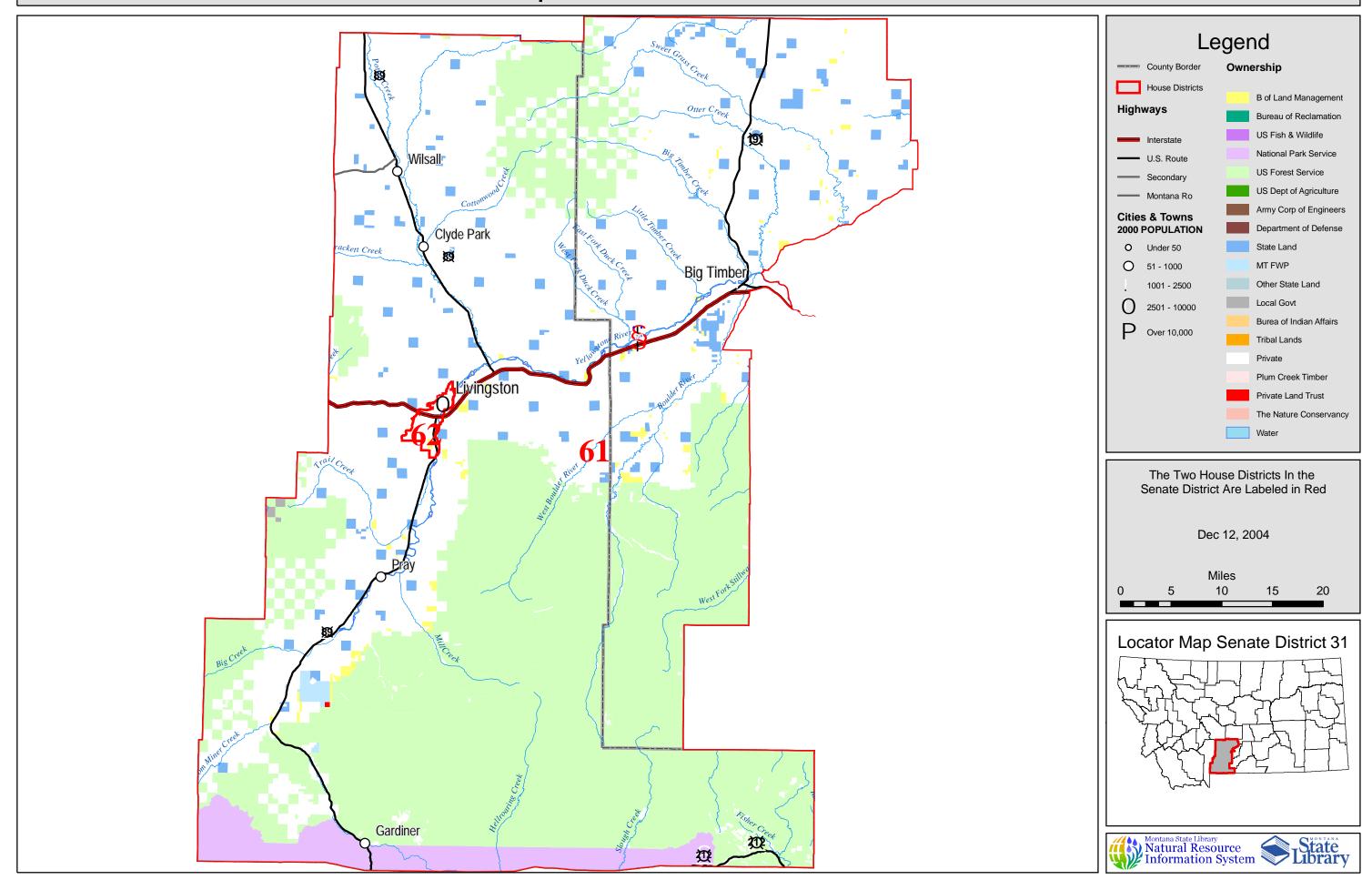
SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Abandoned Mines	233	
Remediation Response	19	

12

SOURCES

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Senate District 31 Land Ownership



Senate 32 District



2004

PREPARED FOR:

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House District 63
Representative Bill Warden (R)
6507 Leverich Ln.
Bozeman, MT 59715

House District 64
Representative Larry Jent (D)
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THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
- 19.1% of children age 17 and under live in poverty (2002)
- 31.2% of female-headed families with children live in poverty (2002)
- 11,049 babies were born in 2002
- 32.8% of all births in 2001 were to unmarried women
- 15.65% of all births in 2001 were to women with fewer than 12 years of education
- \$35,754 was the estimated salary for public school teachers in 2003 (ranking 46th nationally)
- 19.3 deaths per 100,000 of the population were determined suicides in 2001 (ranking 2nd nationally)

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States

The motor fuel sales tax revenue of \$210 per capita ranks highest in the nation (2002)

There are 468 hospital beds per 100,000 population ranking 4th nationally (2002)

- 13 AIDS cases were reported in 2003 (200 total AIDS-related deaths through 2001)
- 21 animal rabies cases were reported in 2003
- 5,000 new cancer cases were reported in 2004
- 15.2% of all Montanans lacked health insurance in 2002

More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

Montana ranks second nationally for military veterans as a percent of population (16.2% in 2000)

There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

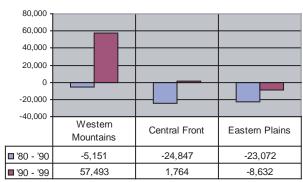
As of 11/06/04 eight soldiers from Montana have died and 59 were wounded in action in Afganistan and Iraq

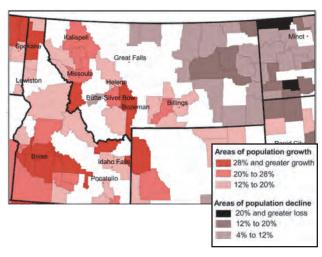
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
- #2 F.I.R.E., other than depos. + \$223 mil. + 96%
- #3 Special trade contractors + \$197 mil. + 67%
- #4 Business services + \$177 mil. + 85%
- #5 Engineering & mgmt services + \$127 mil. + 69%
- #6 Eating & drinking places + \$106 mil. + 41%
- #7 Auto dealers/service stations + \$91 mil. + 44%
- #8 Social services + \$90 mil. +117%
- #9 General building contractors + \$78 mil. + 54%

Declining Sub-Sectors

#6 U.S. Military - \$14 mil. - 6%

#5 Coal mining - \$18 mil. - 20%

#4 Trucking & warehousing - \$21 mil. - 7%

#3 Railroads - \$ 28 mil. - 13%

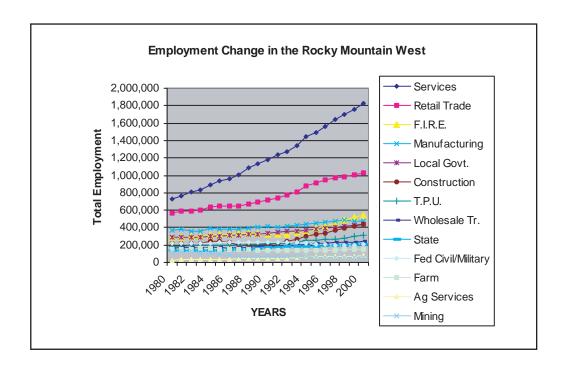
#2 Lumber & wood prod. - \$48 mil. - 15%

#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

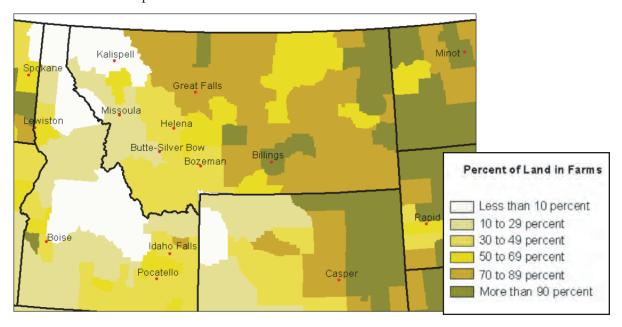


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.



"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

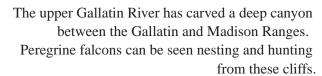
All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Mountain forests provide habitat for the Northern Goshawk, a large bird of prey. Goshawks sometimes enter the Gallatin Valley during winter to roost in trees or thickets.





Beth Smith

The Slender Indian Paintbrush, a distinctive plant of the Madison and Gallatin Mountains, can be found along spring creeks in the Gallatin Canyon.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 32

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 32 is 180.4 square miles in size, or about 0.12% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 32 ranks number 35 in size.

Land Ownership ²

STATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

ENATE DISTRICT 32 OWNERSH	ПР	
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	124	68.74%
U.S. Forest Service	38	20.84%
State Trust Land	15	8.26%
Local Government	2	1.33%
Other State Land	2	0.83%
TOTAL	180	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 32 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	2.9	63.04%
Montana Land Reliance	1.7	36.96%
TOTAL	4.6	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 32 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
10,385	3,156	25	2,846	8,124	1,969	267
38.8%	11.8%	0.1%	10.6%	30.3%	7.4%	1.0%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATIO	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE D	SENATE DISTRICT 32 POPULATION:					
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	17643	17089	24	289	189	52
2000	23678	22645	75	280	248	430
Change	6035 (34.2%)	5556 (32.5%)	51 (212.5%)	-9 (-3.1%)	59 (31.2%)	378 (726.9%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 32 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE	
PUBLIC	5	3	1	1	0	
PRIVATE	0	0	1	1	1	

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 32 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Gallatin	\$39,592	67,831	6,808	10.0%

Housing Units for Counties in this District ⁷

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 32 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Gallatin	29,661	31,507	6.2%	

WATER

Water Well Development 8

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 32 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	1,341	48.31%	94	
1990-1999	1,003	36.13%	164	
2000-2004	432	15.56%	173	
TOTAL	2,776			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 32 WATER RIGHTS:

TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	1,936	64.84%
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	903	30.24%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	78	2.61%
EXEMPT RIGHT	57	1.91%
WATER RESERVATION WATER RIGHT	6	0.20%
STOCKWATER PERMIT	3	0.10%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	3	0.10%
TOTAL	2,986	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 32 DA	STORAGE CAPACITY				
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Unknown	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
TOTAL	1				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 32 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	23	27,022	11,163
Purchased	2	506	25
TOTAL	25		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

12

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 32 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

CINQUI	EFOIL LEAFY SPURG		AN SPOTTED EED KNAPWE	_	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	31	2	139		214
% SECTION	14.5%	0.9%	65.0%		

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks ¹³

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 32 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Billings	2000 - 2000	1	
Bozeman	1988 - 2004	45	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

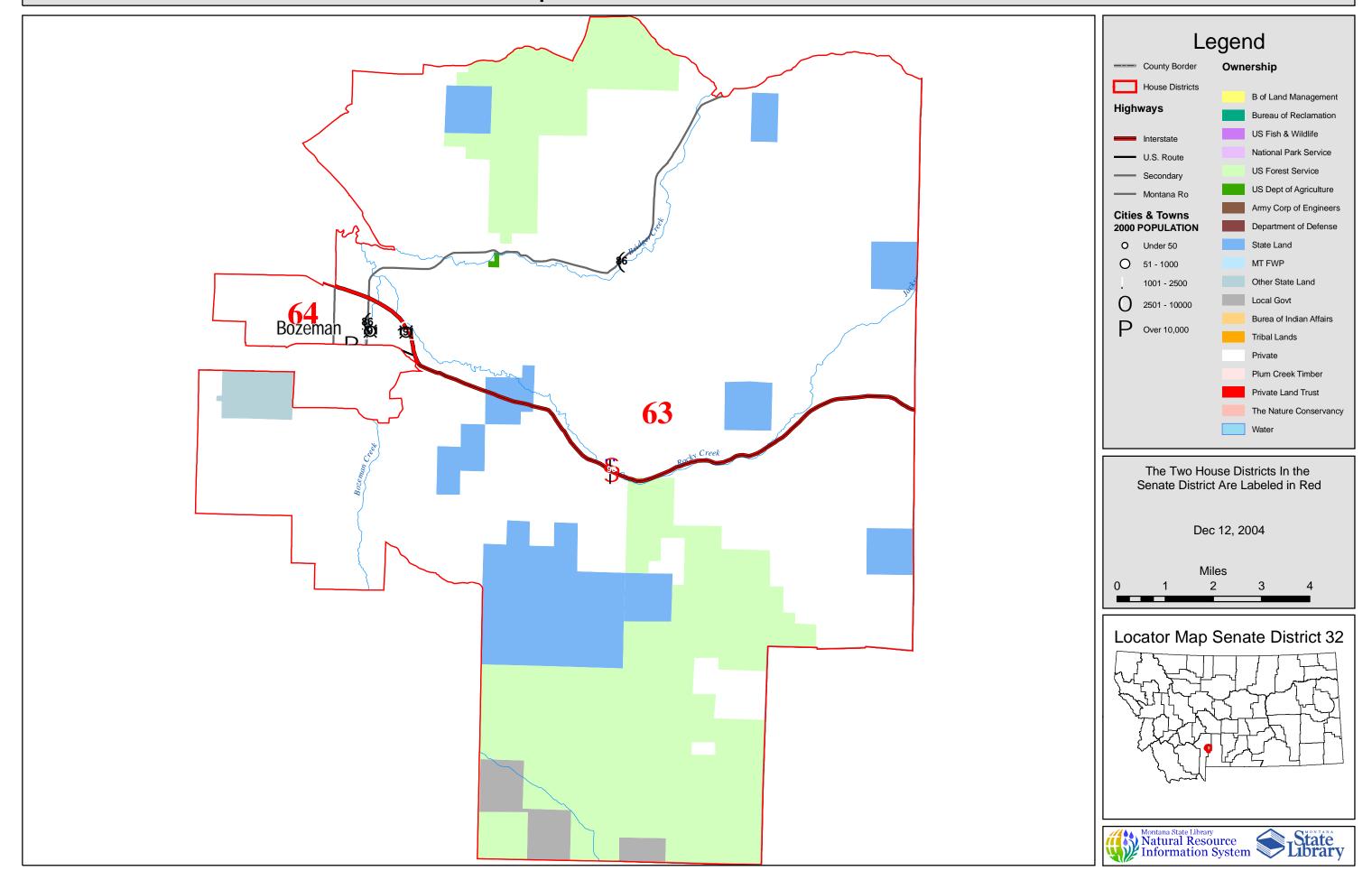
SENATE DISTRICT 32 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Abandoned Mines	62	
Remediation Response	15	

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Senate District 32 Land Ownership



Senate 33 District



2004

PREPARED FOR:

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THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
- 19.1% of children age 17 and under live in poverty (2002)
- 31.2% of female-headed families with children live in poverty (2002)
- 11,049 babies were born in 2002
- 32.8% of all births in 2001 were to unmarried women
- 15.65% of all births in 2001 were to women with fewer than 12 years of education
- \$35,754 was the estimated salary for public school teachers in 2003 (ranking 46th nationally)
- 19.3 deaths per 100,000 of the population were determined suicides in 2001 (ranking 2nd nationally)

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States

The motor fuel sales tax revenue of \$210 per capita ranks highest in the nation (2002)

There are 468 hospital beds per 100,000 population ranking 4th nationally (2002)

- 13 AIDS cases were reported in 2003 (200 total AIDS-related deaths through 2001)
- 21 animal rabies cases were reported in 2003
- 5,000 new cancer cases were reported in 2004
- 15.2% of all Montanans lacked health insurance in 2002

More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

Montana ranks second nationally for military veterans as a percent of population (16.2% in 2000)

There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

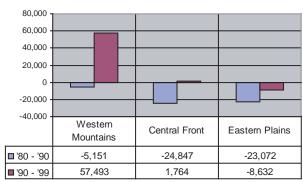
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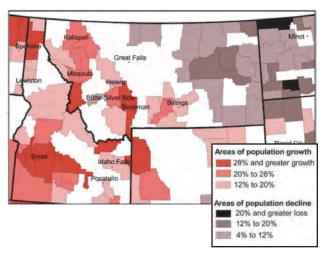
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
- #2 F.I.R.E., other than depos. + \$223 mil. + 96%
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Declining Sub-Sectors

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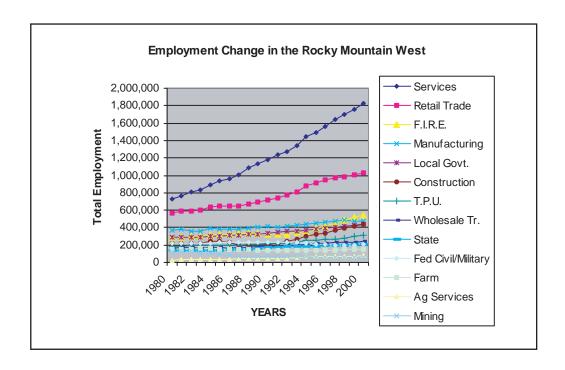
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#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

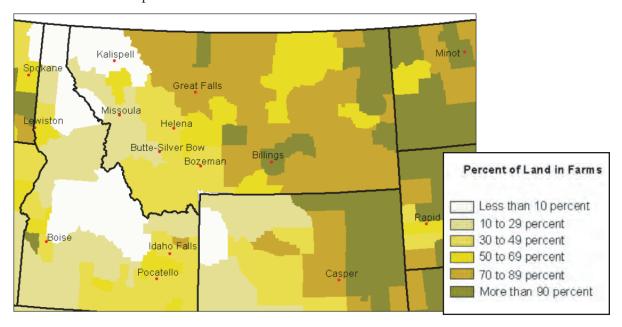


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Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

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At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.



"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

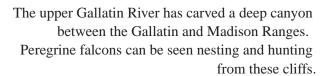
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Beth Smith

The Slender Indian Paintbrush, a distinctive plant of the Madison and Gallatin Mountains, can be found along spring creeks in the Gallatin Canyon.

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2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 33

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 33 is 4.3 square miles in size, or about 0.% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 33 ranks number 50 in size.

Land Ownership ²

STATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

SENATE DISTRICT 33 OWNER	RSHIP	
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	4	100.00%
TOTAL	4	

Conservation Easements ³

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 33 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
38	0	0	0	0	0	4
90.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.6%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWIDE POPULATION:

DIMILITY	DE I OI CEITITOI	**				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE DISTRICT 33 POPULATION:

	20111101 00 1 01	02:11:0:11				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	16707	15936	62	331	300	78
2000	19745	18654	67	257	376	391
Change	3038 (18.2%)	2718 (17.1%)	5 (8.1%)	-74 (-22.4%)	76 (25.3%)	313 (401.3%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 33 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE
PUBLIC	2	0	0	0	1
PRIVATE	0	0	0	3	0

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District 7

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 33 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Gallatin	\$39,592	67,831	6,808	10.0%

Housing Units for Counties in this District ⁷

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 33 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Gallatin	29,661	31,507	6.2%	

WATER

Water Well Development 8

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 33 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	186	56.19%	55	
1990-1999	90	27.19%	67	
2000-2004	55	16.62%	67	
TOTAL	331			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 33 WATER RIGHTS:

TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	117	58.79%
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	58	29.15%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	12	6.03%
EXEMPT RIGHT	11	5.53%
WATER RESERVATION WATER RIGHT	1	0.50%
TOTAL	199	

Dams ¹⁰

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 33 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	4	125	892
Purchased	1	0	30
TOTAL	5		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 33 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION			10		10
% SECTION			100.0%		

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks 13

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 33 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Bozeman	1981 - 2004	27	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

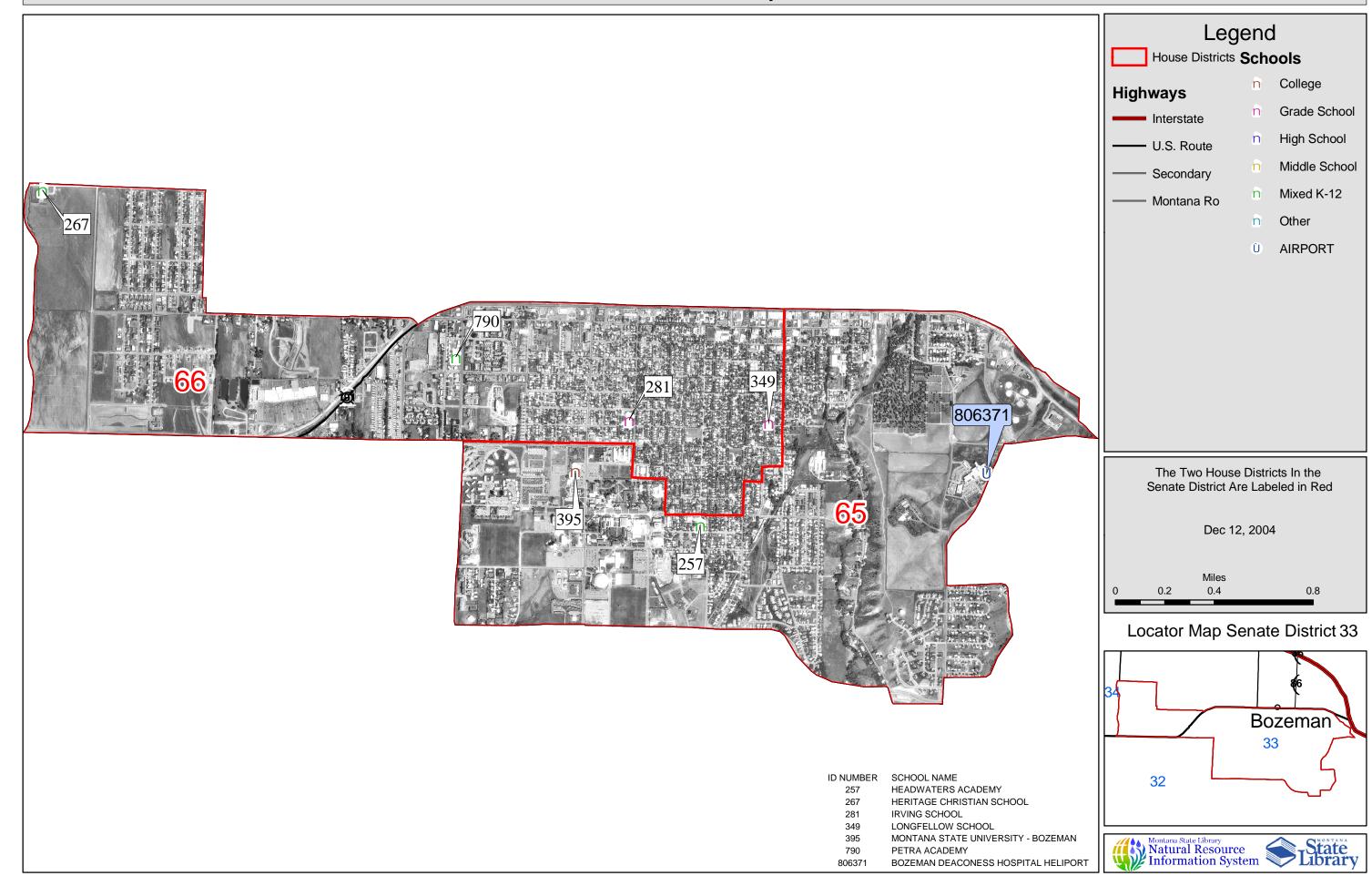
SENATE DISTRICT 33 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

12

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
- 2) Land ownership information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Montana State Library's Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various government agencies. Much of the public land ownership information was originally digitized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from 1:100,000 scale BLM maps. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 3) Conservation easement information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various public agencies and various private land trusts. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 4) Private land agricultural use was derived using the state Cadastral (parcel) GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2003.
- 5) Population figures are based on the 2000 census data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Senate district population estimates include the total population of all census blocks the district touches, resulting, in some cases, in a slight over-estimate of the district's population.
- 6) School information is from a GIS layer created by the Department of Administration's GIS Bureau as part of a Homeland Security critical infrastructure project. This data was last updated in May of 2004.
- 7) Poverty and housing unit data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, based on the 2000 Census.
- 8) Groundwater well information is from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Groundwater Information Center (GWIC). This data was last updated in July of 2004.
- 9) Water rights information is from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 10) Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.
- 11) Public water supply data are from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This data was last updated in February of 2002.
- 12) Noxious weed distribution data is from the Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. This data was collected in 1998-1999.
- 13) Leaking underground storage tank data is from the DEQ's Petroleum Release Section, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 14) Abandoned mine data is from DEQ's Abandoned Mine Section, Remediation Division. Remediation response site data is from DEQ's Site Response and Federal Superfund Sections, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.

Senate District 33 Aerial Photos with Schools/Airports



Senate 34 District



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Joe Balyeat (R) 6909 Rising Eagle Rd. Bozeman, MT 59715-8621

House District 67
Representative John Sinrud (R)
284 Frontier Dr.
Bozeman, MT 59718-7975

House District 68
Representative Scott Sales (R)
5200 Bostwick Rd.
Bozeman, MT 59715-7721



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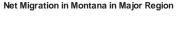
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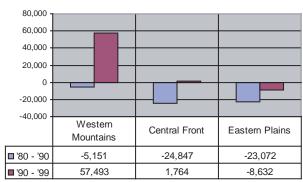
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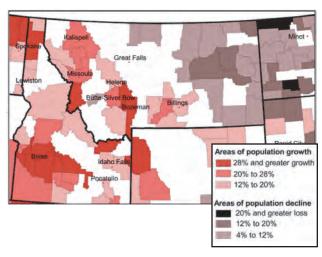
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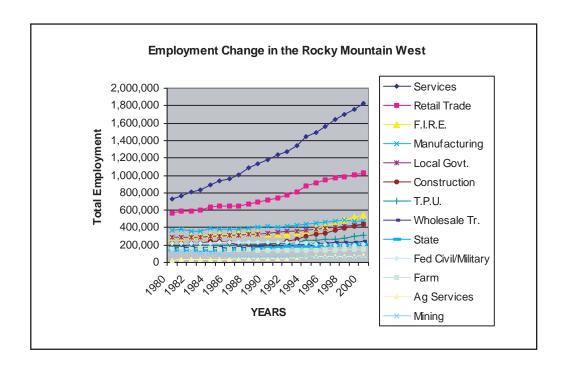
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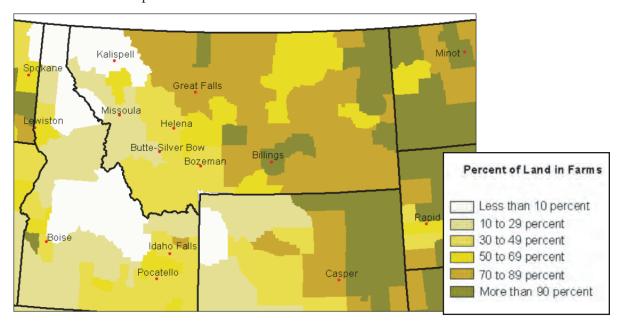


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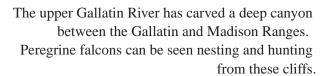
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Private	1,231	75.67%
U.S. Forest Service	231	14.20%
Bureau of Land Management	105	6.42%
State Trust Land	47	2.87%
Other Federal	6	0.36%
Water	5	0.29%
Other State Land	3	0.18%
TOTAL	1,627	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 34 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
The Nature Conservancy	33.9	52.89%
Montana Land Reliance	21.9	34.17%
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	4.2	6.55%
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	4.1	6.40%
TOTAL	64.1	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 34 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
585,822	52,361	140	95,195	117,983	13,373	1,027
67.7%	6.0%	0.0%	11.0%	13.6%	1.5%	0.1%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	STATEWIDE POPULATION:									
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER				
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635				
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515				
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)				

SENATE DISTRICT 34 POPULATION:									
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER			
1990	13075	12928	8	96	19	24			
2000	20932	20333	34	164	64	337			
Change	7857 (60.1%)	7405 (57.3%)	26 (325.%)	68 (70.8%)	45 (236.8%)	313 (1304.2%)			

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 34 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE	
PUBLIC	5	3	2	2	0	
PRIVATE	0	0	0	1	0	

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 34 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY	
Broadwater	\$33,572	4,385	589	13.4%	
Gallatin	\$39,592	67,831	6,808	10.0%	

Housing Units for Counties in this District $\,^7$

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 34 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Broadwater	2,004	2,015	0.5%	
Gallatin	29,661	31,507	6.2%	

WATER

Water Well Development 8

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 34 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	2,391	52.05%	85	
1990-1999	1,359	29.58%	133	
2000-2004	844	18.37%	129	
TOTAL	4,594			
		18.37%	129	

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 34 WATER RIGHTS:

SENATE DISTRICT 34 WATER RIGHTS.		
TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	3,665	55.89%
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	2,564	39.10%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	149	2.27%
EXEMPT RIGHT	132	2.01%
RESERVED CLAIM	30	0.46%
WATER RESERVATION WATER RIGHT	13	0.20%
STOCKWATER PERMIT	2	0.03%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	2	0.03%
TOTAL	6,557	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 34 DA	STORAGE CAPACITY				
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Stock / Small Farm Pond	2	22.0	20.0	24.0	529
Irrigation	2	24.0	20.0	28.0	202
Water Supply	1	9.0	9.0	9.0	148
Unknown	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Hydroelectric	1	50.0	50.0	50.0	6,460
TOTAL	7				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 34 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	53	9,433	6,429
TOTAL	53		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 34 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	1	151	13	1,010	86	1,757
% SECTION	0.1%	8.6%	0.7%	57.5%	4.9%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 34 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS
Belgrade	1988 - 2003	20
Bozeman	1990 - 1999	9
Three Forks	1989 - 2003	5
Toston	1991 - 2002	3
Townsend	1989 - 2003	24
Wilsall	1992 - 2000	2
Winston	1993 - 1998	3

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

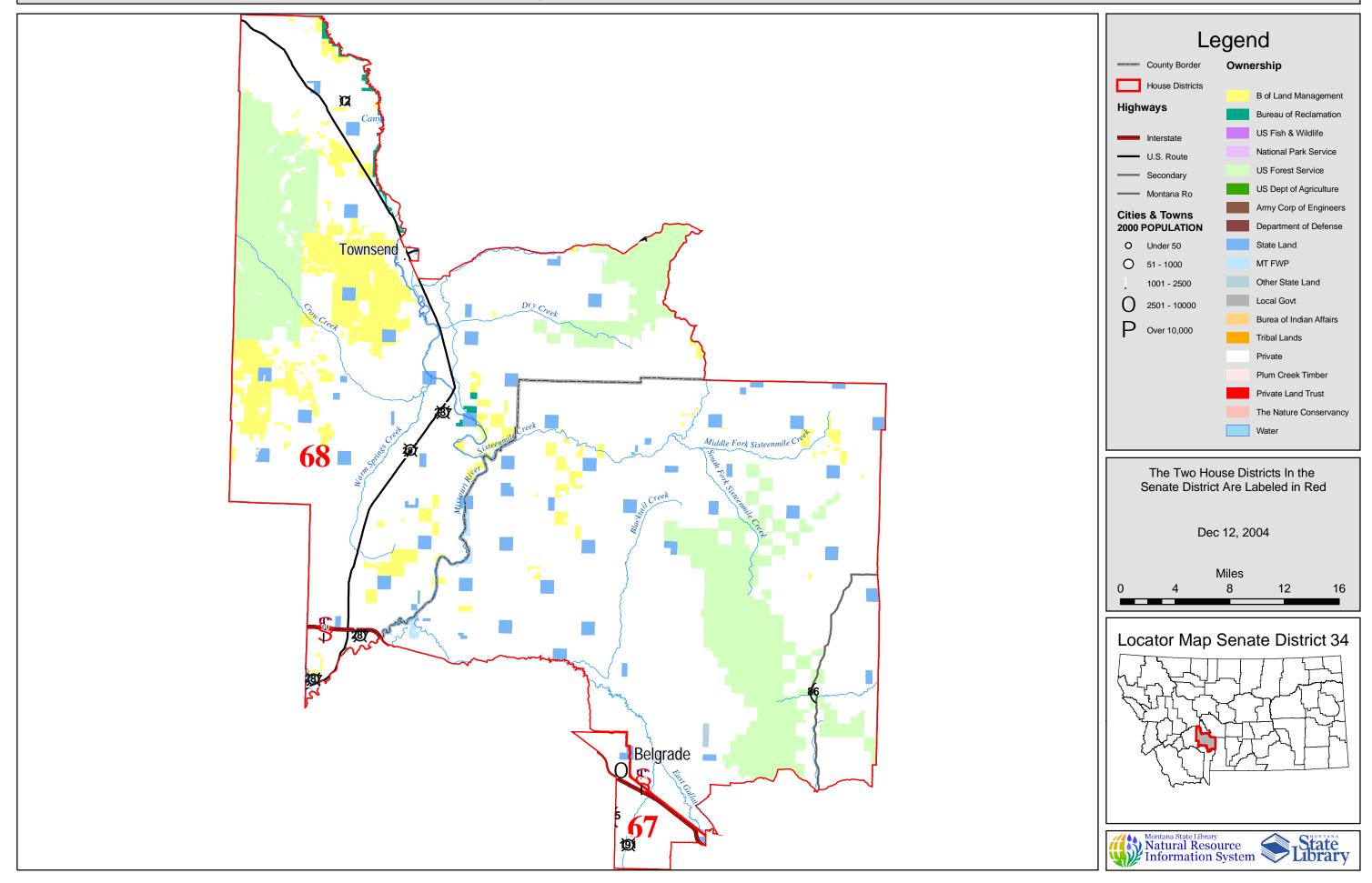
SENATE DISTRICT 34 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT
Abandoned Mines	187
Remediation Response	10

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
- 2) Land ownership information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Montana State Library's Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various government agencies. Much of the public land ownership information was originally digitized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from 1:100,000 scale BLM maps. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 3) Conservation easement information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various public agencies and various private land trusts. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 4) Private land agricultural use was derived using the state Cadastral (parcel) GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2003.
- 5) Population figures are based on the 2000 census data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Senate district population estimates include the total population of all census blocks the district touches, resulting, in some cases, in a slight over-estimate of the district's population.
- 6) School information is from a GIS layer created by the Department of Administration's GIS Bureau as part of a Homeland Security critical infrastructure project. This data was last updated in May of 2004.
- 7) Poverty and housing unit data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, based on the 2000 Census.
- 8) Groundwater well information is from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Groundwater Information Center (GWIC). This data was last updated in July of 2004.
- 9) Water rights information is from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 10) Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.
- 11) Public water supply data are from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This data was last updated in February of 2002.
- 12) Noxious weed distribution data is from the Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. This data was collected in 1998-1999.
- 13) Leaking underground storage tank data is from the DEQ's Petroleum Release Section, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 14) Abandoned mine data is from DEQ's Abandoned Mine Section, Remediation Division. Remediation response site data is from DEQ's Site Response and Federal Superfund Sections, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.

Senate District 34 Land Ownership



District 35



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Gary Perry (R) 3325 W Cedar Meadow Ln. Manhattan, MT 59741-8240

House District 69 Representative Jack Wells (R) 150 Coulee Dr. Bozeman, MT 59715-7717

House District 70 Representative Roger Koopman (R) 811 S Tracy Ave. Bozeman, MT 59715



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THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
- 19.1% of children age 17 and under live in poverty (2002)
- 31.2% of female-headed families with children live in poverty (2002)
- 11,049 babies were born in 2002
- 32.8% of all births in 2001 were to unmarried women
- 15.65% of all births in 2001 were to women with fewer than 12 years of education
- \$35,754 was the estimated salary for public school teachers in 2003 (ranking 46th nationally)
- 19.3 deaths per 100,000 of the population were determined suicides in 2001 (ranking 2nd nationally)

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States

The motor fuel sales tax revenue of \$210 per capita ranks highest in the nation (2002)

There are 468 hospital beds per 100,000 population ranking 4th nationally (2002)

- 13 AIDS cases were reported in 2003 (200 total AIDS-related deaths through 2001)
- 21 animal rabies cases were reported in 2003
- 5,000 new cancer cases were reported in 2004
- 15.2% of all Montanans lacked health insurance in 2002

More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

Montana ranks second nationally for military veterans as a percent of population (16.2% in 2000)

There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

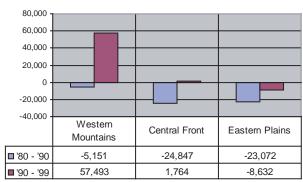
As of 11/06/04 eight soldiers from Montana have died and 59 were wounded in action in Afganistan and Iraq

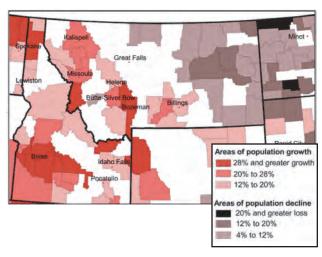
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
- #2 F.I.R.E., other than depos. + \$223 mil. + 96%
- #3 Special trade contractors + \$197 mil. + 67%
- #4 Business services + \$177 mil. + 85%
- #5 Engineering & mgmt services + \$127 mil. + 69%
- #6 Eating & drinking places + \$106 mil. + 41%
- #7 Auto dealers/service stations + \$91 mil. + 44%
- #8 Social services + \$90 mil. +117%
- #9 General building contractors + \$78 mil. + 54%

Declining Sub-Sectors

#6 U.S. Military - \$14 mil. - 6%

#5 Coal mining - \$18 mil. - 20%

#4 Trucking & warehousing - \$21 mil. - 7%

#3 Railroads - \$ 28 mil. - 13%

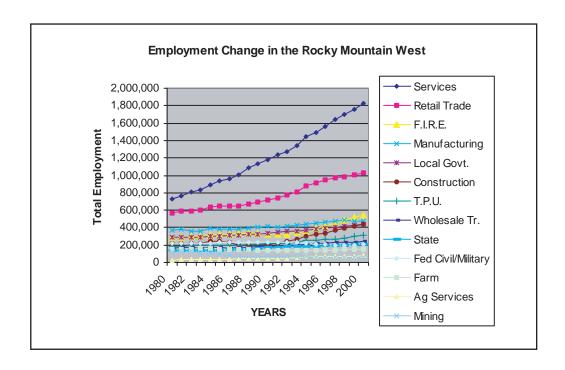
#2 Lumber & wood prod. - \$48 mil. - 15%

#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

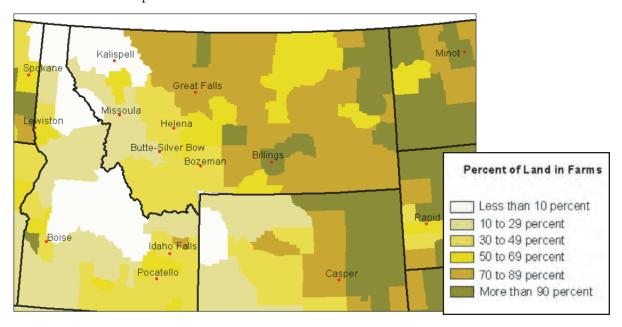


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.



"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

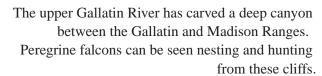
All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Mountain forests provide habitat for the Northern Goshawk, a large bird of prey. Goshawks sometimes enter the Gallatin Valley during winter to roost in trees or thickets.





Beth Smith

The Slender Indian Paintbrush, a distinctive plant of the Madison and Gallatin Mountains, can be found along spring creeks in the Gallatin Canyon.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 35

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 35 is 1,593.1 square miles in size, or about 1.08% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 35 ranks number 25 in size.

Land Ownership ²

STATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

NATE DISTRICT 35 OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
U.S. Forest Service	867	54.39%
Private	550	34.53%
National Park Service	100	6.26%
State Trust Land	37	2.33%
Water	20	1.27%
Other State Land	16	1.00%
Bureau of Land Management	2	0.12%
Local Government	2	0.09%
TOTAL	1,594	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 35 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
The Nature Conservancy	63.5	85.70%
Montana Land Reliance	6.7	9.04%
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	3.1	4.18%
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	0.4	0.54%
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	0.4	0.54%
TOTAL	74.1	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 35 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
163,910	41,629	80	48,499	39,849	2,863	840
55.1%	14.0%	0.0%	16.3%	13.4%	1.0%	0.3%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATIO	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE D	SENATE DISTRICT 35 POPULATION:								
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER			
1990	16181	15933	9	133	70	36			
2000	20649	20080	39	133	80	317			
Change	4468 (27.6%)	4147 (26.%)	30 (333.3%)	0 (.%)	10 (14.3%)	281 (780.6%)			

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 35 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE	
PUBLIC	9	7	4	1	0	
PRIVATE	0	0	0	1	0	

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 35 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Gallatin	\$39,592	67,831	6,808	10.0%

Housing Units for Counties in this District $\,^7$

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 35 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Gallatin	29,661	31,507	6.2%	

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 35 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	3,477	54.80%	80	
1990-1999	2,009	31.66%	111	
2000-2004	859	13.54%	133	
TOTAL	6,345			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 35 WATER RIGHTS:

SENATE DISTRICT 35 WATER RIGHTS:						
TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL				
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	3,395	46.89%				
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	3,351	46.28%				
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	280	3.87%				
EXEMPT RIGHT	163	2.25%				
WATER RESERVATION WATER RIGHT	25	0.35%				
RESERVED CLAIM	13	0.18%				
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	7	0.10%				
IRRIGATION DISTRICTS	6	0.08%				
TOTAL	7,240					

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 35 DA	STORAGE CAPACITY				
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Other	2	22.5	22.0	23.0	368
Irrigation	2	70.0	15.0	125.0	12,873
Unknown	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Stock / Small Farm Pond	1	8.0	8.0	8.0	70
Hydroelectric	1	88.0	88.0	88.0	525,620
TOTAL	7				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 35 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	92	8,960	12,146
Surface Water	1	25,680	10,000
Purchased	1	0	30
TOTAL	94		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 35 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	5	61	2	689	16	1,726
% SECTION	N 0.3%	3.5%	0.1%	39.9%	0.9%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 35 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Amersterdam	1991 - 1991	1	
Belgrade	1990 - 2000	8	
Big Sky	1992 - 1998	5	
Bozeman	1990 - 1998	11	
Gallatin Gatew	1991 - 1995	4	
Manhattan	1985 - 1998	10	
Three Forks	1989 - 1994	11	
West Yellowst	1990 - 2000	25	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

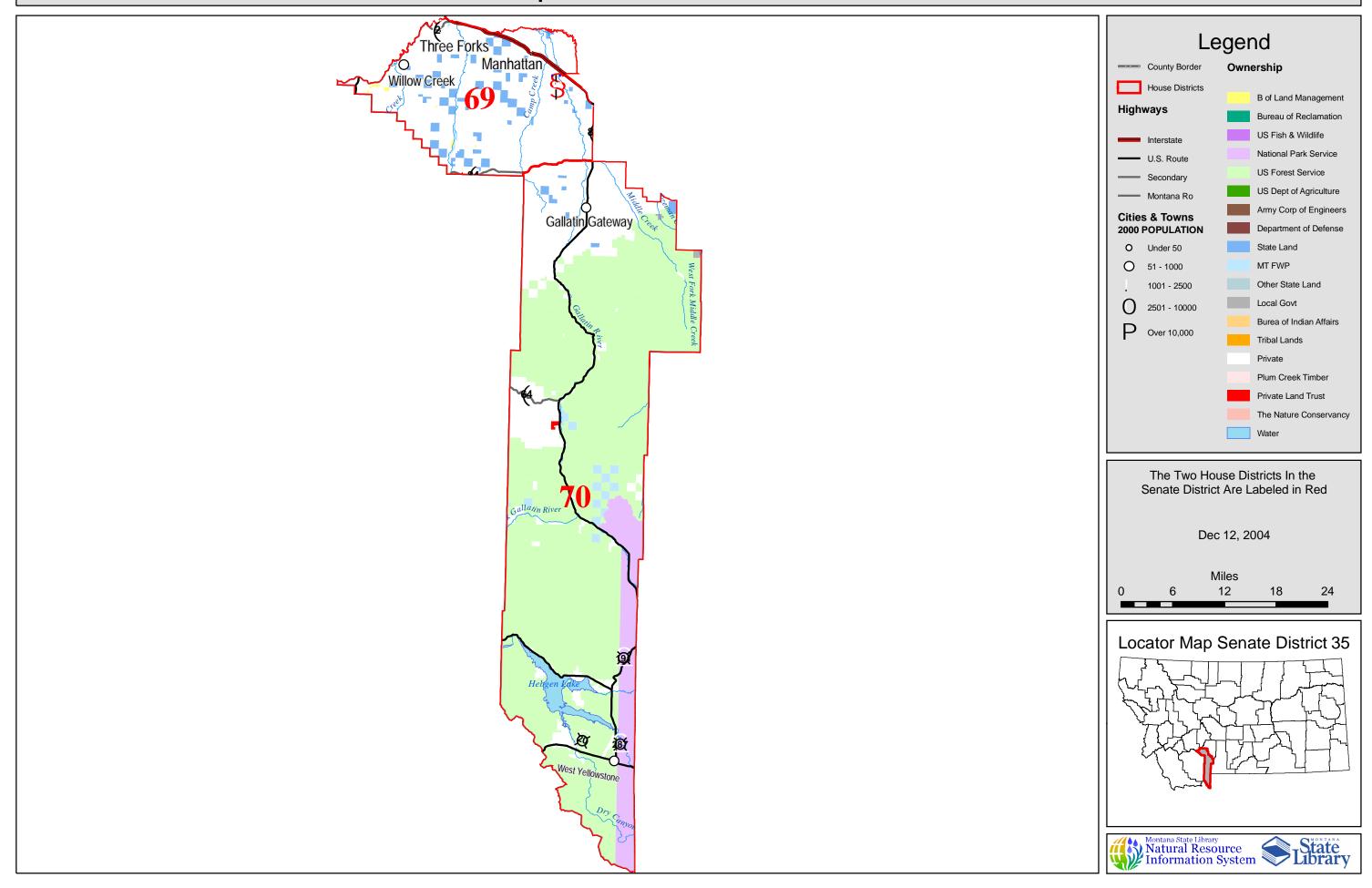
SENATE DISTRICT 35 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT
Abandoned Mines	17
Remediation Response	10

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Senate District 35 Land Ownership



District 36



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Bill Tash (R) 240 Vista Dr. Dillon, MT 59725-3111

House District 71 Representative Diane Rice (R) PO Box 216 Harrison, MT 59735-0216

House District 72 Representative Debby Barrett (R) 17600 MT Highway 324 Dillon, MT 59725-9657



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THE

MONTANA INDEX

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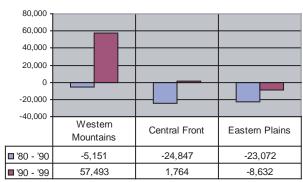
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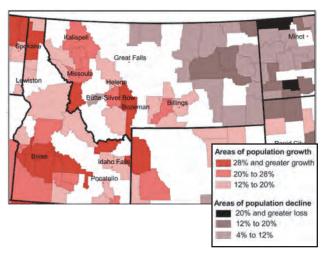
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There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
- #2 F.I.R.E., other than depos. + \$223 mil. + 96%
- #3 Special trade contractors + \$197 mil. + 67%
- #4 Business services + \$177 mil. + 85%
- #5 Engineering & mgmt services + \$127 mil. + 69%
- #6 Eating & drinking places + \$106 mil. + 41%
- #7 Auto dealers/service stations + \$91 mil. + 44%
- #8 Social services + \$90 mil. +117%
- #9 General building contractors + \$78 mil. + 54%

Declining Sub-Sectors

#6 U.S. Military - \$14 mil. - 6%

#5 Coal mining - \$18 mil. - 20%

#4 Trucking & warehousing - \$21 mil. - 7%

#3 Railroads - \$ 28 mil. - 13%

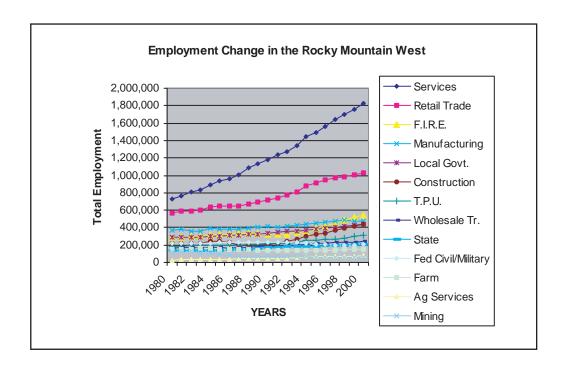
#2 Lumber & wood prod. - \$48 mil. - 15%

#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

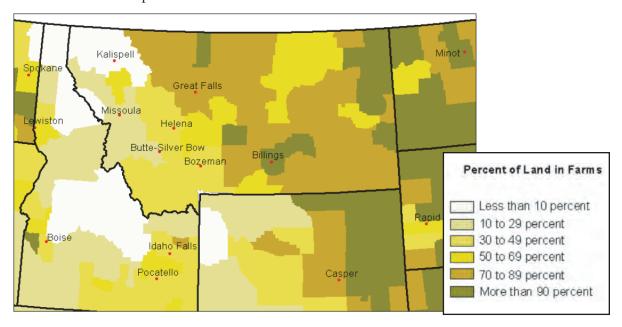


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.



"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

District Wildlife Highlights

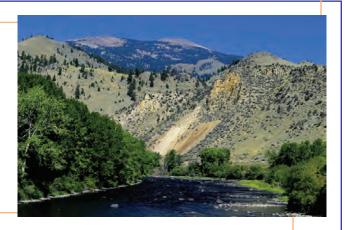
Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



The outstanding sagebrush habitats of southwest Montana support a diversity of sage-adapted wildlife, including the Pygmy rabbit.

The Big Hole River provides some of the finest fish habitat and sport fishing opportunities in the state.





The beautiful Sitka Columbine grows in open forests of the Centennial and Beaverhead Mountains.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 36

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 36 is 9,303.7 square miles in size, or about 6.33% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 36 ranks number 4 in size.

Land Ownership ²

STATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	3,478	37.39%
U.S. Forest Service	3,429	36.86%
Bureau of Land Management	1,442	15.50%
State Trust Land	744	8.00%
Other State Land	78	0.84%
Fish and Wildlife Service	63	0.67%
Water	35	0.38%
Other Federal	32	0.35%
National Park Service	1	0.01%
TOTAL	9,302	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 36 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
The Nature Conservancy	170.1	40.69%
Montana Land Reliance	158.7	37.97%
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	57.9	13.85%
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	12.0	2.87%
US Fish and Wildlife Service	11.5	2.75%
Ducks Unlimited	4.7	1.12%
Private Land Trusts	2.2	0.53%
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	0.9	0.22%
TOTAL	418.0	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 36 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD	
1,734,141	235,782	9	30,787	114,649	35,762	2,267	
80.5%	10.9%	0.0%	1.4%	5.3%	1.7%	0.1%	

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATION	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE D	ISTRICT 36 POP	PULATION:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	18275	17926	9	187	50	103
2000	19442	18721	24	216	49	432
Change	1167 (6.4%)	795 (4.4%)	15 (166.7%)	29 (15.5%)	-1 (-2.%)	329 (319.4%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 36 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE
PUBLIC	7	7	7	8	2

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{\,7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 36 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Beaverhead	\$30,499	9,202	1,307	14.2%
Jefferson	\$43,283	10,049	955	9.5%
Madison	\$31,457	6,851	838	12.2%

Housing Units for Counties in this District ⁷

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 36 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Beaverhead	4,571	4,554	-0.4%	
Jefferson	4,199	4,176	-0.5%	
Madison	4,668	4,633	-0.7%	

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 36 WATER WELLS:

1990-1999 2,252 29.34% 137 2000-2004 1,006 13.11% 165	YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)
2000-2004 1,006 13.11% 165	Pre-1990	4,418	57.56%	82
2000 2001	1990-1999	2,252	29.34%	137
TOTAL 7,676	2000-2004	1,006	13.11%	165
	TOTAL	7,676		

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 36 WATER RIGHTS:		
TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	13,333	73.30%
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	4,021	22.11%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	311	1.71%
EXEMPT RIGHT	291	1.60%
RESERVED CLAIM	147	0.81%
WATER RESERVATION WATER RIGHT	36	0.20%
IRRIGATION DISTRICTS	34	0.19%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	11	0.06%
STOCKWATER PERMIT	6	0.03%
TOTAL	18,190	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 36 DAMS:					STORAGE CAPACITY
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Irrigation	48	28.1	7.0	148.0	564,863
Unknown	20	2.5	0.0	13.0	2,528
Stock / Small Farm Pond	15	13.1	10.0	20.0	1,718
Recreation	3	35.7	10.0	52.0	751
Water Supply	1	30.0	30.0	30.0	300
Hydroelectric	1	39.0	39.0	39.0	42,053
TOTAL	88				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 36 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	96	9,815	9,252
Surface Water	1	4	50
Purchased	1	0	25
TOTAL	98		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 36 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	73	758	22	1,633	50	9,608
% SECTION	0.8%	7.9%	0.2%	17.0%	0.5%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks 13

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 36 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Alder	1991 - 1998	6	
Big Sky	1998 - 1998	1	
Cameron	1991 - 1999	7	
Cardwell	1992 - 1993	2	
Dell	2000 - 2000	1	
Dillon	1986 - 2003	58	
Ennis	1989 - 2004	29	
Gallatin Gatew	1994 - 1994	1	
Glen	1992 - 1993	2	
Grant	1991 - 1991	1	
Harrison	1993 - 1994	2	
Jackson	1993 - 2001	2	
Lakeview	1990 - 1994	2	
Lima	1992 - 1999	8	
Mc Allister	1998 - 1998	1	
Norris	1991 - 1995	3	
Sheridan	1990 - 1994	3	
Silver Star	1994 - 1994	1	
Twin Bridges	1991 - 1999	10	
Virginia City	1990 - 1990	1	
Whitehall	1990 - 2000	12	
Wisdom	1991 - 2002	5	
Wise River	1998 - 1998	1	

12

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

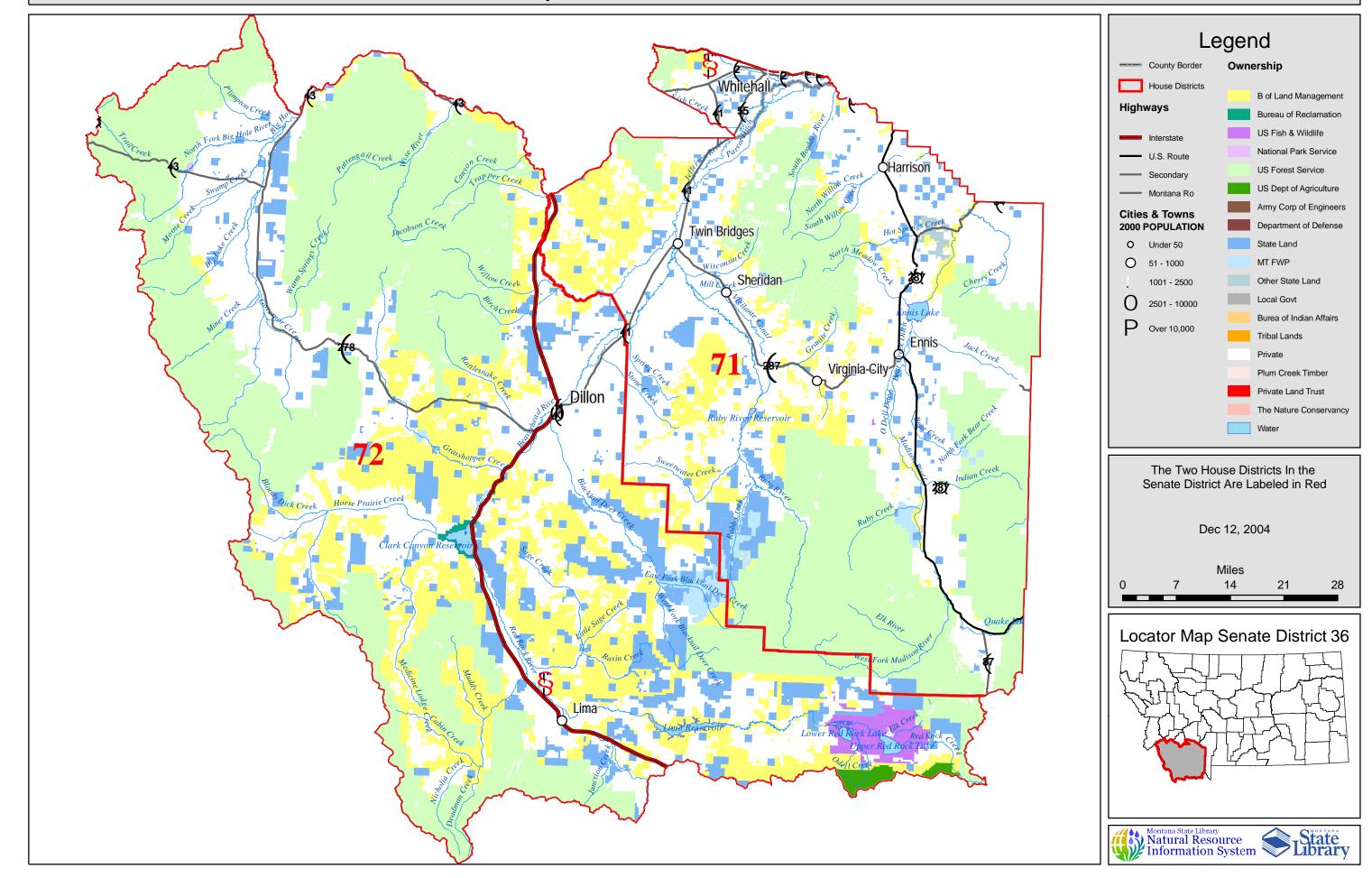
There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.
SENATE DISTRICT 36 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Abandoned Mines	915	
Remediation Response	38	

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Senate District 36 Land Ownership



Senate 37 District

37

2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Steve Gallus (R) 2319 Harvard Ave. Butte, MT 59701-3854

House District 73
Representative Art Noonan (D)
1621 Whitman
Butte, MT 59701

House District 74

Representative George Groesbeck (D)

2214 Ottawa St., Ste. B

Butte, MT 59701



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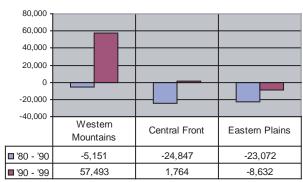
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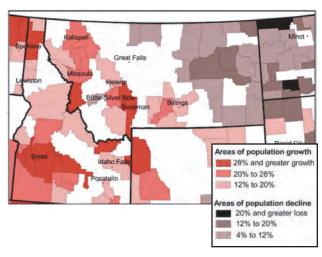
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SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
- #2 F.I.R.E., other than depos. + \$223 mil. + 96%
- #3 Special trade contractors + \$197 mil. + 67%
- #4 Business services + \$177 mil. + 85%
- #5 Engineering & mgmt services + \$127 mil. + 69%
- #6 Eating & drinking places + \$106 mil. + 41%
- #7 Auto dealers/service stations + \$91 mil. + 44%
- #8 Social services + \$90 mil. +117%
- #9 General building contractors + \$78 mil. + 54%

Declining Sub-Sectors

#6 U.S. Military - \$14 mil. - 6%

#5 Coal mining - \$18 mil. - 20%

#4 Trucking & warehousing - \$21 mil. - 7%

#3 Railroads - \$ 28 mil. - 13%

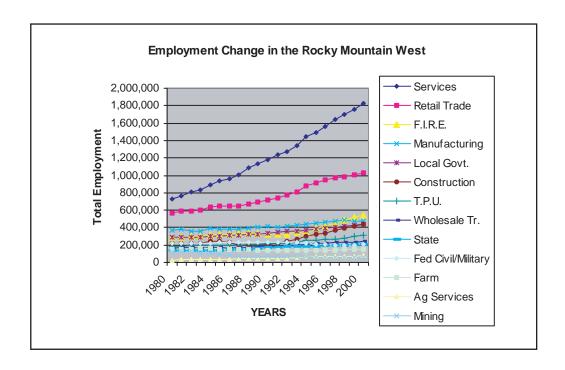
#2 Lumber & wood prod. - \$48 mil. - 15%

#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

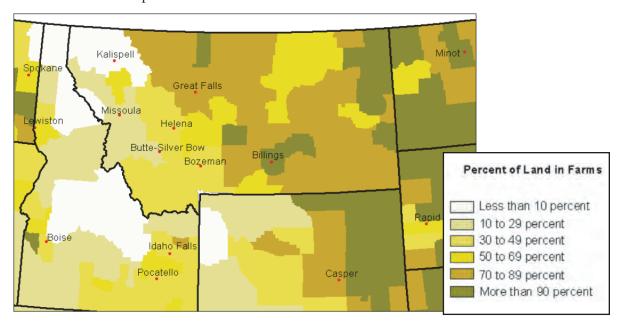


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.

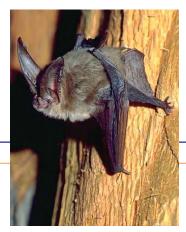


"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

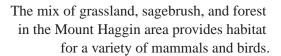
All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Abandoned mines around Butte provide valuable habitat for many bat species, including the rare Townsend's Big-Eared Bat. One bat can eat between 600 and 1,000 flying insects in just an hour.







The tiny, colorful mealy primrose grows in Warm Springs canyon. This is one of Montana's many rare plants that benefit from grazing, which reduces taller competing vegetation.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 37

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 37 is 554.1 square miles in size, or about 0.38% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 37 ranks number 31 in size.

Land Ownership ²

STATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

NATE DISTRICT 37 OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
U.S. Forest Service	240	43.27%
Private	202	36.45%
Bureau of Land Management	72	12.95%
Other State Land	22	3.90%
State Trust Land	19	3.43%
TOTAL	554	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 37 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Montana Land Reliance	2.6	86.67%
The Nature Conservancy	0.4	13.33%
TOTAL	3.0	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 37 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
134,836	6,805	0	0	20,180	3,073	457
81.5%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	12.2%	1.9%	0.3%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATIO	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE D	ISTRICT 37 POI	PULATION:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	18828	18468	14	203	74	69
2000	19334	18688	21	257	85	283
Change	506 (2.7%)	220 (1.2%)	7 (50.%)	54 (26.6%)	11 (14.9%)	214 (310.1%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 37 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE	
PUBLIC	5	1	0	2	1	
PRIVATE	0	0	0	1	0	

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 37 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Silver Bow	\$31,284	34,606	4,711	13.6%

Housing Units for Counties in this District $\,^7$

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 37 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Silver Bow	16,171	16,108	-0.4%	

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 37 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	1,381	58.07%	77	
1990-1999	806	33.89%	109	
2000-2004	191	8.03%	129	
TOTAL	2,378			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 37 WATER RIGHTS:

COUNT	% OF TOTAL
1,113	52.97%
875	41.65%
40	1.90%
33	1.57%
22	1.05%
14	0.67%
2	0.10%
2	0.10%
2,101	
	1,113 875 40 33 22 14 2

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 37 DA	MS:				STORAGE CAPACITY
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Water Supply	2	75.0	49.0	101.0	1,460
Stock / Small Farm Pond	2	25.0	20.0	30.0	139
Unknown	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Other	1	47.0	47.0	47.0	815
Irrigation	1	15.0	15.0	15.0	67
TOTAL	7				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 37 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	20	80	12,910
Purchased	7	230	9,180
Surface Water	1	38,000	0
TOTAL	28		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 37 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	88	1	289	16	630
% SECTION	14.0%	0.2%	45.9%	2.5%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 37 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Butte	1989 - 1999	36	
Divide	1990 - 1990	1	
Melrose	1993 - 1999	2	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

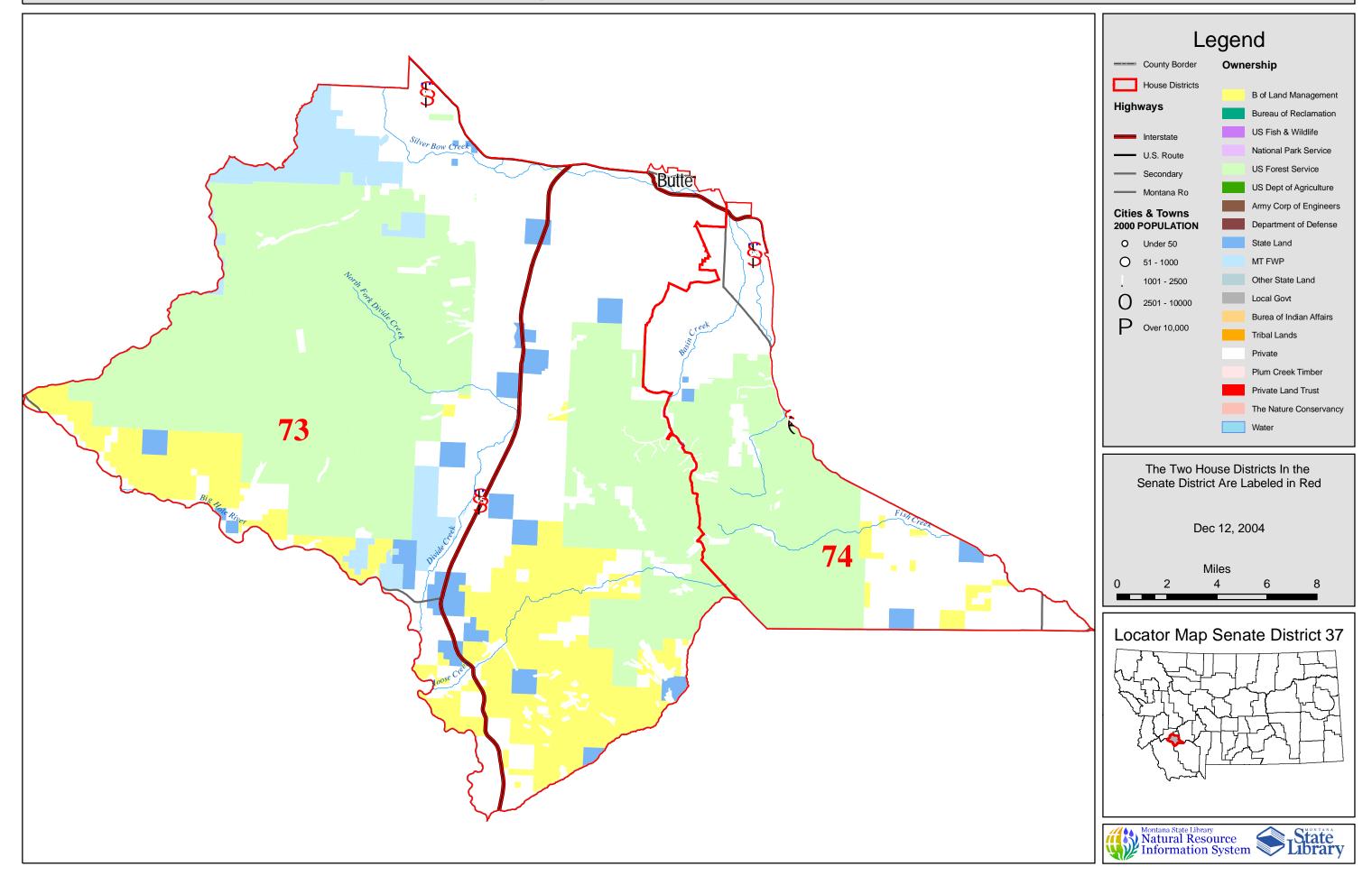
SENATE DISTRICT 37 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Abandoned Mines	128	
Remediation Response	14	

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
- 2) Land ownership information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Montana State Library's Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various government agencies. Much of the public land ownership information was originally digitized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from 1:100,000 scale BLM maps. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 3) Conservation easement information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various public agencies and various private land trusts. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 4) Private land agricultural use was derived using the state Cadastral (parcel) GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2003.
- 5) Population figures are based on the 2000 census data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Senate district population estimates include the total population of all census blocks the district touches, resulting, in some cases, in a slight over-estimate of the district's population.
- 6) School information is from a GIS layer created by the Department of Administration's GIS Bureau as part of a Homeland Security critical infrastructure project. This data was last updated in May of 2004.
- 7) Poverty and housing unit data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, based on the 2000 Census.
- 8) Groundwater well information is from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Groundwater Information Center (GWIC). This data was last updated in July of 2004.
- 9) Water rights information is from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 10) Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.
- 11) Public water supply data are from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This data was last updated in February of 2002.
- 12) Noxious weed distribution data is from the Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. This data was collected in 1998-1999.
- 13) Leaking underground storage tank data is from the DEQ's Petroleum Release Section, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 14) Abandoned mine data is from DEQ's Abandoned Mine Section, Remediation Division. Remediation response site data is from DEQ's Site Response and Federal Superfund Sections, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.

Senate District 37 Land Ownership



Senate District

47



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Vicki Cocchiarella (D) 535 Livingston Ave. Missoula, MT 59801-8003

House District 93
Representative Rosalie Buzzas (D)
233 University Ave.
Missoula, MT 59801-4351

House District 94
Representative Dave McAlpin (D)
800 Woodworth Ave.
Missoula, MT 59801-7046



Courtesy of

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THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
- 19.1% of children age 17 and under live in poverty (2002)
- 31.2% of female-headed families with children live in poverty (2002)
- 11,049 babies were born in 2002
- 32.8% of all births in 2001 were to unmarried women
- 15.65% of all births in 2001 were to women with fewer than 12 years of education
- \$35,754 was the estimated salary for public school teachers in 2003 (ranking 46th nationally)
- 19.3 deaths per 100,000 of the population were determined suicides in 2001 (ranking 2nd nationally)

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States

The motor fuel sales tax revenue of \$210 per capita ranks highest in the nation (2002)

There are 468 hospital beds per 100,000 population ranking 4th nationally (2002)

- 13 AIDS cases were reported in 2003 (200 total AIDS-related deaths through 2001)
- 21 animal rabies cases were reported in 2003
- 5,000 new cancer cases were reported in 2004
- 15.2% of all Montanans lacked health insurance in 2002

More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

Montana ranks second nationally for military veterans as a percent of population (16.2% in 2000)

There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

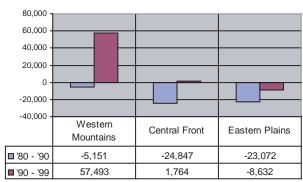
As of 11/06/04 eight soldiers from Montana have died and 59 were wounded in action in Afganistan and Iraq

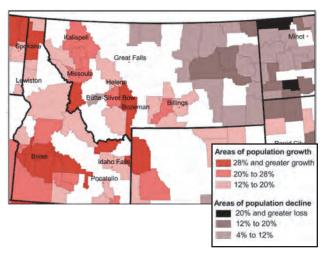
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

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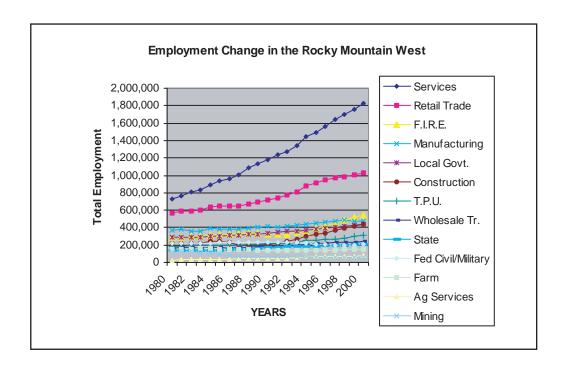
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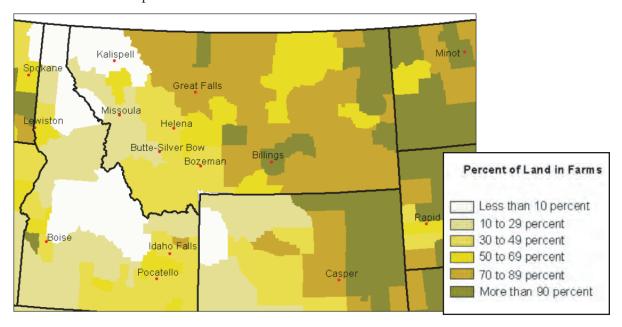


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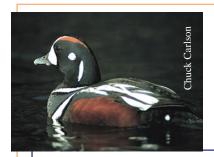


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District Wildlife Highlights

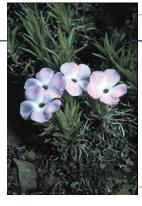
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The colorful Harlequin Duck breeds in fast-moving, clear mountain streams. Although Harlequin populations appear to be declining in many places, they still nest in Rattlesnake Creek, northeast of Missoula.

The summit of Waterworks Hill, where Missoula phlox was first discovered, supports a community of "cushion-plants" similar to vegetation usually found only above timber-line.





Missoula Phlox was first discovered near Missoula. This mat-forming plant grows on open, rocky limestone slopes. Missoula phlox was once considered for federal listing, until surveys by the Natural Heritage Program and others located a dozen new populations in western Montana.

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2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 47

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 47 is 40.2 square miles in size, or about 0.03% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 47 ranks number 39 in size.

Land Ownership ²

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OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
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All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

WNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	25	62.09%
Plum Creek Timber lands	6	13.97%
U.S. Forest Service	5	13.47%
State Trust Land	4	10.47%
TOTAL	40	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 47 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Five Valleys Land Trust	2.5	96.15%
Montana Land Reliance	0.1	3.85%
TOTAL	2.6	

Agricultural Use 4

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SENATE DISTRICT 47 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
5,810	320	5	0	9,170	38	58
37.7%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	59.5%	0.2%	0.4%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

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SENATE DISTRICT 47 POPULATION:						
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	20300	19500	56	383	316	45
2000	24519	23099	93	439	345	543
Change	4219 (20.8%)	3599 (18.5%)	37 (66.1%)	56 (14.6%)	29 (9.2%)	498 (1106.7%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 47 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE	
PUBLIC	4	1	2	0	2	
PRIVATE	1	0	0	0	0	

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 47 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Missoula	\$35,353	95,802	12,170	12.7%

Housing Units for Counties in this District $\,^7$

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 47 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Missoula	41,457	43,515	5.0%	

WATER

Water Well Development 8

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 47 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	265	52.89%	175	
1990-1999	148	29.54%	216	
2000-2004	88	17.56%	194	
TOTAL	501			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 47 WATER RIGHTS:

TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	283	55.17%
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	161	31.38%
EXEMPT RIGHT	35	6.82%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	30	5.85%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	3	0.58%
STOCKWATER PERMIT	1	0.19%
TOTAL	513	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 47 DAMS: DAM PURPOSE # DAMS AVG. HT. MIN. HT. MAX. HT. (ACRE/FEET) Irrigation 1 29.0 29.0 29.0 65 TOTAL 1

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 47 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	3	55,500	1,200
Purchased	1	0	30
TOTAL	4		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 47 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	50	36		63	6	63
% SECTION	N 79.4%	57.1%		100.0%	9.5%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks ¹³

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 47 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Missoula	1991 - 1998	15	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

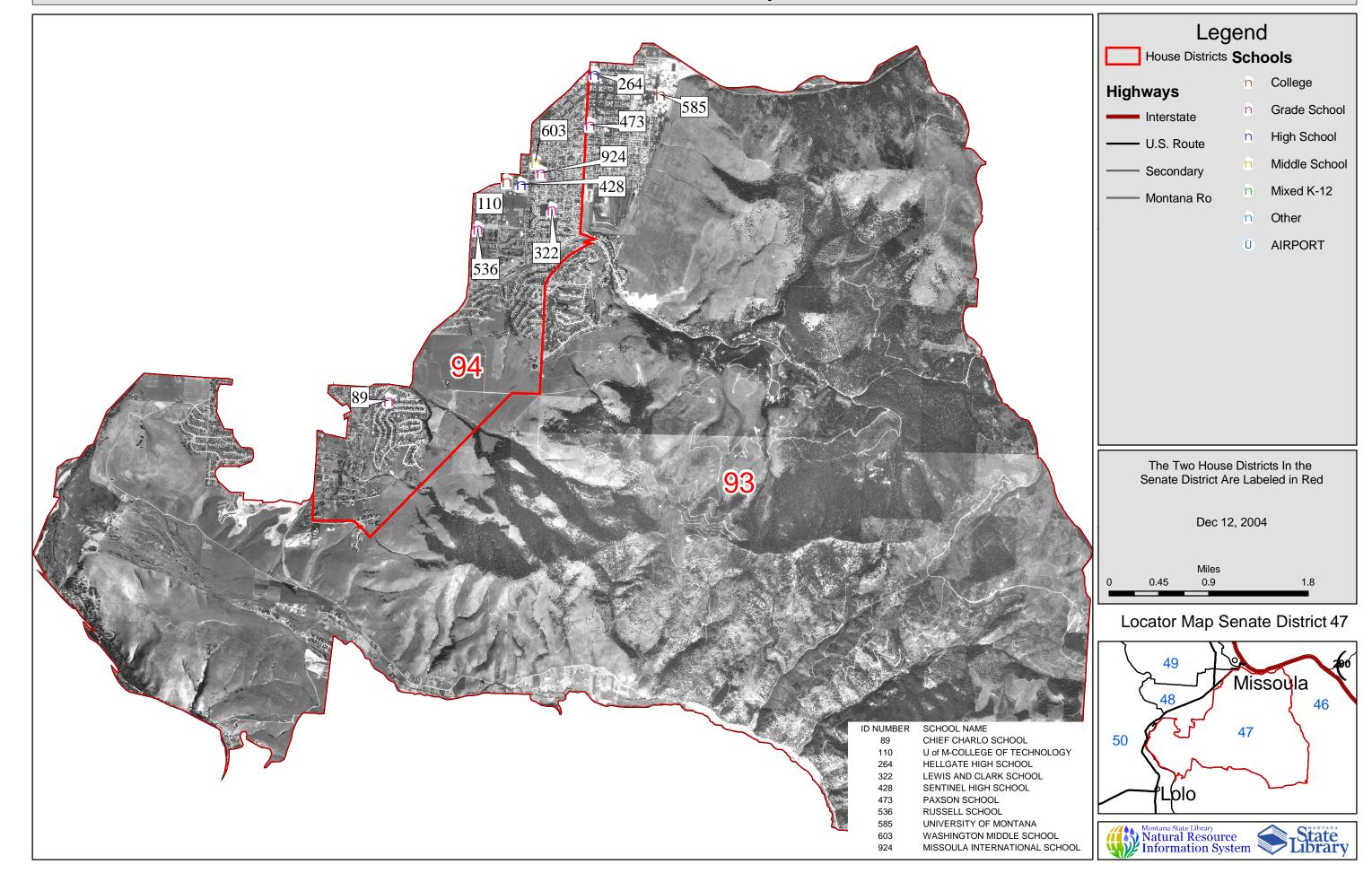
SENATE DISTRICT 47 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT
Remediation Response	1
Abandoned Mines	1

SOURCES

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Senate District 47 Aerial Photos with Schools/Airports



Senate District

46



2004

PREPARED FOR:

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Courtesy of

THE MONTANA STATE DIGITAL LIBRARY

1515 East 6th Avenue, Helena, MT 406-444-5374



THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
- 19.1% of children age 17 and under live in poverty (2002)
- 31.2% of female-headed families with children live in poverty (2002)
- 11,049 babies were born in 2002
- 32.8% of all births in 2001 were to unmarried women
- 15.65% of all births in 2001 were to women with fewer than 12 years of education
- \$35,754 was the estimated salary for public school teachers in 2003 (ranking 46th nationally)
- 19.3 deaths per 100,000 of the population were determined suicides in 2001 (ranking 2nd nationally)

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States

The motor fuel sales tax revenue of \$210 per capita ranks highest in the nation (2002)

There are 468 hospital beds per 100,000 population ranking 4th nationally (2002)

- 13 AIDS cases were reported in 2003 (200 total AIDS-related deaths through 2001)
- 21 animal rabies cases were reported in 2003
- 5,000 new cancer cases were reported in 2004
- 15.2% of all Montanans lacked health insurance in 2002

More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

Montana ranks second nationally for military veterans as a percent of population (16.2% in 2000)

There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

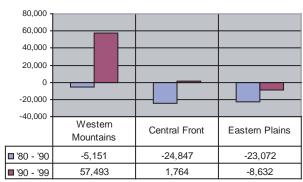
As of 11/06/04 eight soldiers from Montana have died and 59 were wounded in action in Afganistan and Iraq

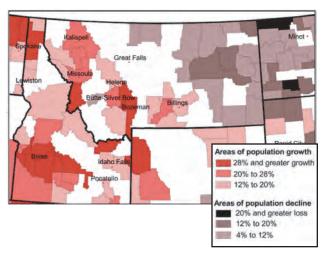
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
- #2 F.I.R.E., other than depos. + \$223 mil. + 96%
- #3 Special trade contractors + \$197 mil. + 67%
- #4 Business services + \$177 mil. + 85%
- #5 Engineering & mgmt services + \$127 mil. + 69%
- #6 Eating & drinking places + \$106 mil. + 41%
- #7 Auto dealers/service stations + \$91 mil. + 44%
- #8 Social services + \$90 mil. +117%
- #9 General building contractors + \$78 mil. + 54%

Declining Sub-Sectors

#6 U.S. Military - \$14 mil. - 6%

#5 Coal mining - \$18 mil. - 20%

#4 Trucking & warehousing - \$21 mil. - 7%

#3 Railroads - \$ 28 mil. - 13%

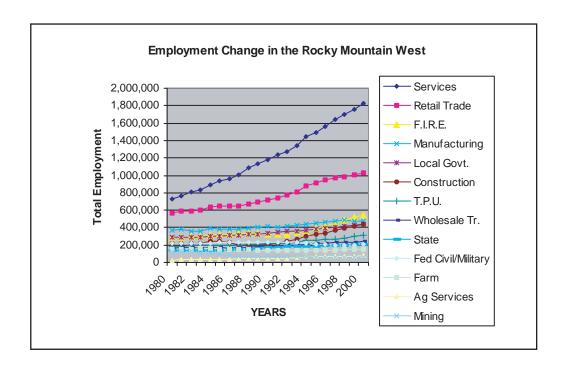
#2 Lumber & wood prod. - \$48 mil. - 15%

#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

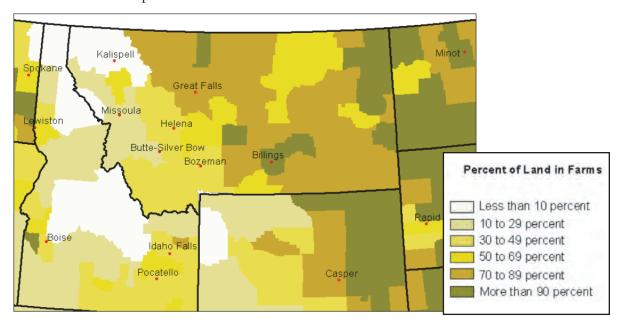


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.

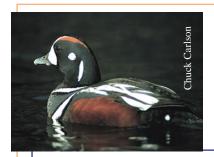


"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

District Wildlife Highlights

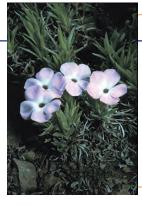
Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



The colorful Harlequin Duck breeds in fast-moving, clear mountain streams. Although Harlequin populations appear to be declining in many places, they still nest in Rattlesnake Creek, northeast of Missoula.

The summit of Waterworks Hill, where Missoula phlox was first discovered, supports a community of "cushion-plants" similar to vegetation usually found only above timber-line.





Missoula Phlox was first discovered near Missoula. This mat-forming plant grows on open, rocky limestone slopes. Missoula phlox was once considered for federal listing, until surveys by the Natural Heritage Program and others located a dozen new populations in western Montana.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 46

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 46 is 1,224. square miles in size, or about 0.83% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 46 ranks number 27 in size.

Land Ownership ²

ATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

SENATE DISTRICT 46 OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Plum Creek Timber lands	435	35.55%
U.S. Forest Service	383	31.31%
Private	230	18.79%
State Trust Land	83	6.82%
Other State Land	47	3.83%
Bureau of Land Management	33	2.67%
Water	8	0.65%
Private Conservation	5	0.38%
TOTAL	1,223	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 46 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
The Nature Conservancy	9.5	42.60%
Montana Land Reliance	6.7	30.04%
Five Valleys Land Trust	3.0	13.45%
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	2.9	13.00%
US Forest Service	0.2	0.90%
Flathead Land Trust	0.0	0.00%
TOTAL	22.3	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 46 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
54,424	5,429	0	1,012	372,836	4,637	715
12.4%	1.2%	0.0%	0.2%	84.9%	1.1%	0.2%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATIO	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE D	ISTRICT 46 POI	PULATION:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	15511	15187	14	200	67	43
2000	20453	19517	34	296	112	494
Change	4942 (31.9%)	4330 (28.5%)	20 (142.9%)	96 (48.%)	45 (67.2%)	451 (1048.8%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 46 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE	
PUBLIC	7	6	1	1	0	
PRIVATE	1	0	0	1	0	

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 46 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
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Housing Units for Counties in this District $\,^7$

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SENATE DISTRICT 46 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Missoula	41,457	43,515	5.0%	

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 46 WATER WELLS:

# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
2,090	65.91%	94	
1,079	34.03%	128	
2	0.06%	138	
3,171			
	2,090 1,079 2	2,090 65.91% 1,079 34.03% 2 0.06%	2,090 65.91% 94 1,079 34.03% 128 2 0.06% 138

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 46 WATER RIGHTS:

SENATE DISTRICT 40 WATER RIGHTS.		
TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	2,375	47.23%
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	2,354	46.81%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	162	3.22%
EXEMPT RIGHT	125	2.49%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	11	0.22%
STOCKWATER PERMIT	1	0.02%
IRRIGATION DISTRICTS	1	0.02%
TOTAL	5,029	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 46 DA	STORAGE CAPACITY				
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Irrigation	6	26.3	20.0	34.0	616
Stock / Small Farm Pond	1	25.0	25.0	25.0	140
Recreation	1	7.0	7.0	7.0	446
Hydroelectric	1	42.0	42.0	42.0	3,890
TOTAL	9				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 46 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	75	57,329	7,711
Surface Water	2	902	50
Purchased	1	0	30
TOTAL	78		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 46 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	711	163		1,205	50	1,364
% SECTION	52.1%	12.0%		88.3%	3.7%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks 13

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 46 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Bonner	1993 - 1993	1	
Clinton	1990 - 2002	7	
Condon	1990 - 2000	3	
Greenough	1993 - 1993	1	
Laurel	2003 - 2003	1	
Lolo	2003 - 2003	1	
Milltown	1996 - 2003	7	
Missoula	1989 - 2001	22	
Seeley Lake	1990 - 1999	13	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

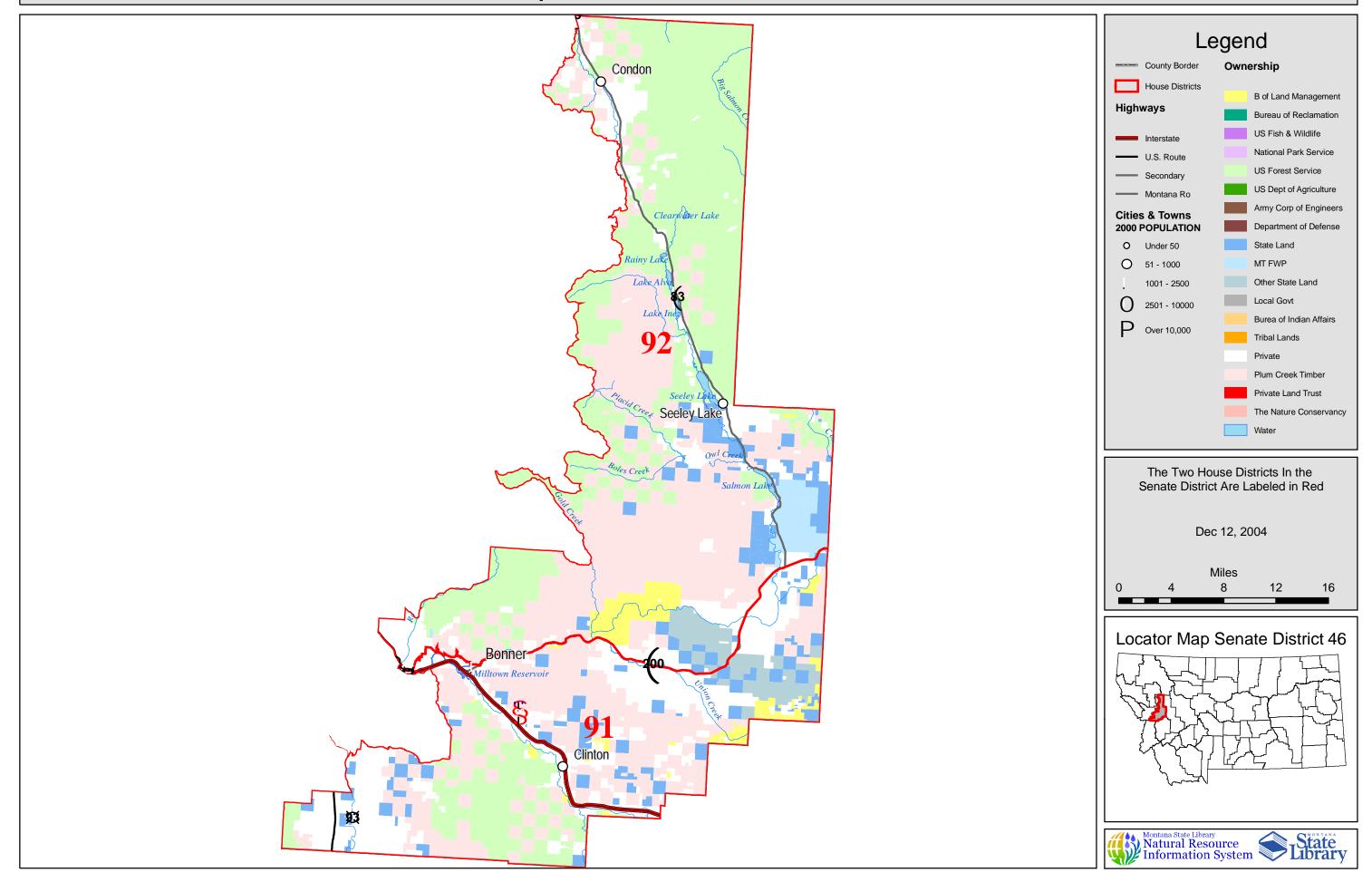
There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 46 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:		
SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Abandoned Mines	37	
Remediation Response	11	

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Senate District 46 Land Ownership



Senate 38 District



2004

PREPARED FOR:

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Representative Jim Keane (D)
2131 Wall St.
Butte, MT 59701-5527

House District 76

Representative Jon Sesso (D)

155 W. Granite

Butte, MT 59701-9256



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THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

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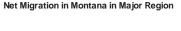
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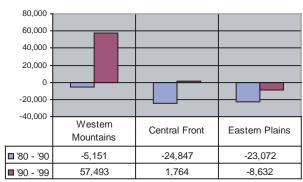
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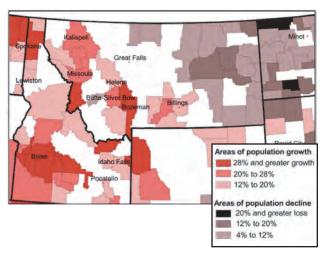
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Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

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Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
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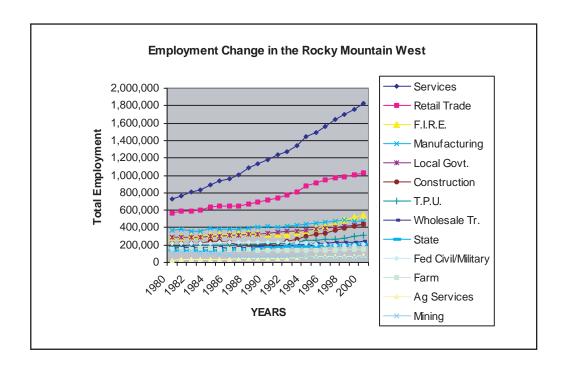
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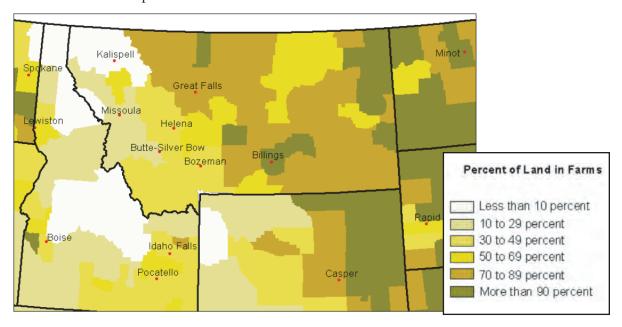


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At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.



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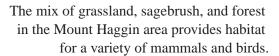
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Abandoned mines around Butte provide valuable habitat for many bat species, including the rare Townsend's Big-Eared Bat. One bat can eat between 600 and 1,000 flying insects in just an hour.







The tiny, colorful mealy primrose grows in Warm Springs canyon. This is one of Montana's many rare plants that benefit from grazing, which reduces taller competing vegetation.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 38

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 38 is 164.3 square miles in size, or about 0.11% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 38 ranks number 36 in size.

Land Ownership ²

STATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

SENATE DISTRICT 38 OWNERSHII		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	105	63.86%
U.S. Forest Service	57	34.92%
State Trust Land	2	1.22%
TOTAL	164	

Conservation Easements ³

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 38 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
45,574	990	0	0	9,676	517	137
80.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	17.0%	0.9%	0.2%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATION	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE D	ISTRICT 38 POP	PULATION:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	18521	17887	23	371	73	167
2000	19771	18627	36	522	79	507
Change	1250 (6.7%)	740 (4.1%)	13 (56.5%)	151 (40.7%)	6 (8.2%)	340 (203.6%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 38 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE
PUBLIC	3	1	2	0	1
PRIVATE	1	1	0	0	0

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District 7

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 38 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Silver Bow	\$31,284	34,606	4,711	13.6%

Housing Units for Counties in this District 7

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 38 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Silver Bow	16,171	16,108	-0.4%	

WATER

Water Well Development 8

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 38 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	311	51.49%	244	
1990-1999	228	37.75%	165	
2000-2004	65	10.76%	188	
TOTAL	604			
TOTAL	604			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 38 WATER RIGHTS:

TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	319	49.77%
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	292	45.55%
EXEMPT RIGHT	22	3.43%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	6	0.94%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	2	0.31%
TOTAL	641	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DIS	TRICT 38 DA	STORAGE CAPACITY				
DAM PURP	OSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Unknown		1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Stock / Small	Farm Pond	1	25.0	25.0	25.0	50
Other		1	625.0	625.0	625.0	7,200
TOTAL		3				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 38 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Purchased	3	50	60
Groundwater	2	97	50
Surface Water	1	38,000	0
TOTAL	6		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 38 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION		60		137	29	213
% SECTION	N	28.2%		64.3%	13.6%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks 13

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 38 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Butte	1989 - 2003	34	
Rocker	1997 - 1997	1	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

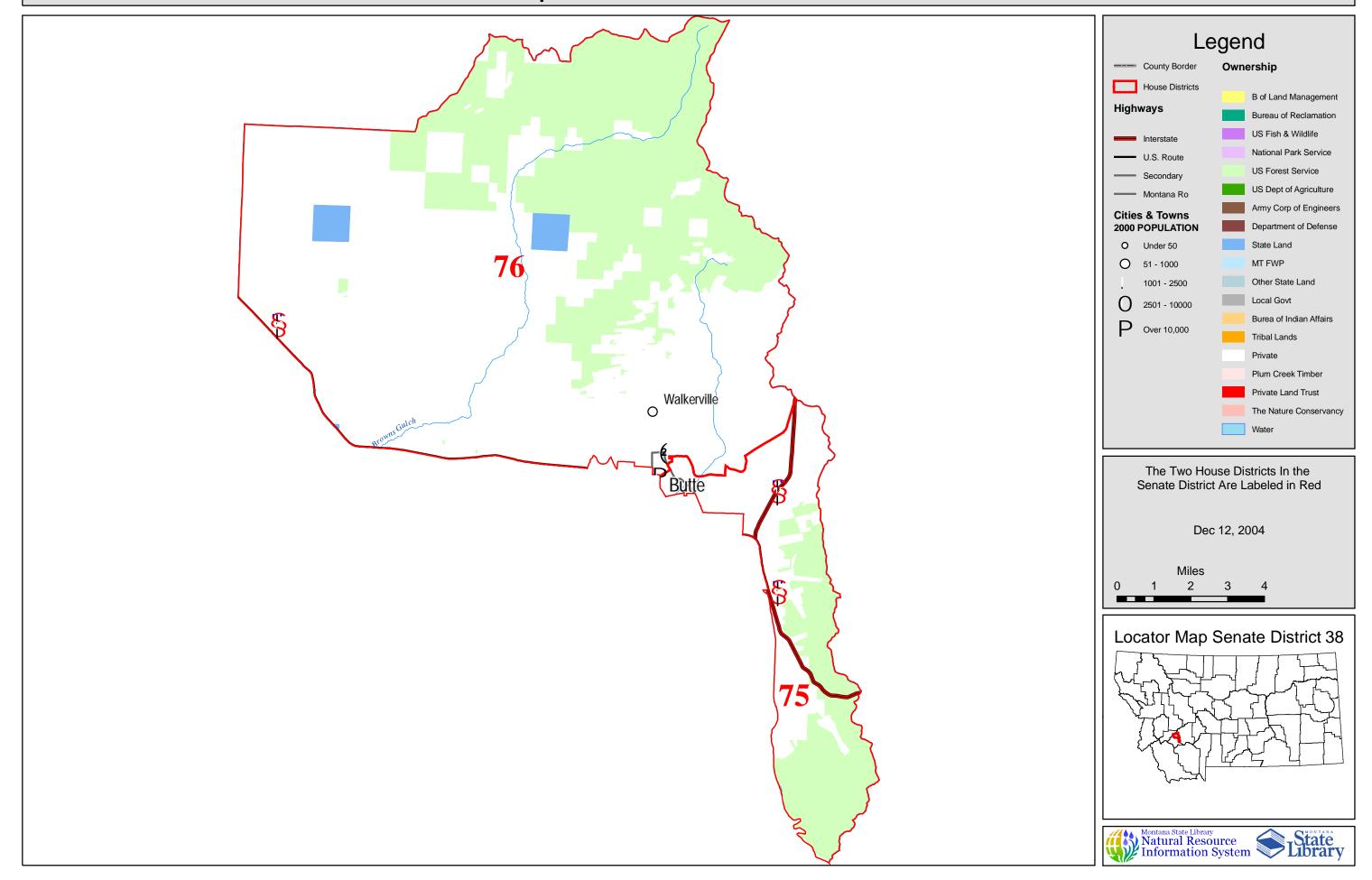
SENATE DISTRICT 38 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Abandoned Mines	131	
Remediation Response	12	

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
- 2) Land ownership information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Montana State Library's Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various government agencies. Much of the public land ownership information was originally digitized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from 1:100,000 scale BLM maps. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 3) Conservation easement information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various public agencies and various private land trusts. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 4) Private land agricultural use was derived using the state Cadastral (parcel) GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2003.
- 5) Population figures are based on the 2000 census data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Senate district population estimates include the total population of all census blocks the district touches, resulting, in some cases, in a slight over-estimate of the district's population.
- 6) School information is from a GIS layer created by the Department of Administration's GIS Bureau as part of a Homeland Security critical infrastructure project. This data was last updated in May of 2004.
- 7) Poverty and housing unit data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, based on the 2000 Census.
- 8) Groundwater well information is from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Groundwater Information Center (GWIC). This data was last updated in July of 2004.
- 9) Water rights information is from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 10) Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.
- 11) Public water supply data are from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This data was last updated in February of 2002.
- 12) Noxious weed distribution data is from the Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. This data was collected in 1998-1999.
- 13) Leaking underground storage tank data is from the DEQ's Petroleum Release Section, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 14) Abandoned mine data is from DEQ's Abandoned Mine Section, Remediation Division. Remediation response site data is from DEQ's Site Response and Federal Superfund Sections, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.

Senate District 38 Land Ownership



Senate 39 District



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Duane Grimes (R) 4 Hole in the Wall Clancy, MT 59634-9516

House District 77
Representative Scott Mendenhall (R)
214 Solomon Mountain Rd.
Clancy, MT 59634

House District 78

Representative Jill Cohenour (D)
2610 Colt Dr.

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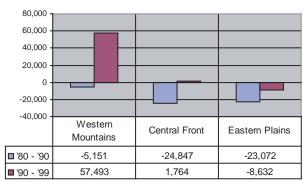
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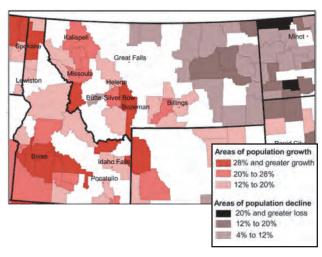
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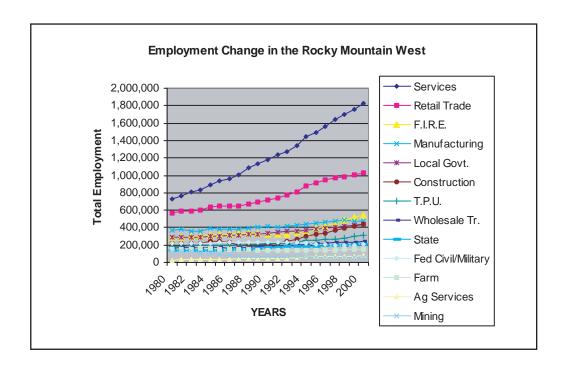
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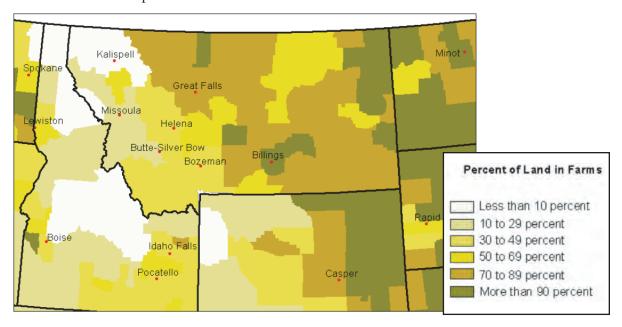


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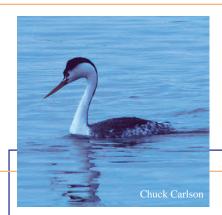


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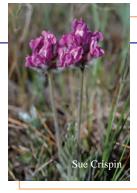
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Lake Helena is one of the few places in Montana where Clark's Grebes are known to nest. Populations of this handsome bird, named after Captain William Clark, declined greatly at the turn of the century when tens of thousands were killed for feathers. They have now recovered and can be found breeding in new areas not occupied before.

The Elkhorn Mountains provide important habitat for many wildlife species. Elkhorn Lake is a popular destination by trail.





Rabbit-foot Crazyweed adds intense color to Mount Helena's dry slopes in the early summer. This plant is unique to the region around Helena, where it is relatively common.

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2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 39

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 39 is 1,632.8 square miles in size, or about 1.11% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 39 ranks number 23 in size.

Land Ownership ²

STATEWIDE OWNERSHIP						
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT				
Private	83,679	56.95%				
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%				
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%				
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%				
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%				
All Others	7,889	5.37%				
TOTAL	146,924					

ENATE DISTRICT 39 OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
U.S. Forest Service	760	46.65%
Private	675	41.39%
Bureau of Land Management	144	8.85%
State Trust Land	39	2.41%
Other State Land	7	0.44%
Fish and Wildlife Service	3	0.16%
Water	2	0.10%
TOTAL	1,630	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 39 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	11.6	64.44%
Montana Land Reliance	5.0	27.78%
Prickly Pear Land Trust	1.0	5.56%
US Forest Service	0.3	1.67%
US Dept of Agriculture	0.1	0.56%
TOTAL	18.0	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 39 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD	
285,754	15,895	0	37,361	50,378	3,267	810	
72.6%	4.0%	0.0%	9.5%	12.8%	0.8%	0.2%	

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	STATEWIDE POPULATION:							
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER		
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635		
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515		
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)		

SENATE D	SENATE DISTRICT 39 POPULATION:								
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER			
1990	15510	15114	17	284	39	56			
2000	22392	21377	45	415	78	477			
Change	6882 (44.4%)	6263 (41.4%)	28 (164.7%)	131 (46.1%)	39 (100.%)	421 (751.8%)			

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 39 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE	
PUBLIC	7	4	1	0	0	
PRIVATE	0	0	1	0	0	

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{\,7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 39 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Jefferson	\$43,283	10,049	955	9.5%
Lewis and Clark	\$39,893	55,716	5,686	10.2%

Housing Units for Counties in this District $\,^7$

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 39 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Jefferson	4,199	4,176	-0.5%	
Lewis and Clark	25,692	25,842	0.6%	

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 39 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	2,279	53.76%	119	
1990-1999	1,321	31.16%	195	
2000-2004	639	15.07%	196	
TOTAL	4,239			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 39 WATER RIGHTS:

SENATE DISTRICT 39 WATER RIGHTS.		
TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	2,479	48.79%
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	2,301	45.29%
EXEMPT RIGHT	155	3.05%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	81	1.59%
RESERVED CLAIM	51	1.00%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	10	0.20%
WATER RESERVATION WATER RIGHT	3	0.06%
STOCKWATER PERMIT	1	0.02%
TOTAL	5,081	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 39 DAMS:					STORAGE CAPACITY
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Tailings	7	64.3	15.0	265.0	29,428
Water Supply	5	44.2	27.0	67.0	5,587
Unknown	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Stock / Small Farm Pond	2	11.5	8.0	15.0	183
Irrigation	2	33.0	29.0	37.0	21,550
Recreation	1	16.0	16.0	16.0	300
TOTAL	19				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 39 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	52	34,408	5,320
Surface Water	1	0	95
TOTAL	53		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 39 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	57	103	3	1,263	993	1,772
% SECTION	N 3.2%	5.8%	0.2%	71.3%	56.0%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 39 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Basin	1993 - 1999	4	
Boulder	1990 - 2003	13	
Butte	1993 - 1993	1	
Cardwell	1994 - 1994	1	
Clancy	1990 - 2003	11	
East Helena	1990 - 1995	6	
Helena	1990 - 2004	21	
Whitehall	1993 - 1996	3	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

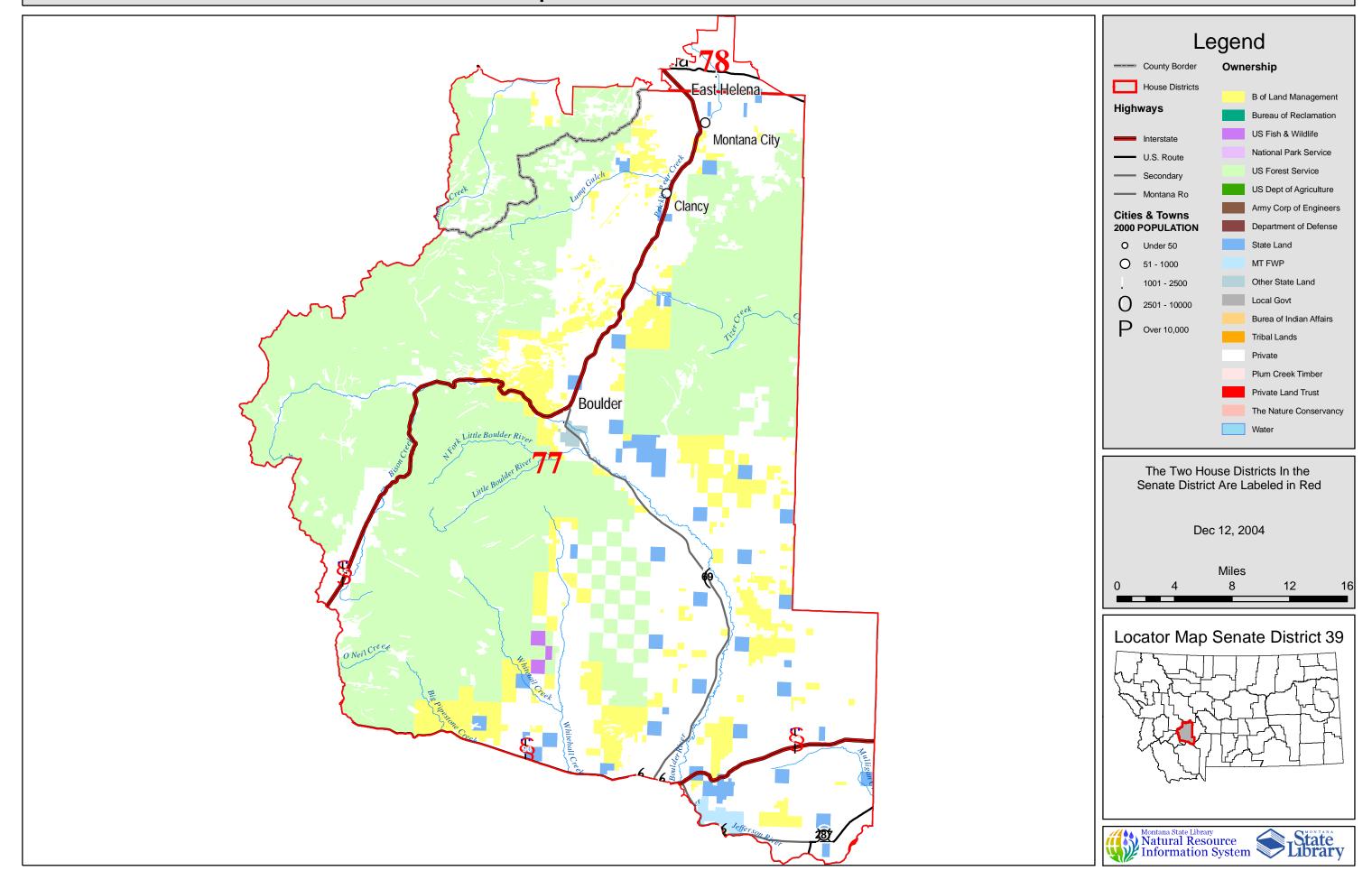
SENATE DISTRICT 39 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Abandoned Mines	628	
Remediation Response	22	

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
- 2) Land ownership information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Montana State Library's Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various government agencies. Much of the public land ownership information was originally digitized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from 1:100,000 scale BLM maps. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 3) Conservation easement information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various public agencies and various private land trusts. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 4) Private land agricultural use was derived using the state Cadastral (parcel) GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2003.
- 5) Population figures are based on the 2000 census data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Senate district population estimates include the total population of all census blocks the district touches, resulting, in some cases, in a slight over-estimate of the district's population.
- 6) School information is from a GIS layer created by the Department of Administration's GIS Bureau as part of a Homeland Security critical infrastructure project. This data was last updated in May of 2004.
- 7) Poverty and housing unit data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, based on the 2000 Census.
- 8) Groundwater well information is from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Groundwater Information Center (GWIC). This data was last updated in July of 2004.
- 9) Water rights information is from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 10) Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.
- 11) Public water supply data are from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This data was last updated in February of 2002.
- 12) Noxious weed distribution data is from the Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. This data was collected in 1998-1999.
- 13) Leaking underground storage tank data is from the DEQ's Petroleum Release Section, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 14) Abandoned mine data is from DEQ's Abandoned Mine Section, Remediation Division. Remediation response site data is from DEQ's Site Response and Federal Superfund Sections, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.

Senate District 39 Land Ownership



Senate District

40



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Mike Cooney (D) 713 Pyrite Ct. Helena, MT 59601-5877

House District 79
Representative Dave Gallik (D)
120 E Lyndale Ave.
Helena, MT 59601-4616

House District 80
Representative Mary Caferro (D)
P.O. Box 1036
Helena, MT 59624-1036



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MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
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Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
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College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
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Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

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More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

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There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

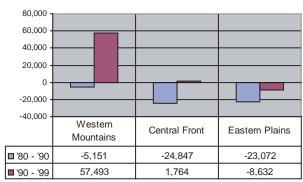
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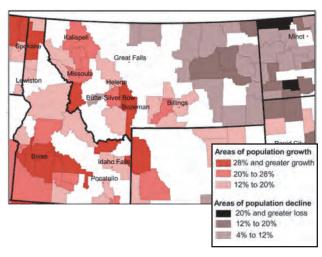
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

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Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
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- #9 General building contractors + \$78 mil. + 54%

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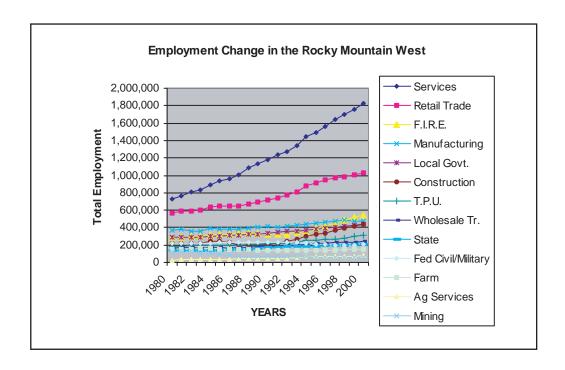
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Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

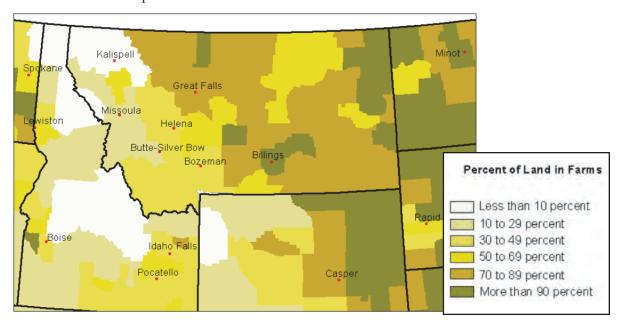


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.

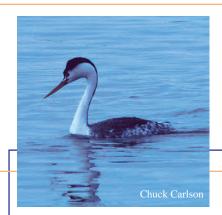


"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

District Wildlife Highlights

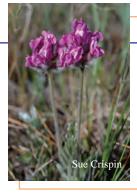
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Senate District



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Ken Toole (D) PO Box 1462 Helena, MT 59624-1462

House District 81
Representative Christine Kaufmann (D)
825 Breckenridge St.
Helena, MT 59601-4433

House District 82 **Representative Hal Jacobson (D)** 4813 US Highway 12 W Helena, MT 59601-9694



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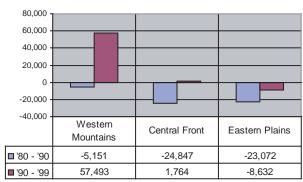
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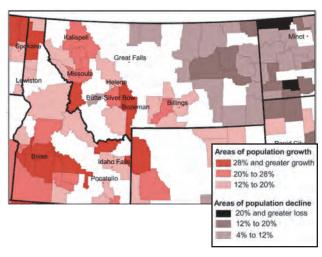
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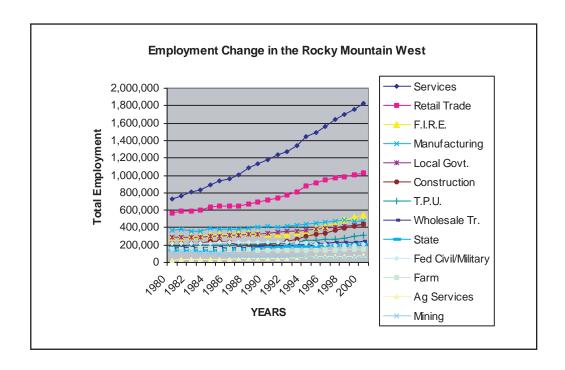
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The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

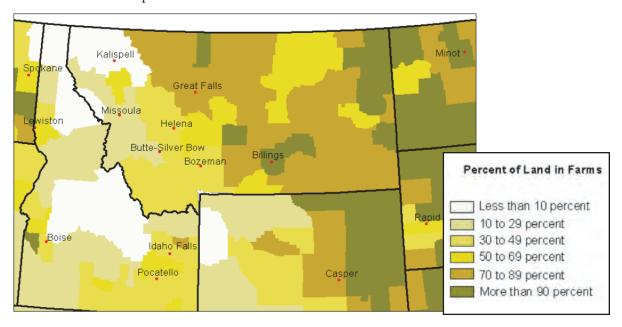


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.

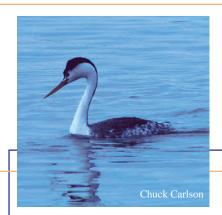


"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

District Wildlife Highlights

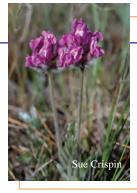
Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Lake Helena is one of the few places in Montana where Clark's Grebes are known to nest. Populations of this handsome bird, named after Captain William Clark, declined greatly at the turn of the century when tens of thousands were killed for feathers. They have now recovered and can be found breeding in new areas not occupied before.

The Elkhorn Mountains provide important habitat for many wildlife species. Elkhorn Lake is a popular destination by trail.





Rabbit-foot Crazyweed adds intense color to Mount Helena's dry slopes in the early summer. This plant is unique to the region around Helena, where it is relatively common.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 41

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 41 is 80.3 square miles in size, or about 0.05% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 41 ranks number 38 in size

Land Ownership ²

STATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

SENATE DISTRICT 41 OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	44	55.46%
U.S. Forest Service	17	21.70%
Bureau of Land Management	12	14.85%
Other Federal	5	6.47%
Local Government	1	1.52%
TOTAL	79	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 41 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Montana Land Reliance	0.1	100.00%
TOTAL	0.1	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 41 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
10,973	1,619	0	9	2,272	74	180
72.5%	10.7%	0.0%	0.1%	15.0%	0.5%	1.2%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATIO	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE D	ISTRICT 41 POF	PULATION:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	19032	18505	32	356	111	28
2000	20914	19932	53	361	153	415
Change	1882 (9.9%)	1427 (7.7%)	21 (65.6%)	5 (1.4%)	42 (37.8%)	387 (1382.1%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 41 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE	
PUBLIC	5	1	1	0	0	
PRIVATE	1	0	0	2	1	

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 41 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Lewis and Clark	\$39,893	55,716	5,686	10.2%

Housing Units for Counties in this District $\,^7$

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 41 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Lewis and Clark	25,692	25,842	0.6%	

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 41 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	1,108	63.53%	113	
1990-1999	395	22.65%	176	
2000-2004	241	13.82%	175	
TOTAL	1,744			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 41 WATER RIGHTS:

DENTIE DISTRICT IT WITTER RECEIPTS		
TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	1,039	66.77%
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	401	25.77%
EXEMPT RIGHT	68	4.37%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	36	2.31%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	7	0.45%
RESERVED CLAIM	3	0.19%
WATER RESERVATION WATER RIGHT	2	0.13%
TOTAL	1,556	

Dams ¹⁰

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 41 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	10	27,812	350
Purchased	2	35	25
TOTAL	12		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

12

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 41 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	~- ~	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	2	40		65	18	116
% SECTION	I 1.7%	34.5%		56.0%	15.5%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 41 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Fort Harrison	1993 - 1993	1	
Helena	1987 - 2003	32	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

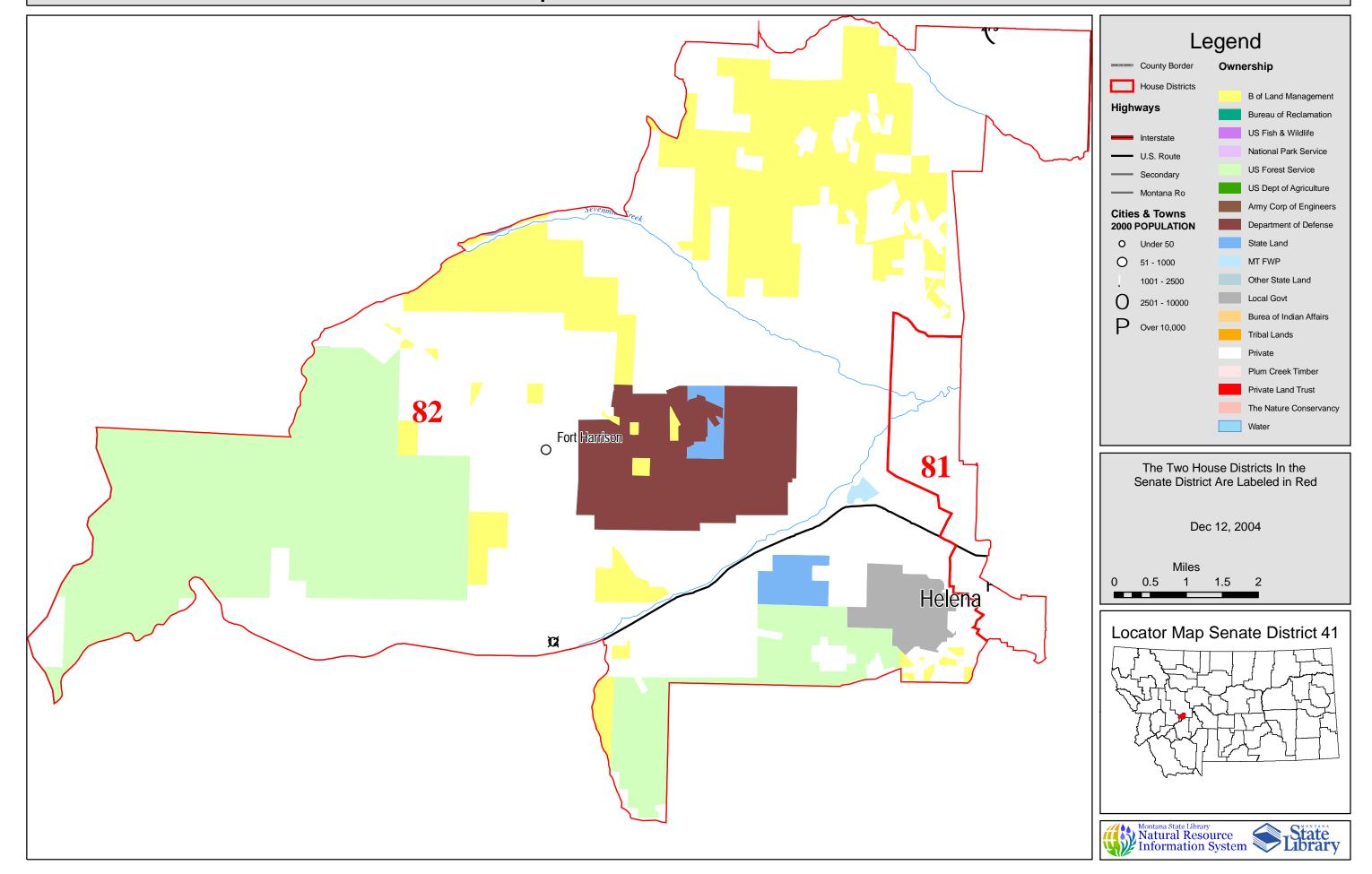
SENATE DISTRICT 41 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT
Abandoned Mines	88
Remediation Response	7

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
- 2) Land ownership information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Montana State Library's Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various government agencies. Much of the public land ownership information was originally digitized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from 1:100,000 scale BLM maps. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 3) Conservation easement information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various public agencies and various private land trusts. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 4) Private land agricultural use was derived using the state Cadastral (parcel) GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2003.
- 5) Population figures are based on the 2000 census data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Senate district population estimates include the total population of all census blocks the district touches, resulting, in some cases, in a slight over-estimate of the district's population.
- 6) School information is from a GIS layer created by the Department of Administration's GIS Bureau as part of a Homeland Security critical infrastructure project. This data was last updated in May of 2004.
- 7) Poverty and housing unit data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, based on the 2000 Census.
- 8) Groundwater well information is from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Groundwater Information Center (GWIC). This data was last updated in July of 2004.
- 9) Water rights information is from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 10) Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.
- 11) Public water supply data are from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This data was last updated in February of 2002.
- 12) Noxious weed distribution data is from the Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. This data was collected in 1998-1999.
- 13) Leaking underground storage tank data is from the DEQ's Petroleum Release Section, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 14) Abandoned mine data is from DEQ's Abandoned Mine Section, Remediation Division. Remediation response site data is from DEQ's Site Response and Federal Superfund Sections, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.

Senate District 41 Land Ownership



Senate District

42



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Dave Lewis (R) 5871 Collins Rd. Helena, MT 59602-9584

House District 83 **Representative Harry Klock (R)** PO Box 452 Harlowton, MT 59036-0452

House District 84

Representative John Ward (R)

4525 Glass Dr.

Helena, MT 59602



Courtesy of

THE MONTANA STATE DIGITAL LIBRARY

1515 East 6th Avenue, Helena, MT 406-444-5374



THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
- 19.1% of children age 17 and under live in poverty (2002)
- 31.2% of female-headed families with children live in poverty (2002)
- 11,049 babies were born in 2002
- 32.8% of all births in 2001 were to unmarried women
- 15.65% of all births in 2001 were to women with fewer than 12 years of education
- \$35,754 was the estimated salary for public school teachers in 2003 (ranking 46th nationally)
- 19.3 deaths per 100,000 of the population were determined suicides in 2001 (ranking 2nd nationally)

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States

The motor fuel sales tax revenue of \$210 per capita ranks highest in the nation (2002)

There are 468 hospital beds per 100,000 population ranking 4th nationally (2002)

- 13 AIDS cases were reported in 2003 (200 total AIDS-related deaths through 2001)
- 21 animal rabies cases were reported in 2003
- 5,000 new cancer cases were reported in 2004
- 15.2% of all Montanans lacked health insurance in 2002

More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

Montana ranks second nationally for military veterans as a percent of population (16.2% in 2000)

There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

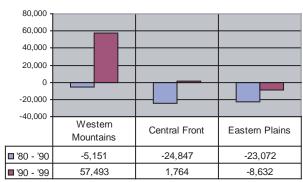
As of 11/06/04 eight soldiers from Montana have died and 59 were wounded in action in Afganistan and Iraq

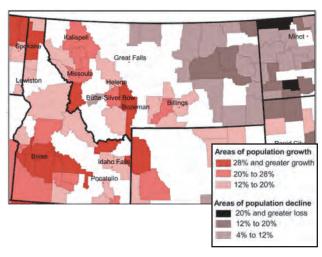
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
- #2 F.I.R.E., other than depos. + \$223 mil. + 96%
- #3 Special trade contractors + \$197 mil. + 67%
- #4 Business services + \$177 mil. + 85%
- #5 Engineering & mgmt services + \$127 mil. + 69%
- #6 Eating & drinking places + \$106 mil. + 41%
- #7 Auto dealers/service stations + \$91 mil. + 44%
- #8 Social services + \$90 mil. +117%
- #9 General building contractors + \$78 mil. + 54%

Declining Sub-Sectors

#6 U.S. Military - \$14 mil. - 6%

#5 Coal mining - \$18 mil. - 20%

#4 Trucking & warehousing - \$21 mil. - 7%

#3 Railroads - \$ 28 mil. - 13%

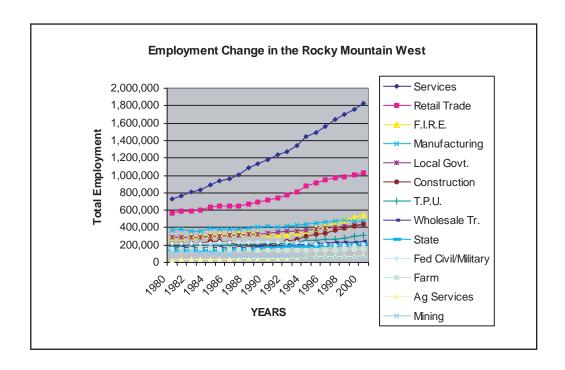
#2 Lumber & wood prod. - \$48 mil. - 15%

#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

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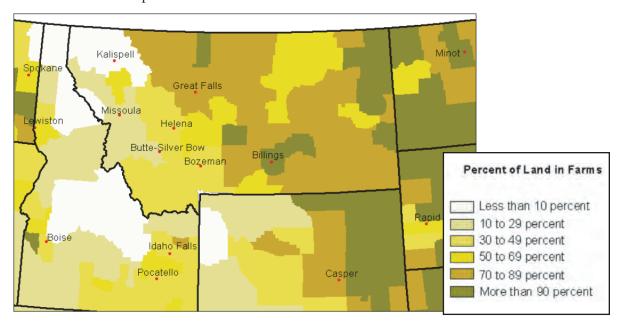


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District Wildlife Highlights

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Northern goshawk inhabit the mountain forests of west-central Montana. This large bird of prey builds its nest about 25 feet off the ground in conifer trees, usually near water or a forest opening.

Wetlands at the head of Canyon Ferry Lake provide habitat for ducks, geese, osprey, terns, cormorants and many other bird species.





In Montana, the Short-styled Columbine can be found almost exclusively in drainages of the southern Little Belt Mountains, where it grows in moist open woods and along streams.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 42

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 42 is 8,318.5 square miles in size, or about 5.66% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 42 ranks number 6 in size.

Land Ownership ²

STATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	5,580	67.10%
U.S. Forest Service	1,734	20.85%
State Trust Land	516	6.20%
Bureau of Land Management	242	2.91%
Water	82	0.99%
Plum Creek Timber lands	68	0.81%
Other State Land	56	0.68%
Private Conservation	17	0.20%
Other Federal	13	0.16%
Fish and Wildlife Service	7	0.08%
National Park Service	1	0.02%
TOTAL	8,316	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 42 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Montana Land Reliance	150.1	54.33%
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	61.4	22.22%
US Fish and Wildlife Service	27.7	10.03%
The Nature Conservancy	20.8	7.53%
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	10.8	3.91%
Five Valleys Land Trust	5.5	1.99%
TOTAL	276.3	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 42 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
3,404,192	178,026	54	283,314	615,433	66,339	4,269
74.8%	3.9%	0.0%	6.2%	13.5%	1.5%	0.1%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	STATEWIDE POPULATION:								
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER			
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635			
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515			
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)			

SENATE D	SENATE DISTRICT 42 POPULATION:							
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER		
1990	16353	15978	7	268	38	62		
2000	23588	22704	39	361	68	416		
Change	7235 (44.2%)	6726 (42.1%)	32 (457.1%)	93 (34.7%)	30 (78.9%)	354 (571.%)		

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 42 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE	
PUBLIC	10	4	6	8	0	

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District ⁷

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 42 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Broadwater	\$33,572	4,385	589	13.4%
Golden Valley	\$26,886	1,042	205	19.7%
Lewis and Clark	\$39,893	55,716	5,686	10.2%
Meagher	\$28,172	1,932	349	18.1%
Powell	\$31,530	7,180	882	12.3%
Wheatland	\$23,993	2,259	449	19.9%

Housing Units for Counties in this District 7

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 42 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE
Broadwater	2,004	2,015	0.5%
Golden Valley	450	443	-1.6%
Lewis and Clark	25,692	25,842	0.6%
Meagher	1,362	1,342	-1.5%
Powell	2,929	2,908	-0.7%
Wheatland	1,153	1,135	-1.6%

WATER

Water Well Development 8

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 42 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	5,034	58.12%	116	
1990-1999	2,396	27.66%	172	
2000-2004	1,231	14.21%	163	
TOTAL	8,661			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 42 WATER RIGHTS:

TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	12,380	67.92%
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	4,940	27.10%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	450	2.47%
EXEMPT RIGHT	344	1.89%
STOCKWATER PERMIT	41	0.22%
RESERVED CLAIM	20	0.11%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	20	0.11%
WATER RESERVATION WATER RIGHT	18	0.10%
IRRIGATION DISTRICTS	14	0.08%
TEMPORARY PROVISIONAL PERMIT	1	0.01%
TOTAL	18,228	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 42 DA	MS:				STORAGE CAPACITY
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Irrigation	82	31.9	8.0	112.0	316,237
Stock / Small Farm Pond	34	20.5	10.0	44.0	3,977
Unknown	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Other	3	8.7	8.0	10.0	343
Hydroelectric	3	158.0	124.0	225.0	2,496,890
Flood Control	3	28.0	13.0	36.0	3,979
Water Supply	1	20.0	20.0	20.0	49,047
Debris Control	1	50.0	50.0	50.0	50
TOTAL	137				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 42 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	87	4,855	11,732
Surface Water	2	28,000	0
Purchased	1	0	0
TOTAL	90		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 42 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	18	600	49	2,349	131	8,757
% SECTION	0.2%	6.9%	0.6%	26.8%	1.5%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks 13

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 42 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Augusta	1992 - 2000	2	
Canyon Creek	1990 - 1993	2	
Checkerboard	1991 - 1991	1	
Craig	1998 - 1999	3	
Deer Lodge	1998 - 1998	1	
East Helena	1991 - 2002	3	
Garrison	1999 - 1999	1	
Goldcreek	1994 - 1994	1	
Harlowton	1990 - 2004	13	
Helena	1990 - 1998	25	
Helmville	1990 - 1995	4	
Judith Gap	1989 - 2000	4	
Lavina	1993 - 1996	2	
Martinsdale	2000 - 2000	1	
Ryegate	1993 - 1997	3	
Townsend	1993 - 1999	4	
Twodot	1992 - 1992	1	
White Sulphur	1990 - 1999	14	
Wolf Creek	1989 - 1999	9	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

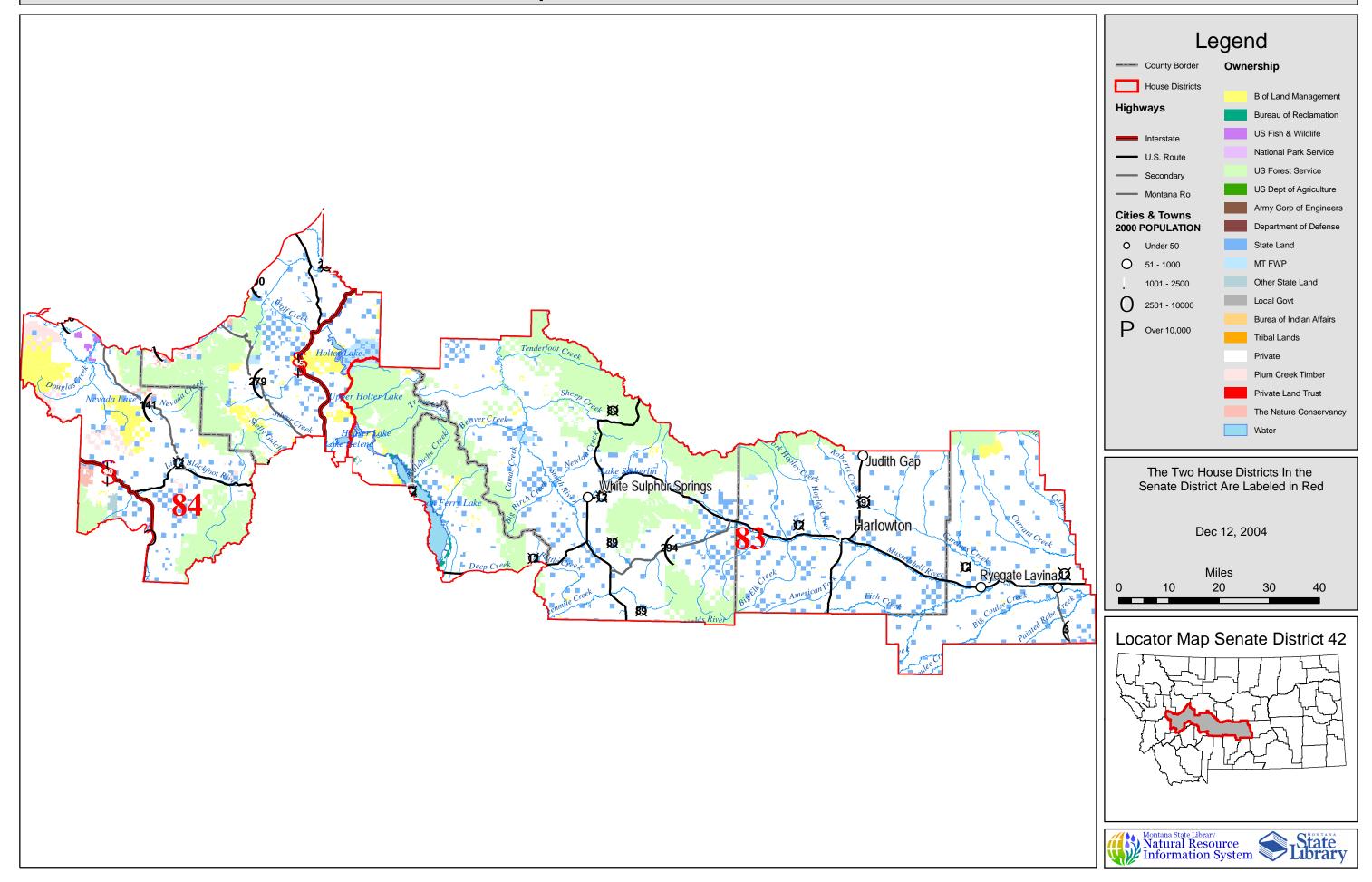
SENATE DISTRICT 42 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Abandoned Mines	482	
Remediation Response	28	

SOURCES

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Senate District 42 Land Ownership



Senate District

43



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Jessie Laslovich (D) 112 Mountain View St. Anaconda, MT 59711-1616

House District 85
Representative Cynthia Hiner (D)
1027 Kentucky St.
Deer Lodge, MT 59722-2041

House District 86

Representative Dan Villa (D)

1619 West Park

Anaconda, MT 59711



Courtesy of

THE MONTANA STATE DIGITAL LIBRARY

1515 East 6th Avenue, Helena, MT 406-444-5374



THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
- 19.1% of children age 17 and under live in poverty (2002)
- 31.2% of female-headed families with children live in poverty (2002)
- 11,049 babies were born in 2002
- 32.8% of all births in 2001 were to unmarried women
- 15.65% of all births in 2001 were to women with fewer than 12 years of education
- \$35,754 was the estimated salary for public school teachers in 2003 (ranking 46th nationally)
- 19.3 deaths per 100,000 of the population were determined suicides in 2001 (ranking 2nd nationally)

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States

The motor fuel sales tax revenue of \$210 per capita ranks highest in the nation (2002)

There are 468 hospital beds per 100,000 population ranking 4th nationally (2002)

- 13 AIDS cases were reported in 2003 (200 total AIDS-related deaths through 2001)
- 21 animal rabies cases were reported in 2003
- 5,000 new cancer cases were reported in 2004
- 15.2% of all Montanans lacked health insurance in 2002

More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

Montana ranks second nationally for military veterans as a percent of population (16.2% in 2000)

There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

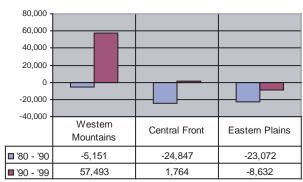
As of 11/06/04 eight soldiers from Montana have died and 59 were wounded in action in Afganistan and Iraq

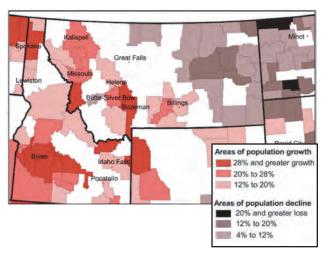
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
- #2 F.I.R.E., other than depos. + \$223 mil. + 96%
- #3 Special trade contractors + \$197 mil. + 67%
- #4 Business services + \$177 mil. + 85%
- #5 Engineering & mgmt services + \$127 mil. + 69%
- #6 Eating & drinking places + \$106 mil. + 41%
- #7 Auto dealers/service stations + \$91 mil. + 44%
- #8 Social services + \$90 mil. +117%
- #9 General building contractors + \$78 mil. + 54%

Declining Sub-Sectors

#6 U.S. Military - \$14 mil. - 6%

#5 Coal mining - \$18 mil. - 20%

#4 Trucking & warehousing - \$21 mil. - 7%

#3 Railroads - \$ 28 mil. - 13%

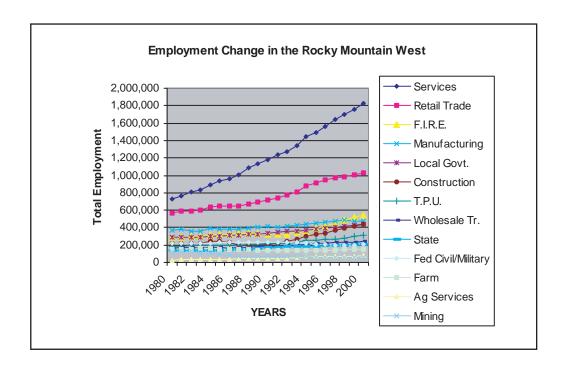
#2 Lumber & wood prod. - \$48 mil. - 15%

#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

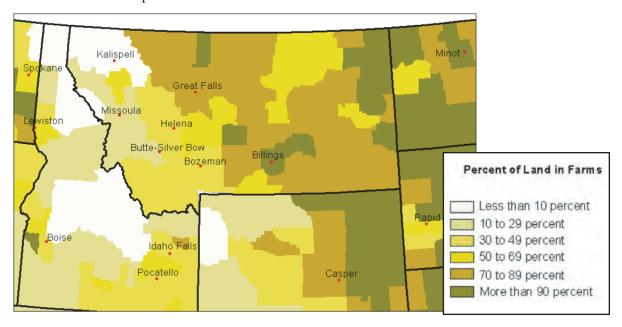


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.



"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

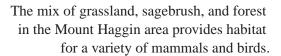
All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Abandoned mines around Butte provide valuable habitat for many bat species, including the rare Townsend's Big-Eared Bat. One bat can eat between 600 and 1,000 flying insects in just an hour.







The tiny, colorful mealy primrose grows in Warm Springs canyon. This is one of Montana's many rare plants that benefit from grazing, which reduces taller competing vegetation.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 43

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 43 is 2,622.6 square miles in size, or about 1.78% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 43 ranks number 19 in size.

Land Ownership ²

TATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

SENATE DISTRICT 43 OWNERSHIP **OWNER** AREA (SQUARE MILES) **PERCENT** U.S. Forest Service 1,394 53.17% Private 887 33.82% Other State Land 139 5.29% Bureau of Land Management 69 2.63% Plum Creek Timber lands 65 2.47% State Trust Land 52 2.00% Private Conservation 8 0.32% Water 7 0.26% National Park Service 1 0.04% **TOTAL** 2,622

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 43 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	9.6	28.07%
The Nature Conservancy	9.4	27.49%
Montana Land Reliance	7.5	21.93%
Five Valleys Land Trust	5.8	16.96%
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	1.6	4.68%
US Dept of Agriculture	0.2	0.58%
US Forest Service	0.1	0.29%
TOTAL	34.2	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 43 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
366,993	44,379	141	1,181	834,318	15,613	768
29.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.1%	66.0%	1.2%	0.1%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATION	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE D	ISTRICT 43 PO	PULATION:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	18523	17786	51	521	53	112
2000	18378	17374	51	439	66	448
Change	-145 (8%)	-412 (-2.3%)	0 (.%)	-82 (-15.7%)	13 (24.5%)	336 (300.%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 43 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE
PUBLIC	6	4	4	1	0

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 43 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Deer Lodge	\$27,795	9,417	1,311	13.9%
Granite	\$29,362	2,830	452	16.0%
Powell	\$31,530	7,180	882	12.3%

Housing Units for Counties in this District 7

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 43 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Deer Lodge	4,954	4,924	-0.6%	
Granite	2,072	2,049	-1.1%	
Powell	2,929	2,908	-0.7%	

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 43 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	2,102	61.73%	69	
1990-1999	920	27.02%	121	
2000-2004	383	11.25%	155	
TOTAL	3,405			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 43 WATER RIGHTS:

COUNT	% OF TOTAL
3,713	66.46%
1,532	27.42%
203	3.63%
107	1.92%
12	0.21%
11	0.20%
4	0.07%
2	0.04%
2	0.04%
1	0.02%
5,587	
	3,713 1,532 203 107 12 11 4 2 2

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 43 DA	MS:				STORAGE CAPACITY
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Irrigation	35	21.6	7.0	96.0	65,822
Water Supply	6	26.0	9.0	44.0	56,618
Other	5	25.6	15.0	37.0	19,136
Unknown	4	4.3	0.0	17.0	192
Stock / Small Farm Pond	1	25.0	25.0	25.0	58
Fish and Wildlife Pond	1	15.0	15.0	15.0	200
TOTAL	52				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 43 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	48	14,701	11,137
Purchased	3	0	25
Surface Water	1	993	25
TOTAL	52		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 43 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	80	345		1,597	42	2,806
% SECTION	N 2.9%	12.3%		56.9%	1.5%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 43 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS
Anaconda	1989 - 1998	24
Deer Lodge	1990 - 2000	17
Drummond	1989 - 2001	13
Galen	1991 - 1998	3
Hall	1994 - 1999	3
Philipsburg	1990 - 1999	6
Warmsprings	1989 - 1999	3

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

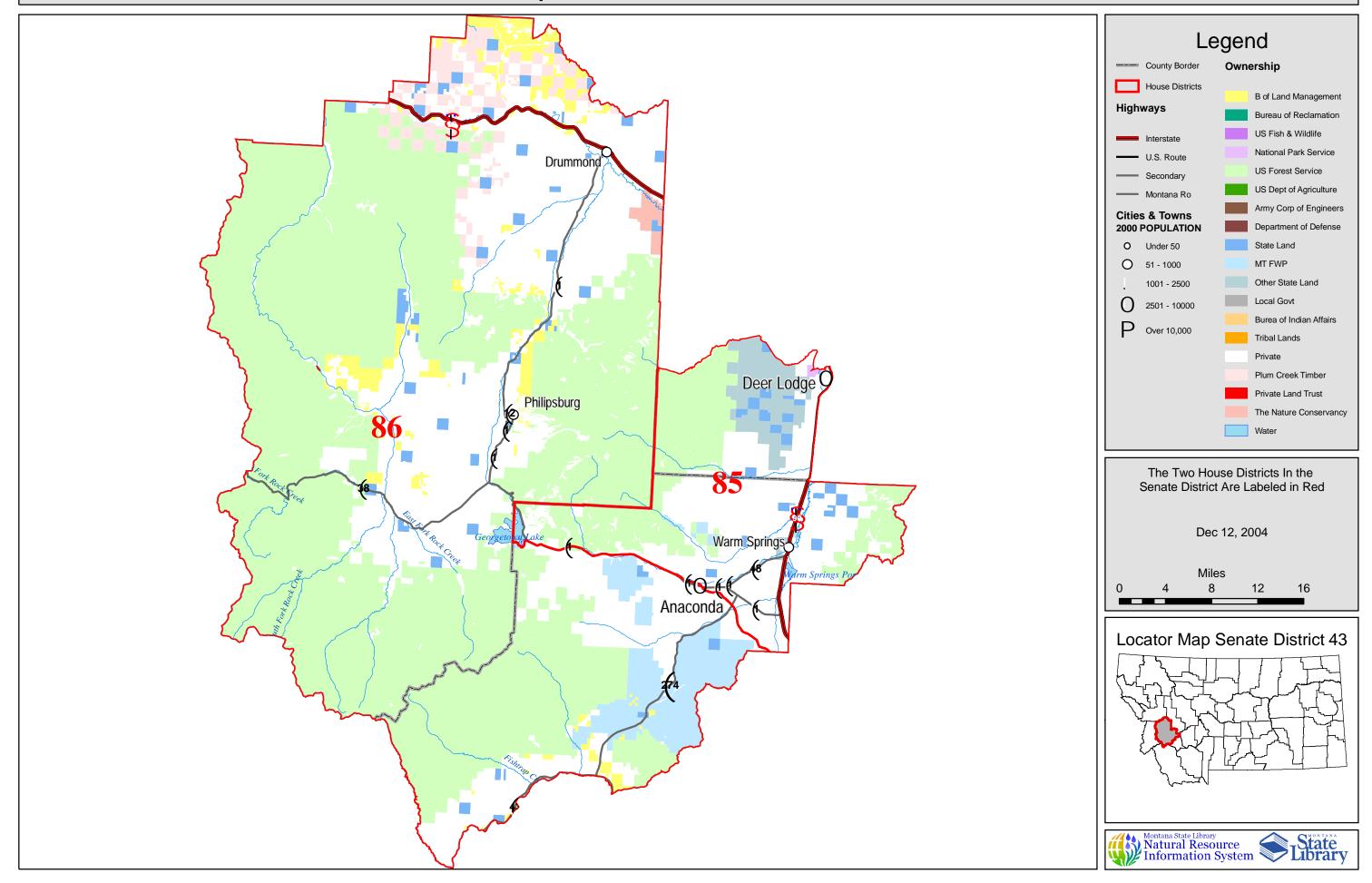
SENATE DISTRICT 43 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT
Abandoned Mines	390
Remediation Response	16

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Senate District 43 Land Ownership



Senate District

44



2004

PREPARED FOR:

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Hamilton, MT 59840-2096



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THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
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More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

Montana ranks second nationally for military veterans as a percent of population (16.2% in 2000)

There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

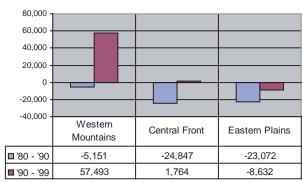
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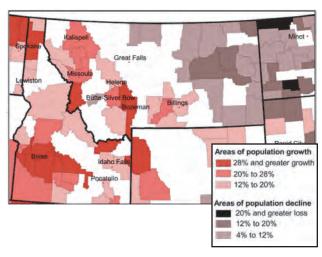
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

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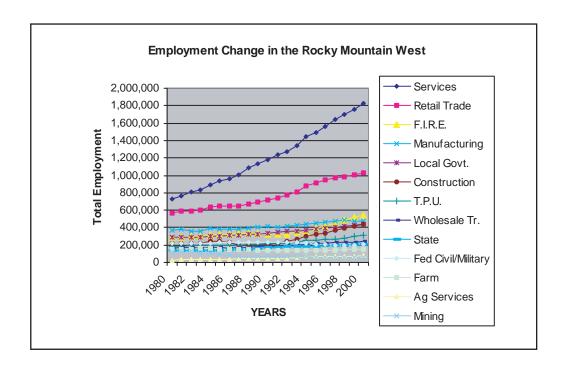
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In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

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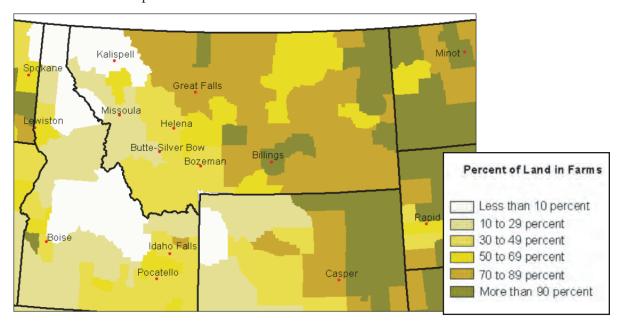


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Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.



"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

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District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Black-backed Woodpeckers are year-round residents in Western Montana. They are colored to hide in a forest of blackened trees, and feed on the insects that flourish in recently burned timber.

Evergreen forests and their wild inhabitants are adapted to periodic wildfires.





Lemhi beardtongue grows only in southwestern Montana and adjacent Idaho. It thrives following natural disturbances, like fire. This plant was once considered for federal listing, until surveys by the Natural Heritage Program found many more populations than had been previously known.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 44

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 44 is 1,764.4 square miles in size, or about 1.2% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 44 ranks number 22 in size.

Land Ownership ²

STATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

ENATE DISTRICT 44 OWNERSH	IP	
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
U.S. Forest Service	1,460	82.77%
Private	271	15.33%
State Trust Land	31	1.75%
Water	3	0.15%
TOTAL	1,764	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 44 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	6.6	37.93%
Montana Land Reliance	4.7	27.01%
The Nature Conservancy	3.4	19.54%
US Forest Service	2.6	14.94%
Bitterroot Land Trust	0.1	0.57%
US Dept of Agriculture	0.0	0.00%
Five Valleys Land Trust	0.0	0.00%
TOTAL	17.4	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 44 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
55,692	15,902	8	24	77,807	202	1,340
36.9%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	51.5%	0.1%	0.9%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATIO	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE DISTRICT 44 POPULATION:							
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER	
1990	14641	14360	30	154	45	52	
2000	19254	18571	17	188	65	413	
Change	4613 (31.5%)	4211 (29.3%)	-13 (-43.3%)	34 (22.1%)	20 (44.4%)	361 (694.2%)	

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 44 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE	
PUBLIC	7	2	3	0	0	
PRIVATE	1	0	1	1	0	

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{\,7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 44 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Ravalli	\$33,121	36,070	4,941	13.7%

Housing Units for Counties in this District $\,^7$

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 44 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Ravalli	15,962	16,125	1.0%	

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 44 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	4,099	59.47%	68	
1990-1999	2,094	30.38%	97	
2000-2004	700	10.16%	112	
TOTAL	6,893			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 44 WATER RIGHTS

SENATE DISTRICT 44 WATER RIGHTS:		
TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	4,452	47.43%
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	4,259	45.38%
EXEMPT RIGHT	357	3.80%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	272	2.90%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	26	0.28%
IRRIGATION DISTRICTS	11	0.12%
RESERVED CLAIM	5	0.05%
STOCKWATER PERMIT	3	0.03%
INTERSTATE TRANSFER CLAIM	1	0.01%
TOTAL	9,386	

Dams 10

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 44 DA	STORAGE CAPACITY				
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Irrigation	11	18.6	10.0	30.0	5,815
Unknown	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Stock / Small Farm Pond	1	45.0	45.0	45.0	203
Recreation	1	28.0	28.0	28.0	350
TOTAL	18				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 44 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	60	6,954	4,687
Purchased	2	0	75
Surface Water	1	1,000	0
TOTAL	63		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 44 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	725	32		1,430	9	1,925
% SECTION	N 37.7%	1.7%		74.3%	0.5%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks 13

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 44 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Corvallis	1992 - 1997	3	
Darby	1991 - 2002	11	
Hamilton	1991 - 2003	23	
Pinesdale	1996 - 1996	1	
Sula	1988 - 1998	4	
Victor	1998 - 1998	1	

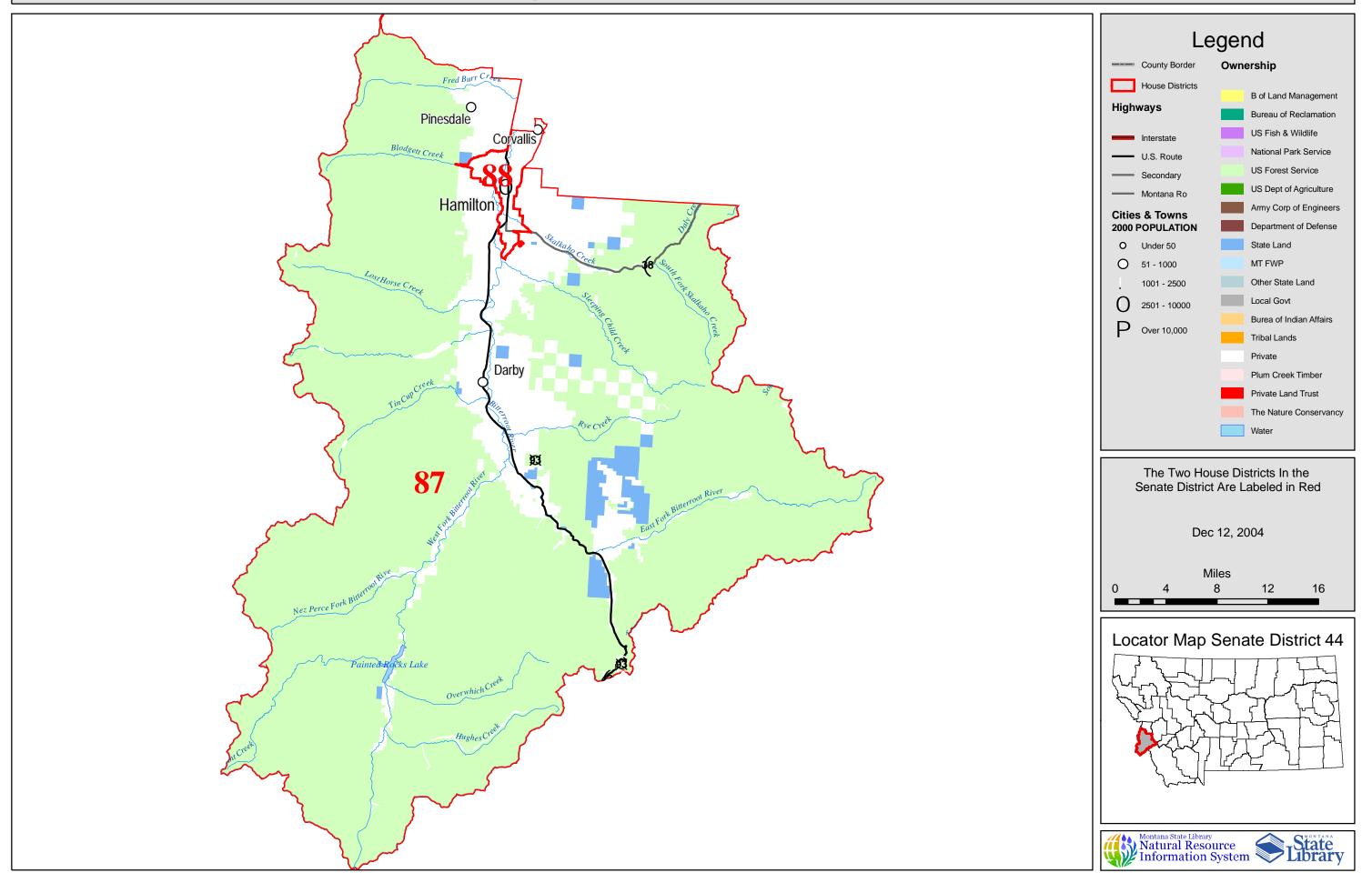
Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 aba	There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.			
SENATE DISTRICT 44 A	SENATE DISTRICT 44 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:			
SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT			
Abandoned Mines	20			
Remediation Response	6			

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
- 2) Land ownership information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Montana State Library's Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various government agencies. Much of the public land ownership information was originally digitized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from 1:100,000 scale BLM maps. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 3) Conservation easement information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various public agencies and various private land trusts. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 4) Private land agricultural use was derived using the state Cadastral (parcel) GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2003.
- 5) Population figures are based on the 2000 census data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Senate district population estimates include the total population of all census blocks the district touches, resulting, in some cases, in a slight over-estimate of the district's population.
- 6) School information is from a GIS layer created by the Department of Administration's GIS Bureau as part of a Homeland Security critical infrastructure project. This data was last updated in May of 2004.
- 7) Poverty and housing unit data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, based on the 2000 Census.
- 8) Groundwater well information is from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Groundwater Information Center (GWIC). This data was last updated in July of 2004.
- 9) Water rights information is from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 10) Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.
- 11) Public water supply data are from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This data was last updated in February of 2002.
- 12) Noxious weed distribution data is from the Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. This data was collected in 1998-1999.
- 13) Leaking underground storage tank data is from the DEQ's Petroleum Release Section, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 14) Abandoned mine data is from DEQ's Abandoned Mine Section, Remediation Division. Remediation response site data is from DEQ's Site Response and Federal Superfund Sections, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.

Senate District 44 Land Ownership



Senate District

45



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Jim Shockley (R) PO Box 608 Victor, MT 59875-0608

House District 89
Representative Gary Maclaren (R)
429 Curlew Orchard Rd.
Victor, MT 59875

House District 90
Representative Ray Hawk (R)
NW 4878 Hoblitt Ln.
Florence, MT 59833-6832



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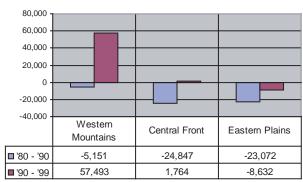
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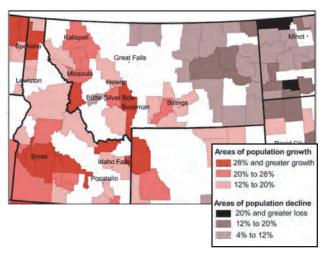
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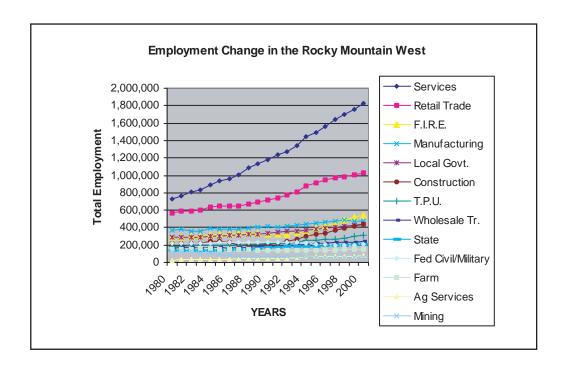
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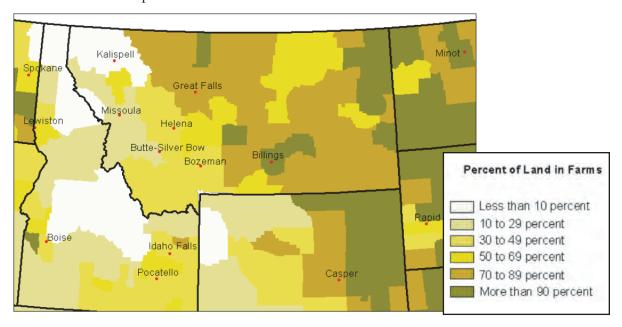


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District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Black-backed Woodpeckers are year-round residents in Western Montana. They are colored to hide in a forest of blackened trees, and feed on the insects that flourish in recently burned timber.

Evergreen forests and their wild inhabitants are adapted to periodic wildfires.





Lemhi beardtongue grows only in southwestern Montana and adjacent Idaho. It thrives following natural disturbances, like fire. This plant was once considered for federal listing, until surveys by the Natural Heritage Program found many more populations than had been previously known.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 45

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 45 is 633.6 square miles in size, or about 0.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 45 ranks number 30 in size.

Land Ownership ²

TATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

SENATE DISTRICT 45 OWNERSHIP AREA (SQUARE MILES) **OWNER PERCENT** 302 47.78% Private U.S. Forest Service 287 45.33% State Trust Land 15 2.40% Other State Land 13 2.12% Plum Creek Timber lands 11 1.71% Fish and Wildlife Service 4 0.66% **TOTAL** 633

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 45 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	11.7	42.24%
Montana Land Reliance	7.3	26.35%
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	6.4	23.10%
The Nature Conservancy	1.3	4.69%
Five Valleys Land Trust	0.9	3.25%
US Forest Service	0.1	0.36%
US Dept of Agriculture	0.0	0.00%
TOTAL	27.7	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 45 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD	
78,578	35,078	59	5,176	61,361	1,034	1,505	
43.0%	19.2%	0.0%	2.8%	33.6%	0.6%	0.8%	

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATION	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE D	SENATE DISTRICT 45 POPULATION:					
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	12204	11952	6	163	34	49
2000	19386	18794	33	148	61	350
Change	7182 (58.8%)	6842 (57.2%)	27 (450.%)	-15 (-9.2%)	27 (79.4%)	301 (614.3%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 45 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE
PUBLIC	4	4	3	0	0
PRIVATE	0	0	0	0	0

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{\,7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 45 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Ravalli	\$33,121	36,070	4,941	13.7%

Housing Units for Counties in this District ⁷

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 45 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Ravalli	15,962	16,125	1.0%	

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 45 WATER WELLS:

# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
4,000	49.38%	94	
3,101	38.28%	132	
1,000	12.34%	152	
8,101			
	4,000 3,101 1,000	4,00049.38%3,10138.28%1,00012.34%	4,000 49.38% 94 3,101 38.28% 132 1,000 12.34% 152

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 45 WATER RIGHTS:

TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	5,205	58.23%
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	3,151	35.25%
EXEMPT RIGHT	273	3.05%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	257	2.88%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	36	0.40%
IRRIGATION DISTRICTS	9	0.10%
RESERVED CLAIM	4	0.04%
STOCKWATER PERMIT	3	0.03%
TOTAL	8,938	

Dams 10

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 45 1	STORAGE CAPACITY				
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Irrigation	7	24.3	14.0	42.0	8,302
Unknown	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
TOTAL	11				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 45 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	44	2,172	9,447
Surface Water	1	1,350	0
TOTAL	45		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 45 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	334	31	1	566	35	711
% SECTION	V 47.0%	4.4%	0.1%	79.6%	4.9%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 45 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Florence	2002 - 2002	1	
Stevensville	1991 - 2004	8	
Victor	1991 - 2002	4	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

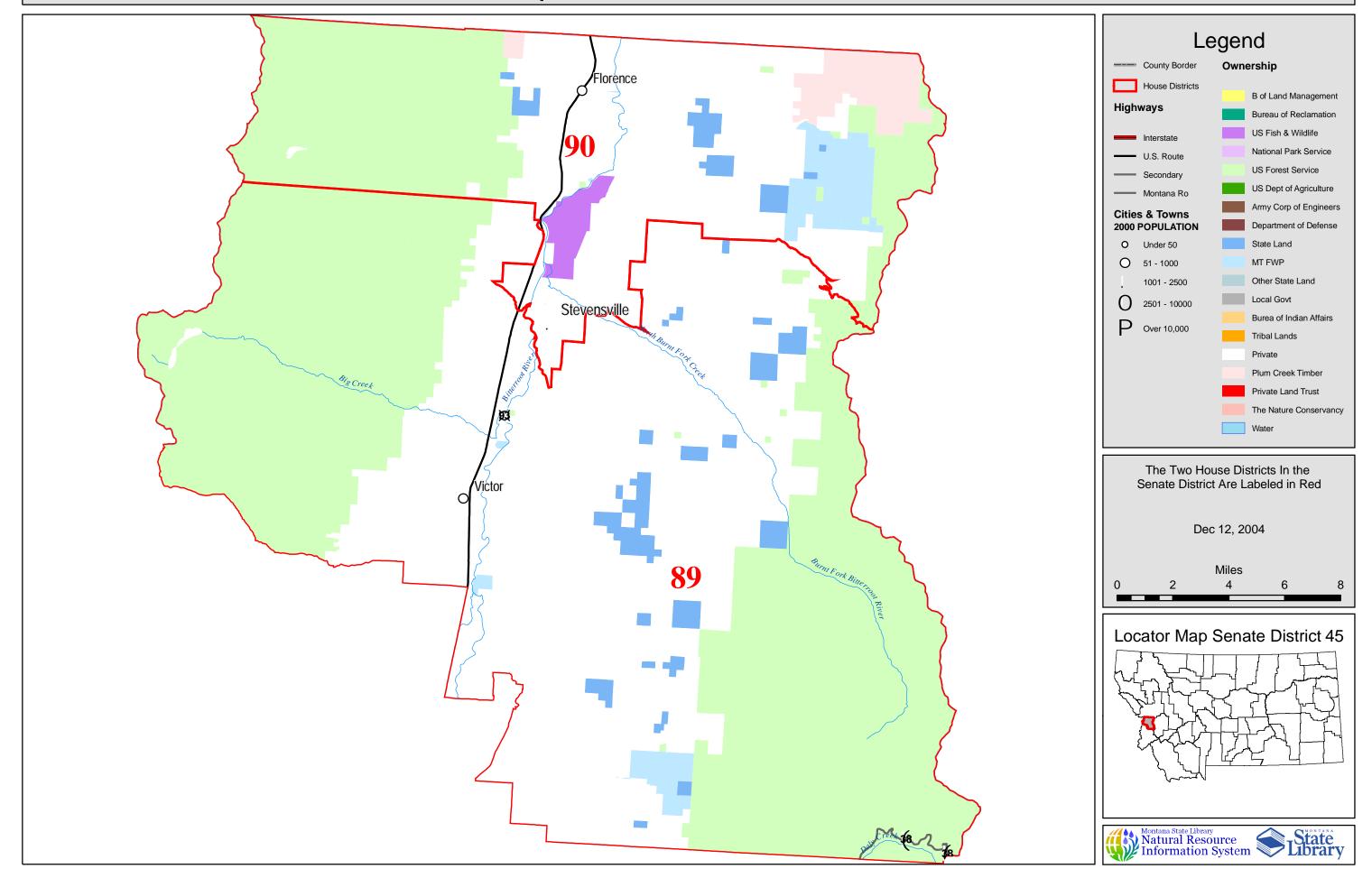
SENATE DISTRICT 45 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Abandoned Mines	20	
Remediation Response	8	

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
- 2) Land ownership information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Montana State Library's Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various government agencies. Much of the public land ownership information was originally digitized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from 1:100,000 scale BLM maps. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 3) Conservation easement information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various public agencies and various private land trusts. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 4) Private land agricultural use was derived using the state Cadastral (parcel) GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2003.
- 5) Population figures are based on the 2000 census data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Senate district population estimates include the total population of all census blocks the district touches, resulting, in some cases, in a slight over-estimate of the district's population.
- 6) School information is from a GIS layer created by the Department of Administration's GIS Bureau as part of a Homeland Security critical infrastructure project. This data was last updated in May of 2004.
- 7) Poverty and housing unit data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, based on the 2000 Census.
- 8) Groundwater well information is from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Groundwater Information Center (GWIC). This data was last updated in July of 2004.
- 9) Water rights information is from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 10) Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.
- 11) Public water supply data are from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This data was last updated in February of 2002.
- 12) Noxious weed distribution data is from the Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. This data was collected in 1998-1999.
- 13) Leaking underground storage tank data is from the DEQ's Petroleum Release Section, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 14) Abandoned mine data is from DEQ's Abandoned Mine Section, Remediation Division. Remediation response site data is from DEQ's Site Response and Federal Superfund Sections, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.

Senate District 45 Land Ownership



Senate District

48



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Carolyn Squires (D) 2111 S. 10th St. W Missoula, MT 59801-3412

House District 95
Representative Tom Facey (D)
418 Plymouth St.
Missoula, MT 59801-4133

House District 96
Representative Teresa Henry (D)
204 Chestnut St.
Missoula, MT 59801



Courtesy of

THE MONTANA STATE DIGITAL LIBRARY

1515 East 6th Avenue, Helena, MT 406-444-5374



THE

MONTANA INDEX

	MT	U.S.
Population in 2000	902,195	281,421,906
Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
Persons per square mile	6.2	79.6
Percent of people under 18 (2000)	25.5%	25.7%
Percent of people 65 and over (2000)	13.4%	12.4%
High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
College Degree 25 years and older	24.4%	24.4%
Home ownership rate (2000)	69.1%	66.2%
Median value of owner-occupied homes (2000)	\$99,500	\$119,600
Percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas	76%	23%

Per capita personal income in 2001 was \$23,532 (ranking Montana 47th nationally)

- 9.1% of the population over age 65 lives in poverty (2002)
- 19.1% of children age 17 and under live in poverty (2002)
- 31.2% of female-headed families with children live in poverty (2002)
- 11,049 babies were born in 2002
- 32.8% of all births in 2001 were to unmarried women
- 15.65% of all births in 2001 were to women with fewer than 12 years of education
- \$35,754 was the estimated salary for public school teachers in 2003 (ranking 46th nationally)
- 19.3 deaths per 100,000 of the population were determined suicides in 2001 (ranking 2nd nationally)

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States

The motor fuel sales tax revenue of \$210 per capita ranks highest in the nation (2002)

There are 468 hospital beds per 100,000 population ranking 4th nationally (2002)

- 13 AIDS cases were reported in 2003 (200 total AIDS-related deaths through 2001)
- 21 animal rabies cases were reported in 2003
- 5,000 new cancer cases were reported in 2004
- 15.2% of all Montanans lacked health insurance in 2002

More than 90% of Montana's 273 communities have populations of less than 3,000 people

28% are households of only one person

78% of the population participates in gambling creating approximately \$150 per household in annual tax

Montana ranks second nationally for military veterans as a percent of population (16.2% in 2000)

There were 3,713 Active Duty Military and 5,813 Reserve and National Guard in FY2003

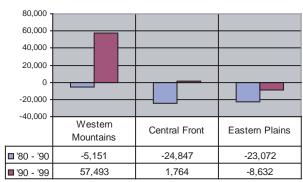
As of 11/06/04 eight soldiers from Montana have died and 59 were wounded in action in Afganistan and Iraq

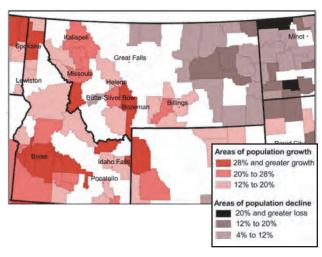
Sources: Montana Office of Rural Health, Montana State University-Bozeman; United States Census Bureau; Washington Headquarter Directorate for Information - Department of Defense

Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







Areas of Greatest Economic Growth and Decline

There are more than 70 different sub-sectors of the economy. The way in which the economy is restructuring can be viewed by identifying where the biggest gains and losses in those sub-sectors are occurring. In Montana, the five fastest growing sub-sectors of the economy during the period from the late 1980s to the late 1990s are: (1) health care services; (2) finance, insurance, real estate (aka "FIRE") and non-depositories; (3) special trade contractors; (4) business services; and (5) engineering and management services. All had gains of over \$100 million in labor earnings.

Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

SUB-SECTOR CHANGE IN MONTANA, '87 - '97

Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

- #1 Health care services + \$408 mil. + 49%
- #2 F.I.R.E., other than depos. + \$223 mil. + 96%
- #3 Special trade contractors + \$197 mil. + 67%
- #4 Business services + \$177 mil. + 85%
- #5 Engineering & mgmt services + \$127 mil. + 69%
- #6 Eating & drinking places + \$106 mil. + 41%
- #7 Auto dealers/service stations + \$91 mil. + 44%
- #8 Social services + \$90 mil. +117%
- #9 General building contractors + \$78 mil. + 54%

Declining Sub-Sectors

#6 U.S. Military - \$14 mil. - 6%

#5 Coal mining - \$18 mil. - 20%

#4 Trucking & warehousing - \$21 mil. - 7%

#3 Railroads - \$ 28 mil. - 13%

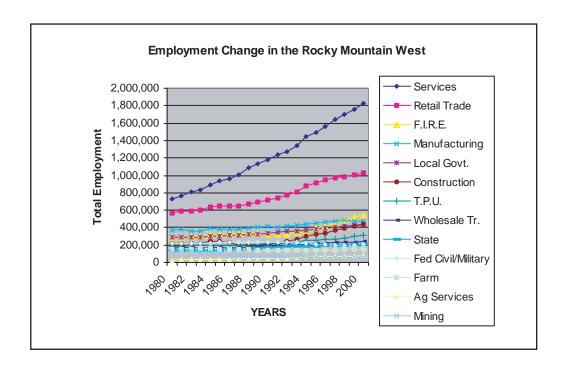
#2 Lumber & wood prod. - \$48 mil. - 15%

#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

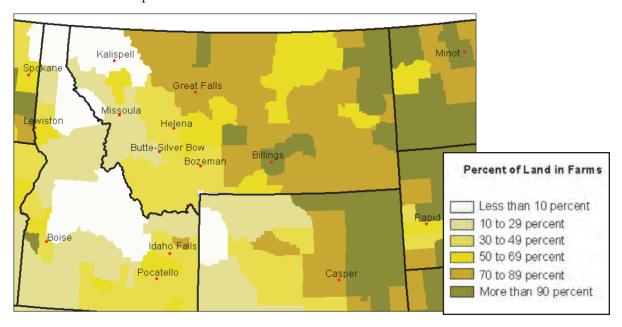


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.

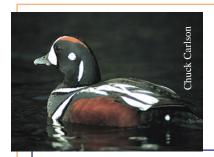


"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

District Wildlife Highlights

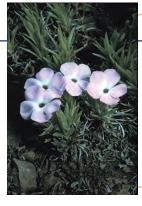
Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



The colorful Harlequin Duck breeds in fast-moving, clear mountain streams. Although Harlequin populations appear to be declining in many places, they still nest in Rattlesnake Creek, northeast of Missoula.

The summit of Waterworks Hill, where Missoula phlox was first discovered, supports a community of "cushion-plants" similar to vegetation usually found only above timber-line.





Missoula Phlox was first discovered near Missoula. This mat-forming plant grows on open, rocky limestone slopes. Missoula phlox was once considered for federal listing, until surveys by the Natural Heritage Program and others located a dozen new populations in western Montana.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 48

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 48 is 9.9 square miles in size, or about 0.01% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 48 ranks number 44 in size.

Land Ownership ²

OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

SENATE DISTRICT 48 OWNE	RSHIP	
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	10	100.00%
TOTAL	10	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 48 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Five Valleys Land Trust	0.0	#Num!
TOTAL	0.0	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 48 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
1,299	240	0	147	47	21	17
73.3%	13.5%	0.0%	8.3%	2.7%	1.2%	1.0%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATIO	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE D	SENATE DISTRICT 48 POPULATION:							
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER		
1990	21579	20883	48	383	224	41		
2000	24382	23070	92	477	222	521		
Change	2803 (13.%)	2187 (10.5%)	44 (91.7%)	94 (24.5%)	-2 (9%)	480 (1170.7%)		

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 48 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE
PUBLIC	3	2	0	0	0
PRIVATE	0	0	1	1	0

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District 7

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 48 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Missoula	\$35,353	95,802	12,170	12.7%

Housing Units for Counties in this District 7

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 48 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Missoula	41,457	43,515	5.0%	

WATER

Water Well Development 8

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 48 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	452	70.30%	110	
1990-1999	130	20.22%	102	
2000-2004	61	9.49%	134	
TOTAL	643			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 48 WATER RIGHTS:

TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	311	68.96%
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	79	17.52%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	26	5.76%
EXEMPT RIGHT	24	5.32%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	8	1.77%
RESERVED CLAIM	3	0.67%
TOTAL	451	

Dams ¹⁰

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 48 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	20	56,160	4,617
Purchased	7	25	215
TOTAL	27		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 48 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	29	29		29	3	29
% SECTION	N 100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	10.3%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks 13

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 48 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Billings	2000 - 2000	1	
Missoula	1988 - 2001	33	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 48 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

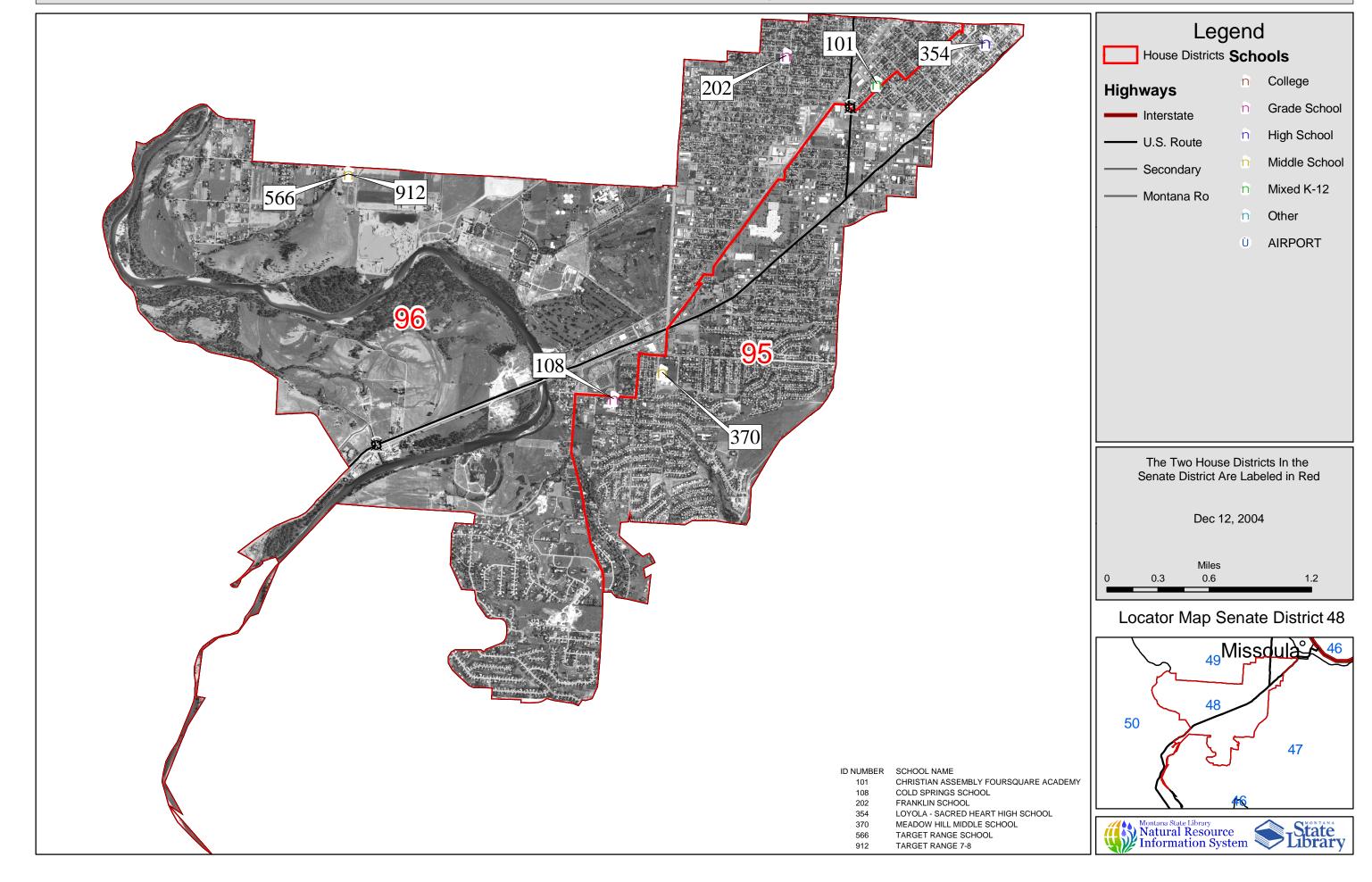
SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Remediation Response	12	
Abandoned Mines	0	

12

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Senate District 48 Aerial Photos with Schools/Airports



Senate District

49



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Jon Ellingson (D)

141 North Ave. E Missoula, MT 59801-6011

House District 97
Representative David Wanzenried (D)
903 Sky Dr.
Missoula, MT 59804-3121

House District 98
Representative Holly Raser (D)
4304 Spurgin Rd.
Missoula, MT 59804-4520



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THE

MONTANA INDEX

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Population, 2003 estimate	917,621	290,809,777
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High School graduates 25 years and older	87.2%	80.4%
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28% are households of only one person

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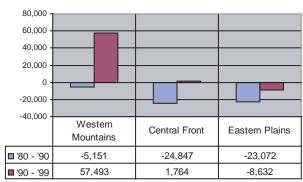
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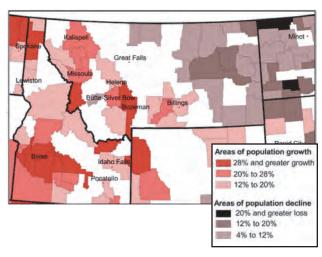
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Regional Growth & Economy

Montana's fastest-growing counties are Ravalli (44% growth), Gallatin (34%), Broadwater (32%), Jefferson (27%), Lake (26%), Flathead (25%), Stillwater (25%), and Missoula (22%) - the only counties with gains of over 20% and counties all located in the Western Mountain region.







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Declining sub-sectors in Montana include production agriculture, lumber and wood products, railroads, trucking and warehousing, coal mining, and the U.S. military.

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Fast-Growing Sub-Sectors (2000 dollars)

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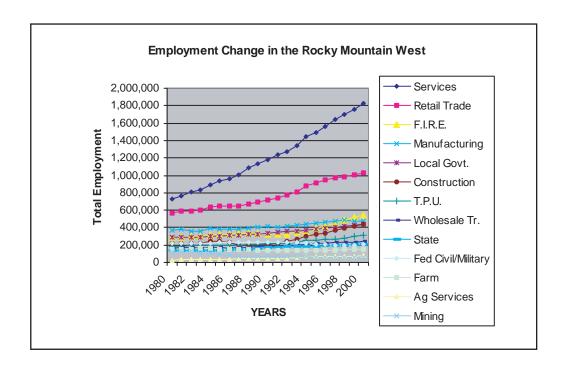
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#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

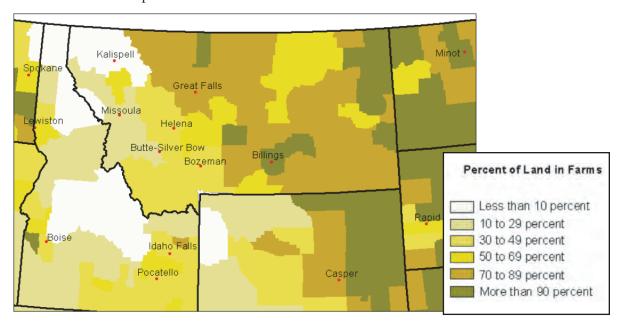


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.

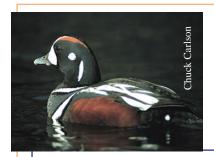


"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

District Wildlife Highlights

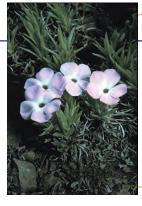
Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



The colorful Harlequin Duck breeds in fast-moving, clear mountain streams. Although Harlequin populations appear to be declining in many places, they still nest in Rattlesnake Creek, northeast of Missoula.

The summit of Waterworks Hill, where Missoula phlox was first discovered, supports a community of "cushion-plants" similar to vegetation usually found only above timber-line.





Missoula Phlox was first discovered near Missoula. This mat-forming plant grows on open, rocky limestone slopes. Missoula phlox was once considered for federal listing, until surveys by the Natural Heritage Program and others located a dozen new populations in western Montana.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 49

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 49 is 21.5 square miles in size, or about 0.01% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 49 ranks number 40 in size.

Land Ownership ²

STATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

SENATE DISTRICT 49 OWNERS	HIP	
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	20	100.00%
TOTAL	20	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 49 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Five Valleys Land Trust	0.3	100.00%
TOTAL	0.3	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 49 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
2,310	1,416	104	367	0	259	40
51.4%	31.5%	2.3%	8.2%	0.0%	5.8%	0.9%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWIDE POPULATION:

DIMILITY	DE I OI CEITITOI	**				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE DISTRICT 49 POPULATION:

YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	17549	16755	41	403	300	50
2000	21757	20290	59	496	337	575
Change	4208 (24.%)	3535 (21.1%)	18 (43.9%)	93 (23.1%)	37 (12.3%)	525 (1050.%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 49 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE
PUBLIC	3	2	1	0	0
PRIVATE	0	0	0	3	0

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District 7

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 49 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Missoula	\$35,353	95,802	12,170	12.7%

Housing Units for Counties in this District ⁷

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 49 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Missoula	41,457	43,515	5.0%	

WATER

Water Well Development 8

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 49 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	1,245	61.21%	65	
1990-1999	607	29.84%	96	
2000-2004	182	8.95%	87	
TOTAL	2,034			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 49 WATER RIGHTS:

TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	1,120	71.75%
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	218	13.97%
EXEMPT RIGHT	159	10.19%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	53	3.40%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	9	0.58%
IRRIGATION DISTRICTS	2	0.13%
TOTAL	1,561	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 49 DAMS:					STORAGE CAPACITY
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Irrigation	1	29.0	29.0	29.0	65
TOTAL	1				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 49 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	45	59,710	18,980
Purchased	3	705	65
TOTAL	48		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 49 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	37	22	2	37	13	37
% SECTION	N 100.0%	59.5%	5.4%	100.0%	35.1%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks 13

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 49 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Missoula	1988 - 2001	51	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

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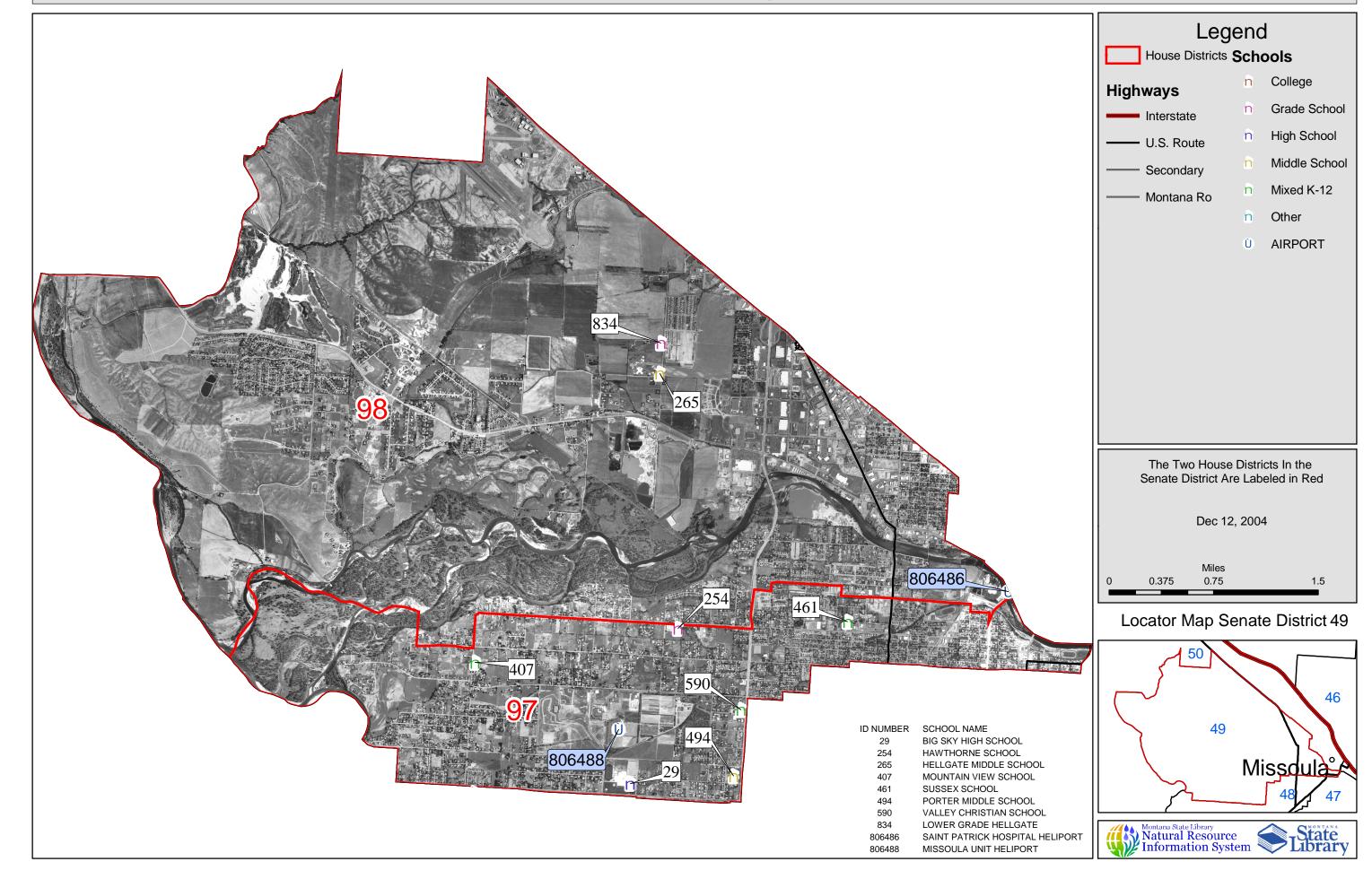
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Senate District 49 Aerial Photos with Schools/Airports



District 50



2004

PREPARED FOR:

Senator Greg Lind (D) PO Box 16720 Missoula, MT 59808

House District 99 Representative Gail Gutsche (D) 1530 Cooper St. Missoula, MT 59802-2220

House District 100 Representative John Balyeat (R) 4879 Scott Allen Dr. Missoula, MT 59803



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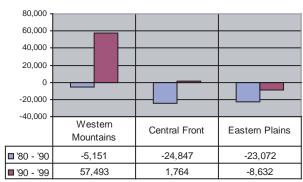
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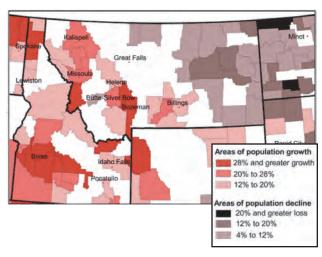
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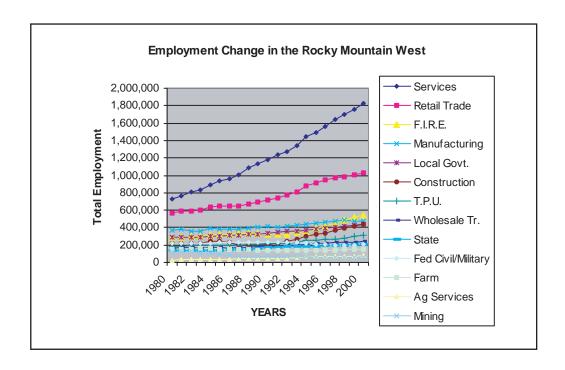
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#1 Net farm income - \$173 mil. - 45%

Employment Sectors

In the last decade when the economy of the Rocky Mountain West became one of the fastest growing regional economies in the nation, employment growth in the broad services sector accounted for 37 percent of all new jobs in the region. The chart below shows employment change in the five-state region by major sector over the course of the last twenty years. There are 13 major sectors of the economy and two of these, services and retail trade, now account for nearly half of all employment.

The sector with the third highest employment is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (the "FIRE" sector) is followed by manufacturing, construction, and local government, which includes public education.

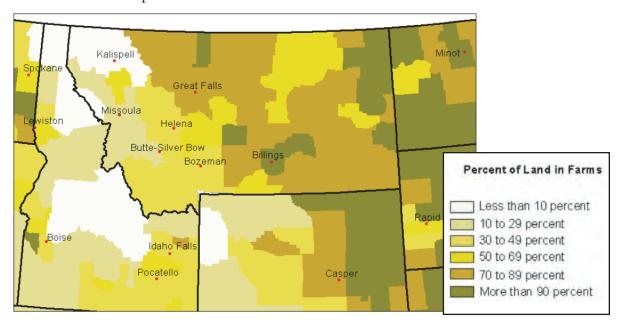


There is a perception in Montana that the state's economy is deteriorating, with many citing the growth in service and retail trade jobs and the loss of other "good" jobs in the economy. In actuality, the changing mix of jobs in Montana closely parallels the changing mix of jobs in the larger Rocky Mountain Region which has seen significant gains in economic performance in recent years. In the last decade, while service jobs grew by 37 percent in the fast-growing Rockies, they grew by 42 percent in Montana. Services and retail trade now account for nearly half of all jobs in the Rockies and for 49 percent of jobs in Montana in 2000.

Source for this page and the previous two pages credited to Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. Excerpted with permission from http://www.crmw.org/read/downloads.asp on October 21, 2004.

Agriculture Overview

At the time of the most recent Census of Agriculture in 1997, there were 91,575 square miles of agricultural land in Montana; the equivalent of over 58.6 million acres. Over 60 percent of the state's total land area was in farmland. Almost half of this agricultural land is located in the 21 counties of the Eastern Plains region. These nearly 29 million acres cover about 77 percent of the total land in the east. Another 19 million acres of farmland is located in the 14 Central Front counties, covering over 80 percent of that region's land area. In the West, agricultural land totalled 10.7 million acres and covered about 32 percent of the total land area.

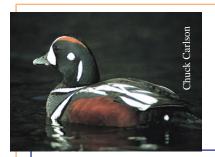


"Negative impacts associated with noxious weeds may be ecological or economic. Noxious weeds displace native plants, reduce biodiversity, eliminate threatened and endangered plant species, alter normal ecological processes (e.g. nutrient cycling, water cycling), decrease wildlife habitat, reduce recreational value, and increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. These negative ecological impacts result in major economic losses." (See: www.mtweed.org/Impacts/General/general.html)

All Montana counties are required to control weeds listed as noxious by the state of Montana. Those species are: *Cardaria draba* (whitetop), *Centaurea diffusa* (diffuse knapweed), *Centaurea maculosa* (spotted knapweed), *Centaurea repens* (Russian knapweed), *Centaurea solstitialis* (yellow starthistle), *Chondrilla juncea* (rush skeletonweed), *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (ox-eye daisy), *Cirsium arvense* (Canada thistle). (See: www.umt.edu/mnps/countyweedlist.pdf)

District Wildlife Highlights

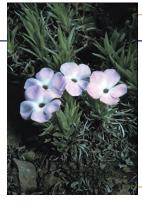
Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



The colorful Harlequin Duck breeds in fast-moving, clear mountain streams. Although Harlequin populations appear to be declining in many places, they still nest in Rattlesnake Creek, northeast of Missoula.

The summit of Waterworks Hill, where Missoula phlox was first discovered, supports a community of "cushion-plants" similar to vegetation usually found only above timber-line.





Missoula Phlox was first discovered near Missoula. This mat-forming plant grows on open, rocky limestone slopes. Missoula phlox was once considered for federal listing, until surveys by the Natural Heritage Program and others located a dozen new populations in western Montana.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



2004 HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS SENATE DISTRICT 50

LAND INFORMATION

Size 1

Senate district 50 is 769.5 square miles in size, or about 0.52% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 50 ranks number 29 in size.

Land Ownership ²

CATEWIDE OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Private	83,679	56.95%
U.S. Forest Service	26,360	17.94%
Bureau of Land Management	12,513	8.52%
Tribal Land	8,431	5.74%
State Trust Land	8,052	5.48%
All Others	7,889	5.37%
TOTAL	146,924	

ENATE DISTRICT 50 OWNERSHIP		
OWNER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
U.S. Forest Service	384	49.89%
Plum Creek Timber lands	155	20.17%
Private	120	15.65%
Tribal Land	94	12.21%
State Trust Land	14	1.86%
Water	2	0.22%
TOTAL	769	

Conservation Easements ³

There are approximately 2,105 square miles of conservation easements in Montana, or about 1.43% of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles).

SENATE DISTRICT 50 EASEMENTS:

EASEMENT HOLDER	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	PERCENT
Five Valleys Land Trust	4.8	88.89%
Montana Land Reliance	0.6	11.11%
Private Land Trusts	0.0	0.00%
TOTAL	5.4	

Agricultural Use 4

There are approximately 59,461,000 acres of land in private agricultural production. Of this total, 63% are in grazing, 21.2% are in fallow crop rotation, 9.1% in timber and 6.7% in all other uses.

SENATE DISTRICT 50 AGRICULTURAL USES (ACRES):

GRAZING	IRRIGATED	CONTIN. CROP	FALLOW CROP	TIMBER	WILD HAY	FARMSTEAD
23,593	7,710	75	860	122,278	1,380	460
15.1%	4.9%	0.0%	0.6%	78.2%	0.9%	0.3%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population ⁵

STATEWI	DE POPULATIO	N:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	799065	741111	2381	47679	4259	3635
2000	902195	817229	2692	56068	4691	21515
Change	103130 (12.9%)	76118 (10.3%)	311 (13.1%)	8389 (17.6%)	432 (10.1%)	17880 (491.8%)

SENATE D	ISTRICT 50 PO	PULATION:				
YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER
1990	16418	15528	51	682	108	49
2000	22005	20465	48	746	157	589
Change	5587 (34.%)	4937 (31.8%)	-3 (-5.9%)	64 (9.4%)	49 (45.4%)	540 (1102.%)

Schools 6

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana: 90.5% are public and 9.5% private. There are 22 public and 6 private colleges.

SENATE DISTRICT 50 SCHOOLS:

ТҮРЕ	GRADE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	MIXED K-12	COLLEGE	
PUBLIC	4	3	0	0	0	
PRIVATE	1	0	0	1	0	

Income / Poverty for Counties in this District $^{\,7}$

The median income in Montana in 2000 was \$33,281. The number of people (all ages) in poverty was 117,677 or about 13% of the total population.

SENATE DISTRICT 50 INCOME/POVERTY:

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME	TOTAL COUNTY POP.	NUMBER IN POVERTY	PERCENT IN POVERTY
Missoula	\$35,353	95,802	12,170	12.7%

Housing Units for Counties in this District ⁷

The total number of housing units in Montana increased 1.6% from 413,172 to 419,726 between 2000 and 2003.

SENATE DISTRICT 50 HOUSING UNITS (ALL COUNTIES ENCOMPASSED BY DISTRICT):

COUNTY	HOUSING UNITS 2000	HOUSING UNITS 2003	PERCENT CHANGE	
Missoula	41,457	43,515	5.0%	

WATER

Water Well Development ⁸

There are approximately 187,500 water wells in Montana: 63.9% were drilled pre 1990, 25% in the 1990's, and 11.1% since 2000.

SENATE DISTRICT 50 WATER WELLS:

YEAR	# WELLS	% OF TOTAL	AVG DEPTH (FT)	
Pre-1990	1,444	53.09%	117	
1990-1999	936	34.41%	146	
2000-2004	340	12.50%	163	
TOTAL	2,720			

Water Rights 9

There are over 320,000 water rights in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 50 WATER RIGHTS:

TYPE OF WATER RIGHT	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
GROUND WATER CERTIFICATE	1,744	58.62%
STATEMENT OF CLAIM	983	33.04%
PROVISIONAL PERMIT	142	4.77%
EXEMPT RIGHT	95	3.19%
K - 62-73 GROUNDWATER	9	0.30%
RESERVED CLAIM	2	0.07%
TOTAL	2,975	

Dams ¹⁰

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock / farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

SENATE DISTRICT 50 DAMS:					STORAGE CAPACITY
DAM PURPOSE	# DAMS	AVG. HT.	MIN. HT.	MAX. HT.	(ACRE/FEET)
Water Supply	10	15.3	12.0	20.0	3,712
Irrigation	3	14.0	8.0	22.0	713
Unknown	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
TOTAL	14				

Public Water Supplies 11

There are nearly 2,100 public water supplies in Montana, serving nearly 622,000 residents and 271,000 non-residents.

SENATE DISTRICT 50 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

SOURCE	SUPPLIES	RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED	NON-RESIDENT POPULATION SERVED
Groundwater	66	62,086	6,806
Surface Water	1	8	450
Purchased	1	2	350
TOTAL	68		

ENVIRONMENTAL

Noxious Weed Distribution (known presence by section)

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the sections in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 50 NOXIOUS WEEDS:

	CINQUEFOIL	LEAFY SPURGE	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	SPOTTED KNAPWEED	TOADFLAX	TOTAL # OF SECTIONS
# SECTION	164	98	3	769	35	902
% SECTION	N 18.2%	10.9%	0.3%	85.3%	3.9%	

Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks $\,^{13}$

Between 1981 and 2004 there were nearly 3,880 confirmed leak sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 50 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

CITY	YEAR RANGE	CONFIRMED LEAKS	
Evaro	1996 - 1996	1	
Frenchtown	1991 - 1991	2	
Lolo	1987 - 2003	9	
Missoula	1988 - 2004	81	

Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites 14

There are over 6,950 abandoned mine sites and over 740 other remediation sites in Montana.

SENATE DISTRICT 50 ABANDONED MINES/REMEDIATION SITES:

SITE TYPE	SITE COUNT	
Remediation Response	23	
Abandoned Mines	19	

SOURCES

- 1) Senate district sizes are derived from a GIS representation of Senate districts prepared by the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) in 2003.
- 2) Land ownership information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Montana State Library's Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various government agencies. Much of the public land ownership information was originally digitized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from 1:100,000 scale BLM maps. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 3) Conservation easement information is derived from a GIS data layer maintained by the Natural Heritage Program based on data supplied by the various public agencies and various private land trusts. The data has not been verified against county or Montana Department of Revenue records. This data was last updated in February of 2003.
- 4) Private land agricultural use was derived using the state Cadastral (parcel) GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2003.
- 5) Population figures are based on the 2000 census data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Senate district population estimates include the total population of all census blocks the district touches, resulting, in some cases, in a slight over-estimate of the district's population.
- 6) School information is from a GIS layer created by the Department of Administration's GIS Bureau as part of a Homeland Security critical infrastructure project. This data was last updated in May of 2004.
- 7) Poverty and housing unit data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, based on the 2000 Census.
- 8) Groundwater well information is from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Groundwater Information Center (GWIC). This data was last updated in July of 2004.
- 9) Water rights information is from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 10) Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.
- 11) Public water supply data are from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This data was last updated in February of 2002.
- 12) Noxious weed distribution data is from the Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. This data was collected in 1998-1999.
- 13) Leaking underground storage tank data is from the DEQ's Petroleum Release Section, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.
- 14) Abandoned mine data is from DEQ's Abandoned Mine Section, Remediation Division. Remediation response site data is from DEQ's Site Response and Federal Superfund Sections, Remediation Division. This data was last updated in November of 2004.

Senate District 50 Land Ownership

